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APPENDIX

TO THE

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REPORT OF THE SECOND AUDITOR,

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING ON THE TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1839.

No. 1.

Balance Sheet on the 10th day of October, 1839.

DEBITS.

Sheriffs, for revenue,	1793,	-	-	-	-	\$ 104 06
Do do	1794,	-	-	-	-	138 61
Do do	1796,	-	-	-	-	1,805 36
Do do	1798,	-	-	-	-	101 36
Do do	1799,	-	-	-	-	217 25
Do do	1800,	-	-	-	-	172 26
Do do	1802,	-	-	-	-	31 99
Do do	1803,	-	-	-	-	1,662 21
Do do	1806,	-	-	-	-	613 26
Do do	1807,	-	-	-	-	279 43
Do do	1809,	-	-	-	-	48 58
Do do	1811,	-	-	-	-	52 44
Do do	1815,	-	-	-	-	10 26
Do do	1817,	-	-	-	-	15 95
Do do	1819,	-	-	-	-	942 86
Do do	1820,	-	-	-	-	168 59
Do do	1823,	-	-	-	-	374 16
Do do	1824,	-	-	-	-	510 67
Do do	1825,	-	-	-	-	1,010 58
Do do	1828,	-	-	-	-	16 54
Do do	1829,	-	-	-	-	12 56
Do do	1830,	-	-	-	-	519 30
Do do	1831,	-	-	-	-	615 00
Do do	1833,	-	-	-	-	356 65
Do do	1834,	-	-	-	-	637 26
Do do	1836,	-	-	-	-	1,663 24
Do do	1837,	-	-	-	-	3,800 84
Do do	1838,	-	-	-	-	3,712 44
Do do	1839,	-	-	-	-	276,606 99
Richard Taylor, Sergeant Court of Appeals,		-	-	-	-	1,006 14
Clerks for taxes,		-	-	-	-	11,090 81
Town of Newport, for fines,		-	-	-	-	78 06
Debts receivable,		-	-	-	-	7,127 84
Treasurer of Town of Columbus,		-	-	-	-	50 00
City of Louisville, for fines,		-	-	-	-	1,746 72

\$317,300 27

Setts 21 Jan 41 Banta = 1839-40 appendix

1114453

No. 1—Continued.

CREDITS.

Sheriffs, for revenue, 1813,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 8 32
Do do 1822,	-	-	-	-	-	1 02
Do do 1826,	-	-	-	-	-	7 80
Do do 1827,	-	-	-	-	-	4 68
Do do 1835,	-	-	-	-	-	9
Warrants unpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	2,781 72
Salaries due,	-	-	-	-	-	5,819 35
James Davidson, Treasurer—[See Statement No. 2.]	-	-	-	-	-	47,340 98
Attorneys, for salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	846 32
Town of Columbus, -	-	-	-	-	-	4,263 81
Purchasers of Non-Residents' Lands,	-	-	-	-	-	258 42
Treasurer, Town of Waidsboro',	-	-	-	-	-	5
Balance to the credit of the State of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	-	255,967 71
						<u>\$317,300 27</u>

No. 2.

A Statement of moneys received and paid at the Treasury, for the year ending on, and including the 10th day of October, 1839, viz:

Received of the Revenue collectable by the Sheriffs, viz:

For the year 1837,	-	-	-	\$2,015 52
Do 1838,	-	-	-	216,348 01
				<u>\$218,363 53</u>

Ditto—Revenue collectable by Clerks:

For taxes received on law process, deeds, seals, &c., and fees received by Register of the Land Office, -	-	39,132 14
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Ditto—Non-Residents' Lands:

For taxes received of Non-Residents, for the yearly taxes and redemptions of land forfeited to the State of Kentucky, -	-	1,910 17
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Ditto—Trustee Jury Fund:

For surplus of Jury Fund, paid into the Treasury after defraying expenses of Juries, &c., -	-	1,088 65
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Amount carried forward, -	-	<u>\$260,494 49</u>
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No. 2.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	-	-	\$260,494 49
<i>Received—Lands East and West of Cumberland river:</i>			
For sale of Warrants,	-	-	30 00
<i>Ditto—Miscellaneous Receipts:</i>			
For taxes for redemption of Residents' Lands, &c.	-	-	100 16
<i>Ditto—City of Louisville:</i>			
For Fines and Forfeitures,	-	-	1,453 28
<i>Ditto—City of Lexington:</i>			
For Fines and Forfeitures,	-	-	500 00
<i>Ditto—City of Covington:</i>			
For Fines and Forfeitures,	-	-	108 50
<i>Ditto—Town of Newport:</i>			
For Fines and Forfeitures,	-	-	30 44
Total amount received by James Davidson, Treasurer, from the 10th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839,	-	-	<u>\$262,716 87</u>

PAID SAME TIME.

Warrants paid by James Davidson, Treasurer, from the 10th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839,	-	\$256,866 13
Amount overpaid by Treasurer on the 10th day of October, 1838, to be added,	-	53,191 72
Making the total debit, on the 10th day of October, 1839,	-	\$310,057 85
From which deduct receipts into the Treasury, during the same period, as enumerated in Statement No. 2,	-	262,716 87
Leaving an amount overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1839, of,	-	<u>47,340 98</u>

NOTE.—Amount overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1839, as above stated, - - - - - \$47,340 98

After closing the accounts of this Department, it was ascertained that Warrants (No. 356, 1836; and No. 879, 1837, issued under the head of "Turnpike Roads,") had been reported as paid, and the same was credited to the Treasurer, (as Revenue Expenditures,) when the same should be credited to him as Internal Improvement Expenditures: this error has been corrected, and this statement is made to show the true amount overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1839, for the Revenue Department:

Amount of Warrant No. 356,	-	\$1,824 37
Do do No. 879,	-	3,292 00
		<u>5,116 37</u>
True amount overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th Day of October, 1839, of,	-	<u>\$42,224 61</u>

No. 3.

A Statement of Warrants drawn from this Department, on James Davidson, Treasurer, for the year ending on, and including, the 10th day of October, 1839, shewing the amount drawn for each source of expenditure, and also the amount of warrants paid and unpaid during the same period, viz:

To Jailors:

Warrants drawn under this head—for services rendered by Jailors for attending Circuit Courts, dieting and committing and releasing criminals, &c.	\$10,784 68
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To Criminal Prosecutions:

Warrants drawn under this head—for services rendered by Sheriffs for apprehending Criminals, summoning witnesses for Commonwealth, guarding Criminals to the Penitentiary; for services rendered by Constables in Criminal Prosecutions; for witnesses attendance in behalf of the Commonwealth, and for the services of Guards, &c.,	13,184 82
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To Idiots:

Warrants drawn under this head—for the support of Idiots, and for the support of Lunatics by special acts of Assembly,	16,876 75
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To Clerks Services:

Warrants drawn under this head—for the ex-officio services of Circuit Court Clerks, for the copying of commissioners books of taxable property by County Court Clerks, for record books and presses furnished by the Clerks, and for amount paid over to the Jury Fund &c.,	29,842 33
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To Executive Offices:

Warrants drawn under this head—for fuel, stationary, printing, &c.,	2,804 06
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To Military Expenditures:

Warrants drawn under this head—for rent of Arsenal, repairing and carriages on public arms, and the pay of Brigade Inspectors, &c.,	1,382 21
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Amount carried forward,	\$74,874 85
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No. 3—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	\$74,874 85
<i>To Salaries:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the salaries of the Executive officers, Judges Court of Appeals, Chancery Judge, Circuit Judges, &c.,	47,321 38
<i>To Contingent Expenses:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the repairing of public buildings and square, Governor's House, &c.,	3,101 31
<i>To Public Printer:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for advertising Non Residents' Lands,	33 75
<i>To Trustee Jury Fund:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the purpose of paying Juries in various counties, the Jury Fund being insufficient,	8,845 99
Whole amount of Warrants issued,	\$8,845 99
Amount paid into the Treasury under this head for surplus of Jury Fund, see statement No. 2,	1,088 65
Leaving this amount paid out of the Treasury in aid of the Jury Fund,	<u>\$ 7,757 34</u>
<i>To Attorneys:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the salaries of Commonwealth's Attornies,	4,686 86
<i>To Commissioners of Tax:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the services of Commissioners taking in lists of Taxable property,	16,621 87
<i>To Decisions Court Appeals:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the 6th and 7th volumes of Dana's Reports,	3,087 50
<i>To Deaf and Dumb Asylum:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the support of the Indigent pupils,	1,752 59
<i>To Slaves Executed:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the value of slaves hung by order of the several Circuit Courts,	3,425 00
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$163,751 10</u>

No. 3—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	\$163,751 10
<i>To Money Refunded:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for taxes twice paid, and fees to Attorney General for motions vs Sheriffs, Clerks, &c., which had been collected for his benefit,	297 28
<i>To Sheriffs comparing Polls:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for Sheriffs services comparing polls for Senators and Congressmen,	148 87
<i>To Sheriffs for Revenue, 1838:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for amount of Revenue overpaid,	36 89
<i>To Appropriations, December Session, 1838:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for appropriations under the various acts of Assembly,	43,156 17
<i>To Public Communications:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for postage on letters sent and received by the Governor and Secretary of State, Auditor and Quarter Master General, on public business,	938 68
<i>To Appropriations, December Session, 1837:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for appropriations under special acts of Assembly,	1,978 49
<i>To Legislature, December Session, 1838:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for the pay of members to the Senate and House of Representatives, and the pay of witnesses,	37,638 05
<i>To Appropriations, December Session, 1836:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for appropriations under special act of Assembly,	22 75
<i>To Public Library:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—under act of Assembly, for the purchase of books,	2,500 00
<i>To Sheriffs for Revenue, 1837:</i>	
Warrants drawn under this head—for Revenue overpaid,	155 52
Amount carried forward,	\$250,623 80

No. 3.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$250,623 80
<i>To Distributing Acts and Journals, December Session, 1838:</i>				
Warrants drawn under this head—for distributing Acts and Journals to the several counties,	-	-	-	702 50
Total amount of Warrants drawn from the 10th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839,	-	-	-	251,326 30
To which add warrants unpaid on the 10th day of October, 1838,	-	-	-	8,321 55
Making	-	-	-	259,647 85
From which deduct Warrants paid by James Davidson, Treasurer, from the 10th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, as per statement No. 2,	-	-	-	256,866 13
Leaving Warrants unpaid on the 10th day of October, 1839, viz:				
For Ordinary Expenditures,	-	-	-	171 87
For services of the Officers of the New Court,	-	-	-	2,609 85
				2,781 72

No. 4.

A Statement of Debts Due to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October, 1839, viz :

Sheriffs, for revenue, 1793,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 104 06
Do do 1794,	-	-	-	-	-	138 61
Do do 1796,	-	-	-	-	-	1,805 36
Do do 1798,	-	-	-	-	-	101 36
Do do 1799,	-	-	-	-	-	217 25
Do do 1800,	-	-	-	-	-	172 26
Do do 1802,	-	-	-	-	-	31 99
Do do 1803,	-	-	-	-	-	1,662 21
Do do 1806,	-	-	-	-	-	613 26
Do do 1807,	-	-	-	-	-	279 43
Do do 1809,	-	-	-	-	-	48 58
Do do 1811,	-	-	-	-	-	52 44
Do do 1815,	-	-	-	-	-	10 26

Amount carried forward, \$5,237 07

No. 4.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,				\$5,237 07
Sheriffs, for revenue, 1817,	-	-	-	15 95
Do do 1819,	-	-	-	942 86
Do do 1820,	-	-	-	168 59
Do do 1823,	-	-	-	374 16
Do do 1824,	-	-	-	510 67
Do do 1825,	-	-	-	1,010 58
Do do 1828,	-	-	-	16 54
Do do 1829,	-	-	-	12 56
Do do 1830,	-	-	-	519 30
Do do 1831,	-	-	-	615 00
Do do 1833,	-	-	-	356 65
Do do 1834,	-	-	-	637 26
Do do 1836,	-	-	-	1,663 24
Do do 1837,	-	-	-	3,800 84
Do do 1838,	-	-	-	3,712 44
Total amount due from Sheriffs—See Statement No. 1, -				19,593 71
Richard Taylor, Sergeant Court of Appeals,	-	-	-	1,006 14
Clerks for taxes,	-	-	-	11,090 81
Town of Newport, for fines,	-	-	-	78 06
Debts receivable,	-	-	-	7,127 84
Treasurer of Town of Columbus,	-	-	-	50 00
City of Louisville, for fines,	-	-	-	1,746 72
Total Debts due on the 10th day of October, 1839, -				<u>\$40,693 28</u>

No. 5.

A Statement of Debts due from the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October, 1839, and for which the Treasury is bound for payment, on demand, viz :

To Sheriffs, for revenue, 1813, (overpaid,) -	-	-	\$ 8 32
Do for revenue, 1822, do -	-	-	1 02
Do for revenue, 1826, do -	-	-	7 80
Do for revenue, 1827, do -	-	-	4 68
Do for revenue, 1835, do -	-	-	9
For Warrants unpaid, for Ordinary Expenditures, as in State-			
ment No. 3, -	-	-	171 87
Amount carried forward, -			<u>\$ 193 78</u>

No. 5.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 193 78
For Salaries of the Executive and Judiciary Departments,	5,819 35
To Attorneys, for salaries due,	846 32
For the sale of lots in the Town of Columbus, under acts of Assembly, approved 27th December, 1820, and 18th Dec., 1821,	4,263 81
To Purchasers of Non-Residents' Lands,	258 42
To Treasurer of Town of Wajdsboro',	5
Total amount of debts due from the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October, 1839,	<u>\$11,381 73</u>

No. 6.

A Statement showing the whole Debits and Credits of the Revenue Account, for the year 1838, as due from Sheriffs, during the year ending on, and including, the 10th day of October, 1839, viz:

DEBITS.

Revenue, 1838—Commissioners' books, Clerks' additional lists, Auditor's list of removals, costs of suit, and warrants issued for accounts overpaid,	\$243,592 12
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CREDITS.

By amount paid Treasurer—[See Statement No. 2,]	\$216,348 01
By delinquents, forfeited lands, exonerations by courts, errors corrected, Commissions for collecting, and wolves killed,	23,531 67
	<u>239,879 68</u>
Balance due State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October, 1839, as in Statement No. 4,	<u>3,712 44</u>

No. 7.

A Statement showing the whole Debits and Credits of Taxes received by Clerks of Circuit Courts, Clerks of County Courts, Clerks of the Court of Appeals and General Court, and fees received by the Register of the Land Office, the same being for taxes on Law process, deeds, seals, tavern and pedlars' licenses, &c. and accounted for during the year ending on, and including, the 10th day of October, 1839, viz :

DEBITS.

Balance due the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October, 1839,	\$9,189 70
Accounts rendered (after deducting Commissions for collecting,) and costs charged for motions,	41,033 25
Total debits,	50,222 95

CREDITS.

By amount paid Treasurer, as in Statement No. 2,	39,132 14
Balance due State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October, 1839, as in No. 4,	\$ 11,090 81

NOTE.—Some of the Clerks included in their accounts Jury fees and fines—these accounts were received and charged, as a separation of the items could not be properly made.

No. 8.

A Statement showing the probable amount of the Expenditures of Government, for the year to end on the 10th day of October, 1840, viz :

For the services of Jailors,	\$ 11,000 00
Criminal Prosecutions,	13,500 00
The support of Idiots,	17,000 00
Clerks' services, including taxes that will be required to be paid in aid of the Jury Fund,	30,000 00
Stationery, &c. for Executive offices,	2,500 00
Military Expenditures,	1,000 00
Salaries of the Judiciary and Executive Departments,	45,000 00
Amount carried forward	\$120,000 00

No. 8.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$120,000 00
For Contingent Expenses,	-	-	-	3,000 00
Deficits of Jury Fund,	-	-	-	9,000 00
Salaries of Commonwealth's Attorneys,	-	-	-	5,000 00
Taking in lists of taxable property,	-	-	-	16,500 00
Decisions of the Court of Appeals,	-	-	-	3,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum (support of indigent pupils,)	-	-	-	2,500 00
Slaves Executed,	-	-	-	5,000 00
Money Refunded,	-	-	-	500 00
Sheriffs comparing polls,	-	-	-	3,000 00
Legislature, December Session, 1839, and all expenses incident thereto,	-	-	-	80,000 00
Postage on Public Communications	-	-	-	1,000 00
Public Library,	-	-	-	500 00
Distributing Acts and Journals, December Session, 1839,	-	-	-	800 00
Cumberland Hospital,	-	-	-	1,500 00
Lunatic Asylum,	-	-	-	7,000 00
Total amount expected to be expended by the State of Kentucky, for the year to end on the 10th day of October, 1840,	-	-	-	<u>\$258,300 00</u>

No. 9.

A Statement of moneys which may be expected to be paid into the Treasury, during the year to end on the 10th day of October, 1840, subject to the expenses of Government, viz:

The gross amount of Revenue collectable by the Sheriffs, for the year 1839, and made payable on the 1st Monday in December next, is,	-	-	-	\$276,606 99
The loss on the collection of the same, including credits for commissions, exonerations by courts, forfeited lands, and compensation for killing wolves, is presumed will be about 10 per cent.,	-	-	-	\$27,660 69
Delinquent Sheriffs, will be about,	-	-	-	2,000 00
Making,	-	-	-	<u>29,660 69</u>

Which leaves a sum, that may be expected will be paid into into the Treasury during the ensuing year, of, - - 246,946 30

Amount carried forward, - - - \$246,946 30

No. 9.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$ 246,946 30
Of the Revenue collectable by clerks, will be collected about,				35,000 00
From Miscellaneous receipts about,	-	-	-	50 00
From tax on Non-Residents' Lands,	-	-	-	1,800 00
From city of Louisville, for fines, &c.,	-	-	-	3,200 00
From the balances, as in Statement No. 4, will be collected				
of the Revenue due by Sheriffs, about,	-	-	-	7,000 00
From amount due by Clerks, about,	-	-	-	5,000 00
From the city of Louisville,	-	-	-	1,746 72
From the other balances, it is not supposed that any thing				
will be collected,	-	-	-	-
Total amount expected to be received during the year, to end				
on the 10th day of October, 1839,				300,743 02
Balance due from the State of Kentucky, as in Statement				
No. 5,				11,381 73
Amount of Statement No. 8, the supposed amount of Expen-				
ditures for 1839-'40,	-	-	-	258,300 00
Making a sum, that may be expected will be expended dur-				
ing the year to end on the 10th day of October, 1840, of,				269,681 73
To which sum add, amount overpaid by Treasurer, on the				
10th day of October, 1839, as in Statement No. 2,	-	-	-	42,224 61
Making, in all,				311,906 34
From which deduct the expected receipts, as in the foregoing				
Statement No. 9,	-	-	-	300,743 02
Leaving a supposed balance, that will be due from the State				
of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October, 1840, of,				11,163 32

No. 10.

A table showing the amount of moneys received and paid at the Treasury, each month, from the 10th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, viz.:

DATE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.						
	Sheriffs' Revenue, 1838.	Clerks for taxes.	Tax on Non-Res- idents' Lands.	Trustee Jury Fund.	Lands East and West of Cum- berland river.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	City of Louisville:
1838							
Oct. 11 to 31,	\$3,347 00	\$505 12	\$168 17	\$ 386 00	10 00		
November 30,	8,262 08	2,524 68	468 68	-	10 00	8 67	
December 31,	97,823 70	7,317 09	448 13	-			
1839							
January 31,	70,187 90	8,417 98	42 69	-	10 00		
February 27,	32,286 08	9,500 07	39 98	606 50	-	8 38	\$1,453 28
Feb. 28 to Mar. 31,	2,235 79	1,379 01	96 98	89 92			
April 30,	603 75	1,541 77	124 00	-	-	62 11	
May 31,	412 85	729 39	83 56	-	-	7 95	
June, 30,	-	2,854 81	104 47				
July 31,	898 27	1,800 61	41 28				
August 31,	270 00	1,341 73	136 39	6 23			
September 30,	20 59	750 63	51 48	-	-	13 05	
October 10,	-	469 25	104 36				
Total,	\$216,348 01	\$39,132 14	\$1,910 17	\$1,088 65	\$30 00	\$100 16	\$1,453 28

No. 10.—Continued.

DATE	AMOUNT RECEIVED.				AMOUNT PAID.	
	City of Lexington.	Sheriff's Revenue, 1837.	Town of New-port.	City of Covington.	Reports of Warrants.	Amount.
1838						
Oct. 11 to 31,	-	-	-	-	Nos. 38, 39, 40,	\$6,174 89
November 30,	-	-	-	-	41, 42, 43, 44,	10,236 99
December 31,	-	-	-	-	45, 46, 47, 48,	16,152 91
1839						
January 31,	-	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 4,	19,755 12
February 27,	-	-	-	-	5, 6, 7, 8,	26,605 99
Feb. 28 to Mar. 31,	\$500 00	-	-	-	9, 10, 11, 12,	79,429 25
April 30,	-	\$1,365 52	-	-	13, 14, 15, 16,	19,149 01
May 31,	-	650 00	-	-	17, 18, 19, 20,	9,812 71
June 30,	-	-	-	-	21, 22, 23, 24,	11,444 31
July 31,	-	-	21 94	-	25, 26, 27, 28,	25,723 30
August 31,	-	-	-	-	29, 30, 31, 32,	8,266 37
September 30,	-	-	-	\$108 50	33, 34, 35, 36,	18,907 55
October 10,	-	-	8 50	-	37,	5,207 73
Total,	\$500 00	\$2,015 52	\$30 44	\$108 50	Total paid,	\$256,866 13
					-	

Total received, (as in Statement No. 2,) - - - \$262,716 87

Total paid, (as in Statement, No. 2,) - - - \$256,866 13

No. 11.

A Table showing the amount of Warrants drawn from this Department, on James Davidson, Treasurer, each month, from the 10th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, viz:

DATE.	Jailors.	Criminal prosecutions.	Idiots.	Clerks' Services.	Executive Offices.	Military Expenditures.	Salaries.
1838							
October 11 to 31,	\$ 350 73	\$ 322 36	\$ 687 50	\$ 623 15	\$ 93 75	\$ 73 00	\$2,475 50
November 30, - -	379 89	360 63	1,510 98	2,049 87	467 30	15 00	1,025 00
December 31, - -	738 72	915 39	1,856 56	5,528 29	20 40	31 50	5,473 28
1839							
January 31, - -	2,201 41	2,939 77	2,326 65	6,123 14	82 00	22 50	1,200 00
February 27, - -	509 91	1,235 42	935 00	5,428 54	45 75	51 94	182 50
Feb. 28 to Mar. 31,	472 17	278 37	373 00	745 45	164 44	335 34	9,316 49
April 30, - -	2,222 63	2,043 45	1,263 56	1,107 37	228 86	-	5,464 16
May 31, - -	689 13	627 05	1,795 40	963 81	184 99	-	1,011 00
June 30, - -	528 29	1,012 20	2,023 89	2,785 20	68 00	4 50	182 00
July 31, - -	1,830 63	2,039 14	1,754 37	1,352 86	32 50	-	12,208 21
August 31, - -	281 59	444 75	995 83	1,226 84	1,357 70	-	1,088 66
September 30, - -	355 70	704 57	831 51	1,249 43	39 75	848 43	5,297 52
October 10, - -	223 88	261 72	522 50	658 38	18 62	-	2,397 06
Total, - -	\$10,784 68	\$13,184 82	\$16,876 75	\$29,842 33	\$2,804 06	\$1,382 21	\$47,321 38

DATE.	Contingent Expenses.	Public Printer.	Trustee Jury Fund.	Attorneys.	Commissioners of Tax.	Decisions Court Appeals.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
1838							
October 11 to 31,	\$303 65	\$33 75	\$153 50	\$357 00	\$913 00		\$329 33
November 30, - -	233 86	-	665 19	75 00	544 50	\$1,457 50	
December 31, - -	31 62	-	751 56	1,137 50	1,722 00		
1839							
January 31, - -	118 00	-	642 84	242 14	1,866 75		
February 27, - -	-	-	3,697 75	318 00	1,252 00		
Feb. 28 to Mar. 31,	749 62	-	66 65	227 44	60 00	-	353 01
April 30, - - -	284 74	-	400 14	807 86	292 50	-	520 25
May 31, - - -	509 35	-	650 12	15 16	1,638 50		
June 30, - - -	345 42	-	85 18	150 00	2,330 37		
July 31, - - -	22 16	-	781 88	800 00	2,801 75	1,630 00	
August 31, - - -	131 37	-	225 13	173 33	1,773 50	-	550 00
September 30, - -	371 12	-	353 90	158 43	1,152 50		
October 10, - -	-	-	372 15	225 00	274 50		
Total, - -	\$3,101 31	\$33 75	\$8,845 99	\$4,686 86	\$16,621 87	\$3,087 50	\$1,752 59

No. 11.—Continued.

DATE.	Slaves Executed.	Money Refunded.	Sheriffs compating Polls.	Sheriffs, for Revenue, 1838.	Appropriations, December Session, 1838.	Public Communications.	Appropriations, December Session, 1837.
1838							
October 11 to 31,							
November 30, -	\$800 00						
December 31, -	-	\$ 4 93	\$22 12	\$ 9 83	\$ 201 56		
1839							
January 31, -	300 00	-	25 82	4 00	397 66	\$155 61	255 89
February 27, -	-	-	- 2 00	21 21	11,321 63	-	16 00
Feb. 28 to Mar. 31,	-	-	4 40	1 85	25,572 84	-	500 00
April 30, -	-	-	28 10	-	4,859 31	119 65	
May 31, -	-	42 35	47 79	-	793 00		
June 30, -	1,500 00	-	-	-	-	340 80	
July 31, -	-	-	-	-	10 17		
August 31, -	-	-	-	-	-		
September 30, -	825 00	100 00	5 56	-	-	231 80	
October 10, -	-	150 00	13 08	-	-	90 82	1,206 60
Total, - -	\$3,425 00	\$297 28	\$148 87	\$ 36 89	\$ 43,156 17	\$938 68	\$1,978 49

No. 11.—Continued.

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DATE.	Legislature, Dec'r. Session 1838.	Appropriations, December Session, 1836.	Public Library.	Sheriffs, for Reve- nue, 1837.	Distributing Acts and Journals, Dec- Session, 1838.	Total.
1838.						
October 11 to 31,	-	-	-	-	-	6,386 89
November 30,	-	-	-	-	-	9,914 05
December 31,	-	-	-	-	-	18,445 26
1839.						
January 31,	-	-	-	-	-	18,904 18
February, 27,	-	-	-	-	-	25,515 49
February 28 to March 31,	499 84	-	-	-	-	78,964 57
April 30,	37,138 21	22 75	2,500 00	84 94	-	19,110 25
May 31,	-	-	-	11 62	-	9,802 71
June 30,	-	-	-	-	334 50	11,301 84
July 31,	-	-	-	-	239 00	25,723 30
August 31,	-	-	-	-	129 00	8,258 87
September 30,	-	-	-	-	-	12,584 58
October 10,	-	-	-	58 96	-	6,414 31
Total,	\$37,638 05	\$22 75	\$2,500 00	\$155 52	\$702 50	\$251,326 30

Total amount of Warrants drawn as in Statement No. 3, - - - \$251,326 30

No. 12.

A Statement of the Revenue for the year 1839, as taken from the Commissioners' books, for said year; also the number of voters in each county; the number of children (partial returns only:) valuation under the equalizing law, and total valuation; also, a statement of Auditor's list and Clerks' additional list of Revenue, viz:

	COUNTIES.				Voters.		Children.		Value under equalizing law.		Total valuation.		Revenue.	
					No.		No.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	Cts.
Adair, -	-	-	-	-	1,138	-	-	-	-	-	1,375,147	15	1,375	15
Allen, -	-	-	-	-	1,033	1,593	1,593	104,953	-	-	1,086,944	94	1,086	94
Anderson, -	-	-	-	-	798	1,328	1,328	80,240	80,240	1,133,138	1,133,138	14	1,133	14
Barren, -	-	-	-	-	2,377	-	-	453,235	453,235	3,615,247	3,615,247	25	3,615	25
Bracken, -	-	-	-	-	1,134	-	-	401,883	401,883	2,006,669	2,006,669	67	2,006	67
Butler, -	-	-	-	-	596	-	-	48,965	48,965	525,736	525,736	74	525	74
Bourbon, -	-	-	-	-	1,601	-	-	1,751,855	1,751,855	13,077,944	13,077,944	94	13,077	94
Bullitt, -	-	-	-	-	1,021	-	-	352,138	352,138	2,140,443	2,140,443	44	2,140	44
Bath, -	-	-	-	-	1,470	-	-	375,509	375,509	4,148,169	4,148,169	17	4,148	17
Breckinridge, -	-	-	-	-	1,315	-	-	309,815	309,815	2,303,038	2,303,038	04	2,303	04
Boone, -	-	-	-	-	1,430	1,985	1,985	470,344	470,344	4,431,029	4,431,029	03	4,431	03
Breathitt, -	-	-	-	-	359	521	521	36,951	36,951	239,818	239,818	82	239	82
Caldwell, -	-	-	-	-	1,380	1,728	1,728	187,887	187,887	1,988,388	1,988,388	39	1,988	39
Clinton, -	-	-	-	-	632	1,000	1,000	37,883	37,883	415,246	415,246	25	415	25
Carroll, -	-	-	-	-	715	-	-	93,231	93,231	1,384,278	1,384,278	28	1,384	28
Cumberland, -	-	-	-	-	795	-	-	92,382	92,382	1,077,188	1,077,188	19	1,077	19

No. 12.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Voters.		Children.	Value under equalizing law.		Total valuation.		Revenue.	
	No.	No.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars. Cts.		
Carter, -	592	-	-	3,748	364,970	364 97			
Casey, -	789	-	-	-	754,901	754 90			
Clay, -	707	-	-	119,829	677,361	677 36			
Calloway, -	1,544	-	-	43,028	1,136,935	1,136 94			
Campbell, -	2,324	-	2,314	197,986	3,962,341	3,962 34			
Clarke, -	1,461	-	2,207	745,010	6,967,637	6,967 64			
Christian, -	1,682	-	-	363,355	4,780,462	4,780 46			
Daviess, -	1,112	-	-	373,784	2,784,464	2,784 46			
Estill, -	1,017	-	1,063	157,407	1,117,027	1,117 03			
Edmondson, -	517	-	953	65,818	508,404	508 40			
Fayette, -	2,571	-	2,622	2,111,587	18,399,621	18,399 62			
Franklin, -	1,233	-	-	492,231	4,090,912	4,090 91			
Floyd, -	946	-	-	73,004	716,769	716 77			
Fleming, -	2,123	-	-	737,967	4,364,660	4,364 66			
Grayson, -	749	-	-	137,179	599,686	599 69			
Grant, -	686	-	-	80,912	972,869	972 87			
Graves, -	1,072	-	-	22,762	882,013	882 01			
Greenup, -	1,047	-	-	52,250	1,147,941	1,147 94			
Garrard, -	1,403	-	-	484,917	3,931,093	3,931 09			
Gallatin, -	629	-	-	92,060	1,171,293	1,171 29			

Green, -	-	-	-	-	2,046	402,538	3,246,306	3,246 31
Hopkins, -	-	-	-	-	1,267	-	1,654,899	1,654 90
Henderson, -	-	-	-	-	1,111	2,459	2,969,191	2,969 19
Harrison, -	-	-	-	-	1,696	1,246	5,218,119	5,218 12
Hardin, -	-	-	-	-	2,509	-	3,805,080	3,805 08
Hart, -	-	-	-	-	1,085	-	1,137,671	1,137 67
Henry, -	-	-	-	-	1,517	-	5,347,058	5,347 06
Harlan, -	-	-	-	-	410	-	253,871	253 87
Hickman, -	-	-	-	-	1,225	-	1,735,905	1,735 91
Hancock, -	-	-	-	-	390	-	710,341	710 34
Jefferson, -- (City, 3,086; County, 1,684.)	-	-	-	-	4,770	1,711	26,730,587	26,730 59
Jessamine, -	-	-	-	-	1,198	-	5,409,478	5,409 48
Knox, -	-	-	-	-	831	-	796,371	796 37
Livingston, -	-	-	-	-	1,235	-	1,737,580	1,737 58
Lincoln, -	-	-	-	-	1,294	-	5,013,188	5,013 19
Laurel, -	-	-	-	-	591	-	352,780	352 78
Lawrence, -	-	-	-	-	740	-	381,803	381 80
Lewis, -	-	-	-	-	949	-	997,406	997 41
Logan, -	-	-	-	-	1,703	-	4,963,331	4,963 33
Muhlenburg, -	-	-	-	-	1,041	-	1,424,940	1,424 94
Mason, -	-	-	-	-	2,418	-	7,663,953	7,663 95
Montgomery, -	-	-	-	-	1,194	-	4,978,944	4,978 94
Monroe, -	-	-	-	-	892	-	777,406	777 41
Morgan, -	-	-	-	-	695	484	540,005	540 00
Meade, -	-	-	-	-	707	-	1,714,341	1,714 34
Madison, -	-	-	-	-	2,143	-	8,289,785	8,289 79
Marion, -	-	-	-	-	1,369	-	2,650,675	2,650 68
McCracken, -	-	-	-	-	729	-	1,239,955	1,239 95
Mercer, -	-	-	-	-	2,345	-	7,503,039	7,503 04
Nicholas, -	-	-	-	-	1,309	-	3,492,172	3,492 17
Nelson, -	-	-	-	-	1,761	1,855	6,014,074	6,014 07

No. 12.—Continued.

COUNTIES.				Voters.		Children.		Value under equalizing law.		Total Valuat on.		Revenue.	
				No.		No.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars. Cts.	
Ohio,	-	-	-	1,019	-	-	-	105,864	1,075,976	1,075	98		
Owen,	-	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	163,622	1,983,884	1,983	88		
Oldham,	-	-	-	994	-	-	-	275,279	3,022,739	3,022	74		
Pike,	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	33,859	313,135	313	14		
Perry,	-	-	-	423	-	805	-	11,496	231,324	231	32		
Pendleton,	-	-	-	733	-	872	-	42,664	973,358	973	36		
Pulaski,	-	-	-	1,741	-	2,043	-	105,886	1,275,933	1,275	93		
Rockcastle,	-	-	-	659	-	-	-	-	563,775	563	78		
Russell,	-	-	-	716	-	-	-	71,019	562,845	562	85		
Shelby,	-	-	-	2,199	-	2,304	-	1,005,582	10,326,438	10,326	44		
Scott,	-	-	-	1,518	-	1,869	-	580,223	6,704,968	6,704	97		
Spencer,	-	-	-	931	-	-	-	256,948	2,846,084	2,846	08		
Simpson,	-	-	-	819	-	-	-	154,738	1,488,279	1,488	28		
Todd,	-	-	-	1,058	-	-	-	271,977	3,106,173	3,106	17		
Trigg,	-	-	-	990	-	-	-	160,666	1,596,301	1,596	30		
Trimble,	-	-	-	739	-	-	-	93,926	1,073,966	1,073	97		
Union,	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	-	1,695,221	1,695	22		
Wayne,	-	-	-	1,171	-	2,228	-	219,623	1,315,775	1,315	78		
Woodford,	-	-	-	1,153	-	1,297	-	764,371	7,662,559	7,662	56		
Warren,	-	-	-	1,687	-	-	-	452,652	4,021,462	4,021	46		

Whitley	-	-	-	757	-	36,147	408,100	408 10
Washington,	-	-	-	1,371	-	342,111	3,305,072	3,305 07
Total,	-	-	-	108,539	-	36,517	274,583,402	274,583 43

Revenue as per Commissioners' books,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$274,583 43
Auditor's Additional list,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461 11
Clerk's Additional list,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562 45
Total amount, as in Statements Nos. 1 and 9,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$276,606 99

No. 13.

A Statement exhibiting the amount of Revenue receivable by the Sheriffs and Clerks of each county, during the year ending on, and including the 10th day of October, 1839; the amount of expenditures of each county during the same time, and also the difference between the Revenue and Expenditures, viz:

COUNTIES.	Revenue chargeable to Sheriffs and Clerks.	Amount of Expenditures.	Net Revenue.	Expenses exceeding the Revenue.
Adair, - - - -	\$1,591 62	653 71	937 91	
Allen, - - - -	1,384 35	766 98	617 37	
Anderson, - - -	1,272 84	999 02	273 82	
Barren, - - - -	3,752 77	1,376 83	2,375 94	
Bracken, - - - -	2,159 30	839 62	1,319 68	
Butler, - - - -	554 81	316 58	238 23	
Bourbon, - - - -	13,511 90	2,126 62	11,385 28	
Bullitt, - - - -	2,099 53	1,549 53	550 00	
Bath, - - - -	3,606 64	1,696 95	1,909 69	
Breckenridge, -	2,352 17	1,039 14	1,313 03	
Boone, - - - -	4,311 10	1,316 30	2,994 80	
Breathitt, - - -	-	8 00	-	8 00
Caldwell, - - - -	2,450 06	943 99	1,506 07	
Clinton, - - - -	544 92	551 02	-	6 10
Carroll, - - - -	189 53	301 90	-	112 37
Cumberland, - - -	1,218 44	1,227 10	-	8 66
Carter, - - - -	296 25	142 45	153 80	
Casey, - - - -	838 41	609 38	229 03	
Clay, - - - -	886 62	1,668 94	-	782 32
Calloway, - - - -	1,419 67	632 33	787 34	
Campbell, - - - -	3,545 50	2,142 45	1,403 05	
Clarke, - - - -	7,080 28	2,324 54	4,755 74	
Christian, - - - -	5,710 49	2,673 53	3,036 96	
Daviess, - - - -	2,830 30	955 22	1,875 08	
Estill, - - - -	1,071 87	664 88	406 99	
Edmonson, - - - -	495 55	552 53	-	56 98
Fayette, - - - -	16,811 06	4,126 43	12,684 63	
Franklin, - - - -	4,371 92	1,775 65	2,596 27	
Floyd, - - - -	764 64	937 37	-	172 73
Fleming, - - - -	4,766 51	1,370 13	3,396 38	
Grayson, - - - -	670 15	460 32	209 83	
Grant, - - - -	1,237 19	967 89	269 30	

No. 13.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Revenue chargeable to Sheriffs and Clerks.	Amount of Expenditures.	Net Revenue.	Expenses Exceeding the revenue.
Graves, - - -	1,179 18	1,129 86	49 32	
Greenup, - - -	1,442 99	672 86	770 13	
Garrard, - - -	4,302 96	1,300 35	3,002 61	
Gallatin, - - -	2,187 43	535 23	1,652 20	
Green, - - -	3,529 23	1,814 50	1,714 73	
Hopkins, - - -	1,872 03	1,183 51	688 52	
Henderson, - - -	2,859 63	1,281 56	1,578 07	
Harrison, - - -	5,278 15	1,533 60	3,744 55	
Hardin, - - -	4,050 19	1,756 44	2,293 75	
Hart, - - -	1,345 12	814 35	530 77	
Henry, - - -	4,854 99	1,453 32	3,401 67	
Harlan, - - -	343 71	863 51	-	519 80
Hickman, - - -	2,078 72	2,706 21	-	627 49
Hancock, - - -	683 68	446 96	236 72	
Jefferson, - - -	25,336 35	14,524 72	10,811 63	
Jessamine, - - -	5,286 59	2,145 98	3,140 61	
Knox, - - -	753 22	1,049 97	-	296 75
Livingston, - - -	2,222 38	1,819 05	403 33	
Lincoln, - - -	4,989 13	1,813 70	3,175 43	
Laurel, - - -	477 12	623 76	-	146 64
Lawrence, - - -	486 64	1,173 31	-	686 67
Lewis, - - -	1,106 67	608 31	498 36	
Logan, - - -	5,057 36	2,259 01	2,798 35	
Muhlenburg, - - -	1,564 42	636 44	927 98	
Montgomery, - - -	5,147 73	2,015 72	3,132 01	
Mason, - - -	7,666 44	2,010 56	5,655 88	
Monroe, - - -	826 13	541 76	284 37	
Morgan, - - -	574 75	612 11	-	37 36
Meade, - - -	1,428 05	633 61	794 44	
Madison, - - -	7,867 17	2,178 74	5,688 43	
Marion, - - -	2,873 35	1,154 12	1,719 23	
McCracken, - - -	1,336 65	718 74	617 91	
Mercer, - - -	7,305 31	2,525 46	4,779 85	
Nicholas, - - -	3,369 92	721 31	2,648 61	
Nelson, - - -	5,189 70	1,355 32	3,834 38	
Ohio, - - -	1,051 24	767 82	283 42	
Owen, - - -	2,081 30	1,518 03	563 27	
Oldham, - - -	3,098 09	671 64	2,426 45	
Pike, - - -	349 94	1,010 92	-	660 98
Perry, - - -	388 59	1,043 61	-	655 02
Pendleton, - - -	1,106 30	697 82	408 48	
Pulaski, - - -	1,525 53	702 25	823 28	
Rockcastle, - - -	740 94	780 75	-	39 81

No. 13.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Revenue chargeable to Sheriffs and Clerks.	Amount of Expenditures.	Net Revenue.	Expenses Exceeding the revenue.
Russell, - - -	756 62	987 85	-	231 23
Shelby, - - -	9,323 19	2,821 57	6,501 62	
Scott, - - -	7,110 90	4,509 82	2,601 08	
Spencer, - - -	2,897 21	1,061 23	1,835 98	
Simpson, - - -	1,610 66	885 85	724 81	
Todd, - - -	3,156 97	971 78	2,185 19	
Trigg, - - -	1,977 86	853 63	1,124 23	
Trimble, - - -	1,615 83	646 09	969 74	
Union, - - -	1,697 90	584 84	1,113 06	
Wayne, - - -	1,391 87	1,316 35	75 52	
Woodford, - - -	6,963 68	1,739 99	5,223 69	
Warren, - - -	3,878 23	2,322 03	1,556 20	
Whitley, - - -	350 29	1,364 81	-	1,014 52
Washington, - -	3,556 80	1,834 80	1,722 00	
Total, - - - -	\$277,299 42	\$125,424 77	\$157,938 08	\$6,063 43

Union,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodford,	-	-	-	468	97	116	00
Warren,	-	-	-	53	25	-	(4
Whitley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington,	-	-	-	325	88	Fines, taxes, &c	
Wayne,	-	-	-	139	76	32	00 (1
Total,	-	-	-	9,821	27	5,031	69 7,4

- (a) At March Term, 1838, there was a deficit of -
At June Term, 1838, ditto, - - -

Making, - - - - -

These amounts were drawn from the Treasury by
of Court.

At September Term, 1838, there was a surplus of

Which leaves a deficit for the whole year of -

The surplus of \$115 44, was retained by the Clerk
Court, to pay Jurors at next term.

- (b) No expenditures being reported, the whole amount
down as surplus.

- (c) Surplus \$14 30, retained by order of Court. At October
the Trustee's report states "amount received and
\$68 90;" the items not being stated, I have charged
fines.

- (d) \$10 50 deficit reported, true amount is \$11 42.

- (e) During the year the Trustee drew from the Treasury
Which sum said Trustee charges in his account.
Upon his final settlement at the end of the year,
was in the Trustee's hands, a balance of,
Which has been retained by him. Leaving an
deficit of, - - - - -

COUNTIES.

(a) At March Term, 1833, there was a deficit of	\$79 97	(f) No expenditures being reported, the whole amount received is put down as surplus.	(k) Two Reports made: one shows a surplus of \$3, as stated above; the other Report is balanced.
At June Term, 1838, ditto,	79 93		
Making,	\$159 90	(g) Report of June and September only. Clerk certifies there are no fines in his county.	(l) Returns for April and July Terms only.
These amounts were drawn from the Treasury by order of Court.			
At September Term, 1833, there was a surplus of	\$115 44	(h) At September Term, 1839, there was a deficit of,	(m) Surplus, October Term, 1838, retained by Clerk, \$37 27
Which leaves a deficit for the whole year of	\$44 46	which was drawn from the Treasury.	Deficit, April Term, 1839, (\$20 08) which was drawn from Treasury.
The surplus of \$115 44, was retained by the Clerk by order of the Court, to pay Jurors at next term.		At June Term, 1839, there was a surplus of,	Surplus, whole year,
		Leaving a deficit during the year of,	\$17 19
		The surplus of \$18 67 at June Term, 1839, is still in the hands of the Trustee.	
(b) No expenditures being reported, the whole amount received is put down as surplus.		(i) The Report as filed states, there was paid over to the Trustees of the Jury Fund for fines,	(n) \$106 56 of surplus paid into Treasury; balance retained.
(c) Surplus \$14 30, retained by order of Court. At October Term, 1839, the Trustee's report states "amount received and reported to Court, \$68 90;" the items not being stated, I have charged the whole to fines.		For Jury fees,	
		By Circuit Court Clerk,	
		By County Court Clerk,	
(d) \$10 50 deficit reported, true amount is \$11 42.		In all,	
(e) During the year the Trustee drew from the Treasury,	\$248 50	that at March Term, 1839, there was a surplus of 39 cents—that at June Term, 1839, there was a surplus of \$186, which was directed to be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, which was done; and at September Term, 1839, there was a surplus of \$92 99, which was directed to be retained. There are no payments named in the Report, therefore no entry could be made on the above table.	
Which sum said Trustee charges in his account.			
Upon his final settlement at the end of the year, there was in the Trustee's hands, a balance of,	\$16 57	(j) Report from this county states, that fines have been received by the Trustee, amounting to \$9 16; no other receipt or payment stated.	
Which has been retained by him. Leaving an actual deficit of,	\$331 93		

would be important
all that have made

06 12	94 7
97 45	-
21 80	1
15 05	-
43 70	95 2
73 35	-
17 90	94 2
05 80	-
492 37	3,686

ury Fund each term

'Believing a statement of the Jury Fund, for the year commencing on the 10th October, 1838, and ending on the 10th October, 1839, would be important to the Legislature, I addressed Circulars to all the Circuit Court Clerks, requesting returns to be made. The statements, as here furnished, are all that have made returns.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.					AMOUNT PAID.					DEFICIT.	SURPLUS.	REMARKS.
	For	Jury fees	Taxes Circuit Court	Taxes County Court	Total	Jurors.	Justices' Commission	Clerks for fees.	Total				
	fees.												
	Dollars.									Dollars.		Dollars.	
Adair, - - -	\$ 24 29	45 00	72 80	28 63	173 12	447 00	22 35	5 60	474 95	301 83	-	-	Clerk reports deficit \$180 78.
Allen, - - -	122 53	32 00	66 72	107 15	328 40	312 00	15 60	-	327 60	-	80	-	
Anderson, - -	11 89	61 00	73 50	120 00	299 39	421 50	16 32	25 00	462 82	163 43	-	-	
Barren, - - -	116 92	140 00	170 52	91 50	518 94	751 00	37 57	27 31	815 91	266 97	-	-	Clerk reports deficit \$213 18.
Benton, - - -	165 36	64 00	-	50 00	279 36	210 50	43 52	20 00	274 02	-	5 34	-	
Butler, - - -	-	-	10 00	41 00	51 00	35 00	2 05	-	37 05	-	3 95	-	Rep. from June 24, '39, and deficit reported, \$49 05.
Bourbon, - - -	400 21	200 00	175 00	163 00	938 21	736 00	58 30	30 75	825 11	-	113 07	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$113 32.
Bolton, - - -	83 16	81 00	97 50	246 50	511 16	445 00	22 53	31 80	499 42	-	11 74	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$13 74.
Bull, - - -	1,066 11	68 00	-	-	1,134 11	108 00	53 30	10 93	532 23	-	601 91	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$322 23.
Brookridge, -	81 34	64 00	73 52	51 63	270 49	243 00	12 15	15 41	270 59	10	-	-	(This is from 10th October, 1838, to Nov. 1839, the times includes a portion collected some years ago. Clerk reports surplus, about \$80.
Boone, - - -	328 94	140 00	126 35	87 00	682 29	515 00	26 85	22 00	563 85	-	118 44	-	
Breathitt, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Caldwell, - - -	317 45	24 00	69 27	67 50	478 22	421 00	21 38	-	412 38	-	35 84	-	
Canton, - - -	72 41	60 00	40 12	4 46	176 99	276 00	19 17	18 01	313 18	136 19	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$137 77.
Carroll, - - -	12 99	32 00	54 00	130 30	229 29	189 00	9 73	30 56	229 29	-	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$184 30.
Cumberland, -	-	40 00	37 05	24 22	101 27	287 00	14 35	-	301 35	200 08	-	-	
Carter, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Casey, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clay, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Calloway, - - -	135 76	48 00	51 50	56 66	291 92	268 00	13 92	10 00	291 92	-	-	-	
Campbell, - - -	131 11	164 00	180 56	429 70	905 67	1,049 25	54 96	30 00	1,134 21	228 54	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$754 14.
Clarke, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Christian, - - -	98 83	136 00	194 30	145 57	574 70	757 50	37 70	-	795 20	220 50	-	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$95 36.
Daviess, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estill, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Edmonson, - - -	34 29	4 00	10 00	89 78	138 07	180 00	9 00	3 00	192 00	53 93	-	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$23 86.
Fayette, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Franklin, - - -	325 83	156 00	178 50	136 50	796 83	732 50	39 33	25 00	796 83	-	-	-	
Floyd, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fleming, - - -	177 61	176 00	22 00	-	375 61	392 00	39 20	-	431 20	55 59	-	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$7 05.
Grayson, - - -	99 22	4 00	-	-	103 22	88 00	4 64	3 97	96 61	-	6 61	-	
Grant, - - -	63 89	41 80	42 75	57 48	205 92	268 00	6 37	10 00	254 37	78 45	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$80 94.
Graves, - - -	146 28	32 00	65 00	55 12	298 40	329 00	16 99	-	245 99	47 69	-	-	
Greene, - - -	164 18	116 00	31 50	-	311 68	280 50	14 10	3 63	304 53	136 67	7 10	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$7 20.
Garrard, - - -	269 74	193 30	102 12	56 53	621 69	662 50	40 04	55 82	758 36	55 41	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$75 26.
Gallatin, - - -	29 22	60 00	10 85	38 00	138 77	168 07	228 54	19 33	253 51	85 41	-	-	Clerk reports surplus, 46 cents.
Green, - - -	223 00	52 00	94 00	-	369 00	261 50	13 07	-	274 57	7 39	94 43	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$65 87.
Hopkins, - - -	105 28	56 00	87 00	81 50	329 78	292 50	35 79	8 88	337 17	-	-	-	
Henderson, - -	10 00	48 00	73 00	184 95	315 95	299 00	11 00	5 95	315 95	-	-	-	
Harrison, - - -	215 90	72 00	76 70	94 56	459 16	438 00	21 26	-	459 26	10	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$71 25.
Hardin, - - -	114 67	139 40	175 00	135 00	564 07	769 00	40 11	33 84	842 98	278 91	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$289 61.
Hart, - - -	46 51	16 00	98 50	296 50	447 51	392 00	16 10	9 05	417 15	-	110 46	-	
Henry, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hughes, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hickman, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hancock, - - -	71 22	32 00	42 27	60 14	205 63	143 50	7 81	12 00	163 31	-	42 32	-	
Jefferson, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jessamine, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Knox, - - -	18 50	52 00	33 50	85 00	189 00	179 12	9 88	-	189 00	-	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$206 93.
Livingston, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lincoln, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laurel, - - -	181 28	32 00	40 26	-	253 54	227 00	23 69	2 85	253 54	-	-	-	
Lawrence, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lewis, - - -	59 10	44 00	41 00	49 05	193 15	186 50	9 32	14 50	210 32	17 17	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$90 05.
Logan, - - -	31 55	52 00	98 21	513 49	698 25	665 00	33 15	-	698 15	-	10	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$578 45.
Muhlenburg, - -	46 33	16 00	-	62 33	193 50	10 39	-	-	203 89	141 56	-	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$105 37.
Montgomery, -	193 00	132 00	111 76	376 90	813 66	831 50	41 70	-	873 20	59 54	-	-	
Mason, - - -	169 99	104 00	-	273 99	265 00	-	-	-	265 00	-	8 99	-	May and August Terms, 1839.
Monroe, - - -	50	12 00	49 00	68 40	129 90	156 00	13 21	-	199 21	69 31	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$111 02.
Morgan, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meade, - - -	45 00	96 00	-	-	141 00	361 00	18 05	5 00	384 05	243 05	-	-	(From 1st Sept. 1838, to 1st Sept. 1839, surplus not reported.
Madison, - - -	370 00	128 95	111 00	96 00	705 95	625 00	67 27	6 32	698 50	-	7 45	-	
Marion, - - -	192 40	148 00	114 50	75 50	530 40	643 42	32 47	30 00	705 59	175 19	-	-	
McCracken, - -	167 74	8 00	114 07	119 57	409 38	389 55	19 83	-	409 38	-	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$41 42.
Mercer, - - -	241 20	136 00	174 00	78 00	629 20	834 00	49 57	20 00	903 57	274 37	-	-	
Nicholas, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nelson, - - -	205 92	100 00	18 81	354 97	709 70	662 50	34 10	15 00	711 90	2 20	-	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$180 17.
Ohio, - - -	128 18	40 00	38 50	4 59	211 27	199 00	10 79	-	199 59	-	11 68	-	
Owen, - - -	84 00	48 00	59 50	66 50	258 00	348 50	34 22	-	382 72	124 72	-	-	
Oldham, - - -	81 03	11 00	12 00	158 35	295 38	282 32	13 06	-	295 38	-	-	-	
Pike, - - -	211 11	41 00	13 30	41 80	313 24	254 00	25 45	7 50	286 95	-	26 29	-	
Perry, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pendleton, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pulaski, - - -	233 20	28 00	48 11	-	309 31	216 50	12 56	8 64	237 70	-	71 61	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$23 50.
Rockcastle, - -	16 00	53 20	56 52	19 95	175 67	192 00	11 66	5 00	208 66	32 99	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$41 29.
Russell, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shelby, - - -	184 55	112 00	186 12	128 67	611 34	532 50	22 45	-	597 45	31 75	182 55	-	Clerk reports surplus, \$50 55.
Spencer, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Simpson, - - -	28 12	48 00	56 50	189 03	321 65	301 50	15 32	4 98	321 80	15	-	-	Clerk reports deficit, \$12 39.
Todd, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trigg, - - -	67 18	56 00	61 00	36 16	223 34	194 00	9 85	11 20	215 05	-	8 29	-	
Trimble, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Union, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wayne, - - -	192 43	60 00	55 60	40 38	348 41	394 00	19 70	30 00	443 70	95 29	-	-	
Woodford, - - -	191 93	196 00	244 70	-	632 63	521 00	27 37	25 00	573 37	-	29 28	-	
Warren, - - -													

If the Jury Law was so amended as to require the Clerks to forward to this Department, copies of the settlements made with the Trustee of the Jury Fund each term of the Court, instead of the 1st day of December each year, (as now provided in the law,) it would enable the Auditor to give more information on this subject in his annual Report to the Legislature.

APPENDIX TO SECOND AUDITOR'S REPORT.

A Statement showing the situation of the Treasury, each year, from the 10th day of October, 1823, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive; also, showing the amount of Receipts and Expenditures, same time, viz:

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1823, to the 10th day of October, 1824, including all appropriations made by the Legislature,	193,995 38
Debts paid on account of the Penitentiary,	16,865 00
Funds furnished Clay & Rowan, commissioners to Virginia,	11,098 00
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	83,604 00
Total expenditures,	\$305,562 38

Received same time:

Profits from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	66,797 91
Distribution from the Bank of Kentucky,	59,670 00
Money refunded by Clay and Rowan, commissioners to Virginia,	5,512 00
General receipts of Revenue, Vacant Lands, &c.	125,143 06
Total receipts,	257,122 97
Balance in the Treasury on the 10th day of October, 1823,	12,981 87
Making,	270,104 84
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer on the 10th day of October, 1824,	35,4574
The balance standing on the books, in Commonwealth's paper, on the 10th day of October, 1824, as overpaid by Treasurer, is	36,467 54
Amount carried forward	\$36,467 54

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$ 36,467 54
There was in the Treasury, at the above date, \$500 in specie, equal in Commonwealth's paper, to	-	-	-	
Also a \$20 Illinois note, equal in Commonwealth's paper, to	-	-	-	
				\$1000 00
				10 00
Making,	-	-	-	1,010 00
Which will leave an amount overpaid by Treasurer in Commonwealth's paper, as stated above,	-	-	-	35,457 54

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1824, to the 10th day of October, 1825, including all appropriations made by the Legislature,	-	-	-	171,332 33
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	-	-	-	130,740 00
Total expenditures,	-	-	-	302,072 33
Amount overpaid by Treasurer in Commonwealth's paper, on the 10th day of October, 1824,	-	-	-	36,467 54
Making,	-	-	-	331,539 87

Received same time:

Distribution from Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	-	119,340 00
Profits from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	-	-	-	66,148 71
Amount received from the sale of lands west of the Tennessee River,	-	-	-	11,400 00
General receipts of Revenue, Vacant Lands, &c.	-	-	-	115,206 47
Making,	-	-	-	312,095 18
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer in Commonwealth's paper, on the 10th day of October, 1825, of	-	-	-	\$ 26,444 69
Same date, still in the Treasury, (in specie)	-	-	-	500,00
Illinois money,	-	-	-	20 00

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1825, to the 10th day of October, 1826, including all appropriations made by the Legislature, -	\$ 140,455 20
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, -	88,850 00
Entertainment of General La Fayette, -	8,126 50
Amount paid the Bank of the Commonwealth, for balance of Samuel South's account, as former Treasurer, -	1,669 20
Total expenditures, -	\$ 239,100 90
Balance overpaid by Treasurer on the 10th day of October, 1825, -	26,444 69
Making, -	265,545 59

Received same time:

Distribution of stock, by the Bank of Kentucky, -	59,670 00
Profits from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, -	50,613 32
Amount received from the sale of lands west of the Tennessee River, -	33,519 80
General receipts of Revenue, Vacant Lands, &c. -	100,921 89
Making, -	244,725 01
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1826, in Commonwealth's paper, of -	20,820 58
Specie received during this year, -	500 00
Balance on hand 10th October, 1825, -	500 00
Making on hand the 10th day October, 1826, specie, -	1,000 00
Still, in Illinois money, -	20 00

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1826, to the 10th day of October, 1827, including all appropriations made by the Legislature, -	155,440 41
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, -	59,670 00
Amount carried forward, -	\$215,110 41

Amount brought forward,	\$215,110 41	
A credit given Treasurer for an over charge the previous year,	42 00	
Total expenditures,		\$215,152 41
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1826,		20,820 58
Making,		<u>235,972 99</u>

Received same time :

Distribution from the Bank of Kentucky,	59,670 00	
Profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	36,115 17	
Sale of lands west of the Tennessee river,	19,228 25	
General receipts of revenue, vacant lands, &c.	115,529 64	
Making,		230,543 06
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1827, in Commonwealth's paper, of,	5,429 93	
Specie remaining in the Treasury, on the 10th October, 1826,		1,000 00
Appropriated to the Governor of the State of Ohio,		209 40
Balance in the Treasury, on the 10th day of October, 1827,	790 60	
Still, in Illinois money,	20 00	

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1827, to the 10th day of October, 1828, including all appropriations made by the Legislature,	154,509 27	
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	29,835 00	
Total expenditures,		184,344 27
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1827,	5,429 93	
Making,		<u>189,774 20</u>

Received same time :

Distribution from the Bank of Kentucky,	29,835 00	
Profits of Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	10,486 27	
Amounts carried forward,	\$40,321 27	\$189,774 20

Amounts brought forward, -	\$40,321 27	\$189,774 20
Sale of lands west of Tennessee river, -	33,383 75	
General receipts of revenue, vacant lands, &c. -	85,111 09	
	<hr/>	
Making, - - - - -		158,816 11
	<hr/>	
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1828, in Commonwealth's paper, of - - -		30,958 09
		<hr/>
Specie in the Treasury still, - - - - -		790 60
Illinois money, - - - - -		20 00
		<hr/>

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1828, to the 10th day of October, 1829, including all appropriations made by the Legislature, - - - - -	146,615 08	
Internal Improvements, - - - - -	1,094 70	
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - - - -	29,835 00	
Pay of military certificates, received in discharge of head-right lands, - - - - -	28 54	
	<hr/>	
Total expenditures, - - - - -		177,573 32
		<hr/>
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1828, - - - - -		30,958 09
		<hr/>
Making, - - - - -		208,531 41

Received same time:

Bank of Kentucky, for distribution of Stock, - - - - -	29,835 00	
Profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - - - -	23,116 75	
Sale of lands west of Tennessee river, - - - - -	23,196 15	
General receipts of revenue, vacant lands, &c. - - - - -	77,917 90	
	<hr/>	
Making, - - - - -		154,065 80
	<hr/>	
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1829, in Commonwealth's paper, of - - -		54,465 61
		<hr/>
Specie still in the Treasury, - - - - -		790 60
Illinois money, - - - - -		20 00
		<hr/>

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1829, to the 10th day of October, 1830, including all appropriations made by the Legislature, - - - - -	\$141,047 40	
Stock subscribed in turnpike roads, - - - - -	3,561 00	
Internal Improvements, - - - - -	563 91	
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - - - -	14,917 50	
Total expenditures, - - - - -		\$160,089 81
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th October, 1829, - - - - -		54,465 61
Making, - - - - -		<u>214,555 42</u>

Received same time:

Distribution from the Bank of Kentucky, - - - - -	14,917 50	
Profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - - - -	15,213 44	
For sale of lands west of Tennessee river, - - - - -	16,479 50	
General receipts of revenue, vacant lands, &c. - - - - -	84,522 92	
Making, - - - - -		<u>131,133 36</u>
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1830, in Commonwealth's paper, of - - - - -		<u><u>83,422 06</u></u>

Specie:

Received as distribution from Bank of Kentucky, - - - - -	14,917 50	
Balance in the Treasury, on the 10th day of October, 1829, - - - - -	790 60	
Making, - - - - -		<u><u>15,708 10</u></u>
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - - - -	14,917 50	
Appropriated, in part, to the Rockcastle bridge, - - - - -	790 60	
Making - - - - -		<u><u>15,708 10</u></u>
Illinois money, - - - - -		<u><u>20 00</u></u>

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1830, to the 10th day of October, 1831, including all appropriations made by the Legislature, - - -		134,883 86
Internal improvement, - - -		900 00
Turnpike roads, - - -		29,482 33
Taylorsville bridge, - - -		571 42
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - -		29,835 00
Total expenditures, - - -		<u>195,672 61</u>
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1830, in Commonwealth's paper, of - - -		83,422 06
Making, - - -		<u>279,094 67</u>

Received same time:

Distribution from the Bank of Kentucky, -		29,835 00
Profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - -		43,941 65
Sale of lands west of the Tennessee river, -		32,116 10
General receipts of revenue, vacant lands, &c., - - -		79,687 75
Also, Illinois money, exchanged for Commonwealth's paper, - - -		20 00
Making, - - -		<u>185,600 50</u>

Leaving a balance, overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1831, in Commonwealth's paper, of - - -		<u><u>93,494 17</u></u>
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Specie:

Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, during this year, -		29,835 00
Stock subscribed in Turnpike roads, -		12,500 00
Appropriations to Rockcastle bridge, -		5,260 40
Postage paid, - - -		275 01
Total paid, - - -		<u>47,870 41</u>
Amount received this year, - - -		<u>29,835 00</u>
Leaving a balance overpaid by Treasurer, in specie, on the 10th day of October, 1831, of, - - -		<u><u>18,035 41</u></u>

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1831, to the 10th day of October, 1832, including all appropriations made by the Legislature, - - -			\$139,714 32
Turnpike roads, - - -			8,515 63
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - -			14,917 50
Total expenditures, - -			<u>163,147 45</u>
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1831, in Commonwealth's paper, of - - -			93,494 17
Making, - - -			<u>256,641 62</u>

Received same time:

For distribution of stock in Bank of Kentucky, - - -			14,917 50
For profits in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - - -			24,151 85
For sale of lands west of the Tennessee river, - - -			32,428 59
General receipts of Revenue, Vacant Lands, &c., - - -			88,783 78
Making, - - -			<u>160,281 72</u>
Balance overpaid by the Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1832, in Commonwealth's paper, - - -			<u>96,359 90</u>

Specie:

Postage paid, - - -			476 97
Bridges, (Rockcastle) - - -			156 00
Do. (Taylorsville) - - -			850 00
Turnpike roads, - - -			31,656 68
Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, - -			13,859 34
Total expenditures, - -			<u>46,998 99</u>
Balance overpaid by Treasurer on the 10th of October, 1831, - - -			18,035 41
Making, - - -			<u>65,034 40</u>
Amount received from Bank of Kentucky, for the distribution of stock, - -			13,859 34
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1832, - - -			<u>51,175 06</u>

General expenses from the 10th day of October, 1832, to the 10th day of October, 1833, including all appropriations made by the Legislature,	137,397 02
Taylorsville bridge,	1,857 14
Turnpike roads,	24,214 27
Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals,	4,380 00
Total expenditures,	\$167,848 43
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1832, in Commonwealth's paper, of	96,359 90
Making,	<u>264,208 33</u>

Received same time:

Lands west of the Tennessee river,	25,506 54
Profits in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	10,704 72
Distribution by the Bank of Kentucky,	7,956 00
General receipts of Revenue, Vacant Lands, &c.,	90,221 94
Making,	134,389 20
Amount cancelled in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	129,819 13
Making,	<u>264,208 33</u>

Spécie:

Postage paid,	103 00
Rockcastle bridge,	9 00
Rent of Adjutant General's office,	50 00
Turnpike roads,	25,530 71
Making,	25,692 71
Balance overpaid by Treasurer, on the 10th of October, 1832,	51,175 06
Making,	<u>76,867 77</u>
Distribution received of the Bank of Kentucky,	15,912 00
Received for sale of lands west of the Tennessee river,	4,045 00
Cancelled in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,	56,910 77
Making,	<u>76,867 77</u>

Stock owned by the State, on the 10th of October, 1833:

Bank of Kentucky, - - - - -	95,472 00
Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, (Specie,) - - - - -	1,701 07
Do. in Commonwealth's paper, - - -	472,409 50
	<hr/>
	474,110 57

Turnpike Roads:

Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington, (Commonwealth paper,) - - - - -	14,285 70
Shelby county, (Commonwealth paper) - - -	39,987 53
Franklin county, Do. - - - - -	10,500 00
	<hr/>
	64,773 20
Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington, (Specie) - - - - -	62,500 00
Shelby county, (Specie) - - - - -	7,010 78
	<hr/>
	69,510 78

Taylorsville Bridge:

Commonwealth's paper, - - - - -	2,428 56
Specie, - - - - -	850 00
	<hr/>
	3,278 56
Total, - - - - -	<hr/>
	\$707,145 56

Warrants paid by Treasurer, from 10th of October, 1833, to 10th day of October, 1834, (in Commonwealth's paper,) - - -	\$189,609 80
Warrants paid by Treasurer, from 10th Oc- tober, 1833, to 10th day of October, 1834, (in specie,) - - - - -	29,662 03
Allowance to Edmund Curd, Receiver of Public Moneys West of Tennessee Riv- er, as per act of Assembly, - - - - -	649 27
	<hr/>
Total paid by Treasurer for the year ending 10th October, 1834, - - - - -	219,921 10
Amount carried forward,	

Amount brought forward, - - - \$219,921 10

Receipts same time:

Amount received by Treasurer during the
year ending 10th October, 1834, - 131,230 66

Amount received by Treasurer during the
year ending 10th October, 1834, in spe-
cie, - - - 30,778 02

Total receipts, - - - 162,008 68

Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th Octo-
ber, 1834, - - - 57,912 42

Amount overpaid by Treasurer on 10th Octo-
ber, 1834, - - - 57,912 42

Warrants paid from 10th October, 1834, to
10th October, 1835, - - - 216,100 45

Making, - - - 274,012 87
Receipts from 10th October, 1834, to 10th
October, 1835, - - - 191,079 77

From which deduct miscellaneous receipts
charged previous to 10th October, 1834,
and also this year, - - - 7 92

Leaving, - - - 191,071 85

Amount overpaid by Treasurer on 10th Oc-
tober, 1835, (Revenue Fund,) - - - 82,941 02

Scrip, &c.

Proceeds Scrip from 10th October, 1834, to
10th October, 1835, - - - 203,207 50

Warrants paid same time, - - - 92,000 00

Leaving, - - - 111,207 50

From which deduct advance for funds on
amount received from lands West of
Tennessee River, - - - 274 50

Leaving a balance in Treasury from Scrip
Fund, on 10th October, 1835, of - - - 110,933 00

Amount carried forward, - - - \$110,933 00

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$110,933 00
Deduct amount overpaid by Treasurer, (Revenue Fund) as above,	-	-	-	82,941 02
Balance in Treasury from all sources, 10th October, 1835,	-	-	-	<u>27,991 98</u>

Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1835, (Revenue Fund,)	-	-	-	82,941 02
Warrants paid year ending 10th October, 1836,	-	-	-	167,210 53
Making,	-	-	-	<u>250,151 55</u>
Receipts from 10th October, 1835, to 10th October, 1836,	-	-	167,378 59	
Deposited for Hickman's heirs,	-	-	225 00	
	-	-	-	<u>167,603 59</u>

Amount overpaid by Treasurer 10th October, 1836, (Revenue Fund,)	-	-	-	<u>82,547 96</u>
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Scrip, &c.

Balance in Treasury, 10th October, 1835,	-	-	-	110,933 00
Receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1836, viz:	-	-	-	
Internal Improvement Fund,	-	-	-	200,800 00
Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	59,236 32
Interest on deposits,	-	-	-	1,886 48
Making,	-	-	-	<u>372,855 80</u>

Amount of warrants paid same time:

Internal Improvements,	-	-	-	337,068 36
Interest on bonds,	-	-	-	31,014 38

Making,	-	-	-	388,082 74
Deduct receipts, &c. as above,	-	-	-	<u>372,855 80</u>

Amount overpaid by Treasurer 10th October, 1836, (Scrip, &c.)	-	-	-	15,226 94
Amount overpaid as above, (Revenue Fund,)	-	-	-	<u>82,547 96</u>

Total amount overpaid by Treasurer on 10th October, 1836.	-	-	-	<u>97,774 90</u>
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Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1836, (Revenue Fund,) - - -	82,547 96
Warrants paid to 10th October, 1837, - - -	210,501 63
Making, - - -	293,049 59
Deduct amount of receipts from 10th October, 1836, to 10th October, 1837, - - -	201,807 13
Amount overpaid by Treasurer 10th October, 1837, (Revenue Fund,) - - -	91,242 46

Scrip, &c.

Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1836, - - -	15,226 94
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Warrants paid to 10th October, 1837, viz:

Interest on State bonds, - - -	25,000 00
Bank Kentucky stock, - - -	583,598 36
Scrip Fund, - - -	735,220 43
Sinking Fund, - - -	1,023,346 51
	2,367,165 30
Making, - - -	2,382,392 24

Amount of receipts from 10th October, 1836, to 10th October, 1837, viz:

Sinking Fund, - - -	172,387 93
Internal Improvement, - - -	1,304,731 65
Surplus Revenue, - - -	1,433,757 39
	2,910,876 97

Deduct warrants paid as above stated, - - -	2,382,392 24
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Balance in Treasury 10th October, 1837, (Scrip, &c.) - - -	528,484 73
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Deduct amount overpaid by Treasurer as above, from (Revenue Fund,) - - -	91,242 46
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Balance in Treasury from all sources, 10th Oct. 1837, - - -	437,242 27
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Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1837, (Revenue Fund,) - - -	91,242 46
Warrants paid to 10th October, 1838, - - -	231,412 17
Making, - - -	322,654 63
Deduct amount of receipts for same time, - - -	269,462 91
Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1838, (Revenue Fund,) - - -	53,191 72

Scrip, &c.

Balance in Treasury, 10th October, 1837, - - -	528,484 73
Amount of receipts from 10th October, 1837, to 10th Oct. 1838, viz:	
Sinking Fund, - - -	145,707 55
Internal Improvement, - - -	467,894 88
Making, - - -	613,602 43
Amount of warrants paid same time, viz:	
Sinking Fund, - - -	151,342 03
Internal Improvement, - - -	1,145,392 37
Deduct amount of receipts as above, - - -	1,296,734 40
Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1838, (Scrip, &c.) - - -	154,647 24
Amount overpaid by Treasurer 10th October, 1838, (Revenue Fund,) - - -	53,191 72
Amount overpaid by Treasurer from all sources, 10th Oct. 1838, - - -	207,838 96

Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1838, - - -	53,191 72
Warrants paid to 27th Feb. 1839, - - -	78,925 90
Making, - - -	132,117 62
Amount of receipts to 27th February, 1839, - - -	244,332 18
Deduct warrants paid &c. as above, - - -	132,117 62
Balance in Treasury, 27th February, 1839, - - -	112,214 56

Scrip, &c.

Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th October, 1838,	-	-	-	-	-	154,647 24
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Warrants paid to 27th Feb. 1839:

Scrip,	-	-	-	-	-	236,699 45
Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	89,455 57
						<u>326,155 02</u>

Making,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>480,802 26</u>
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Receipts to 27th February, 1839, viz:

Scrip,	-	-	-	-	-	436,091 87
Sinking fund,	-	-	-	-	-	89,455 57
						<u>525,547 44</u>
Deduct warrants paid, &c. as above,	-	-	-	-	-	480,802 26

Balance in the Treasury, 27th Feb. 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	44,745 18
Balance in the Treasury, 27th Feb. 1839, (Revenue account,)	-	-	-	-	-	<u>112,214 56</u>

Total in the Treasury from all sources, on 27th Feb. 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$156,959 74</u>
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Warrants paid by James Davidson, Treasurer, from 27th day of February, 1839, to the 10th day of October, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	177,940 23
Amount received by James Davidson, Treasurer, during same period,	-	-	-	-	-	18,384 69
Balance in his hands on the 27th day of February last,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>112,214 56</u>

Making,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>130,599 25</u>
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Amount overpaid by Treasurer, 10th of October, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	47,340 98
From which deduct two warrants issued and paid, under the head of Internal Improvements, and credited Treasurer improperly, in Revenue account, but since corrected,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>5,116 37</u>

True amount overpaid by Treasurer, on 10th October, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>42,224 61</u>
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THOS. S. PAGE, 2d Auditor.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TREASURER OF KENTUCKY.

REVENUE FUND.

No. 1.

A statement showing the amount of moneys received at the Treasury, under their appropriate heads, from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive. First, showing the amount received from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, being the time the 2d Auditor commenced his duties. Secondly, showing the amount received from that date to the 10th day of October, 1839, being the end of the fiscal year, viz:

From non-residents' lands, - - - - -	\$ 1,167 65
From Sheriffs, - - - - -	211,906 76
From Clerks of courts, &c., - - - - -	28,871 44
From lands west of Tennessee river, - - - - -	30 00
From Trustees of the Jury Fund, - - - - -	386 00
From city of Louisville, - - - - -	1,453 28
From city of Lexington, - - - - -	500 00
From miscellaneous receipts, - - - - -	17 05

Amount of ordinary revenue received from the 11th day of
October, 1838, to the 27th February, 1839, - - - \$244,332 18

Further receipts from the 28th February to the 10th day of
October, 1839, under the same heads, viz:

From non-residents' lands, - - - - -	742 52
From Sheriffs, - - - - -	6,456 77
From Clerks of courts, &c., - - - - -	10,963 35
From town of Covington, - - - - -	108 50
From town of Newport, - - - - -	21 94
From miscellaneous receipts, - - - - -	91 61
	18,384 69

Making the total receipts (of ordinary revenue,) during the
fiscal year ending the 10th day of October, 1839, amount
to the sum of, - - - - - \$262,716 87

No. 2.

A statement showing the amount of warrants drawn on and paid at the Treasury, under their appropriate heads, from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive. First, showing the amount received from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, being the time the 2d Auditor commenced his duties. Secondly, showing the amount received from that date to the 10th day of October, 1839, being the end of the fiscal year, viz:

For criminal prosecutions, - - - - -	\$ 5,623 96
For the support of Idiots, - - - - -	7,231 69
For Clerk's services, - - - - -	19,661 82
For Jailors, - - - - -	4,015 14
For Attorneys for the Commonwealth, - - - - -	2,129 64
For Salaries of the Executive and Judicial departments, - - - - -	10,356 28
For contingent expenses, - - - - -	791 35
For Executive offices, - - - - -	604 98
For Commissioners of Tax, - - - - -	6,298 25
For Military expenses, - - - - -	186 44
For Juries, - - - - -	279 00
For Grand Juries, - - - - -	40 00
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum, - - - - -	829 33
For Decisions of the Court of Appeals, - - - - -	1,457 50
For Sheriffs comparing polls, - - - - -	47 94
For Sheriffs for Revenue, - - - - -	35 04
For Public Printer, - - - - -	33 75
For money refunded, - - - - -	4 93
For Trustees of the Jury Fund, - - - - -	5,850 67
For slaves executed, - - - - -	1,100 00
For public communications, - - - - -	155 61
For appropriations, Dec. session, 1838, - - - - -	12,192 74
For Legislature, Dec. session, 1838, - - - - -	499 84

Amount of warrants paid at the Treasury from the 11th October, 1838, to 27th February, 1839, - - - - - \$78,925 90

Amount of warrants issued by the 2d Auditor and paid at the Treasury from the 28th day of February, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive, viz:

For criminal prosecutions, - - - - -	7,645 17
For support of Idiots, - - - - -	9,485 24
For Clerk's services, - - - - -	10,310 32
For Jailors, - - - - -	6,750 67
For Attorneys of the Commonwealth, - - - - -	2,557 22
For salaries of the Executive and Judicial departments, - - - - -	36,965 10
For contingent expenses, - - - - -	2,414 18
For Executive offices, - - - - -	2,094 86
For Commissioners of Tax, - - - - -	12,907 24

Amount carried forward, - - - - - \$170,055 90

No. 2.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	- - - -	\$170,055 90
For military expenses,	- - - -	1,195 77
For distributing the Acts and Journals,	- - - -	702 50
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	- - - -	1,423 26
For Decisions of the Court of Appeals,	- - - -	1,630 00
For public communications,	- - - -	783 07
For appropriations, Dec. session, 1833,	- - - -	2,053 45
For appropriations, Dec. session, 1837,	- - - -	1,206 60
For appropriations, Dec. session, 1838,	- - - -	27,298 90
For Sheriffs comparing polls,	- - - -	98 93
For Sheriffs for revenue,	- - - -	158 12
For Public Library,	- - - -	2,500 00
For money refunded,	- - - -	292 35
For slaves executed,	- - - -	2,325 00
For Trustees of the Jury Fund,	- - - -	2,887 70
For Legislature, Dec. session, 1838,	- - - -	37,138 21
For warrants under the head of Turnpike Roads,	- - - -	5,116 37

Making the total amount of warrants paid at the Treasury, of ordinary revenue, from the 11th October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, (including the Turnpike Road warrants,) the sum of, - - - - 256,866 13

Add to the above sum the amount heretofore overpaid at the Treasury, the sum of, - - - - 53,191 72

Making the sum of, - - - - 310,057 85

From which deduct the receipts in Statement No. 1, amounting to the sum of, - - - - 262,716 87

Leaving the amount overpaid at the Treasury, the sum of, - 47,340 98

Deduct also, warrants charged above under the head of Turnpike roads, the sum of, - - - - 5,116 37

Leaving the net amount overpaid at the Treasury, of ordinary revenue, on the 10th day of October, 1839, the sum of, - - - - 42,224 61

Recapitulation of the aggregate receipts as in Statement No. 1, viz.

From non-residents' lands,	- - - -	1,910 17
From sheriffs,	- - - -	218,363 53
From clerks of courts, &c.	- - - -	39,834 79
From lands west of Cumberland river,	- - - -	30 00
From trustees of the Jury Fund,	- - - -	386 00
From city of Louisville,	- - - -	1,453 28

Amount carried over, - - - - \$261,977 77

No. 2.—Recapitulation continued.

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	-	\$261,977 77
From city of Lexington,	-	-	-	-	500 00
From town of Covington,	-	-	-	-	108 50
From town of Newport,	-	-	-	-	21 94
From Miscellaneous Receipts,	-	-	-	-	108 66
					<hr/>
					\$ 262,716 87
					<hr/>

Recapitulation of the aggregate disbursements, as in Statement No. 2, viz:

For criminal prosecutions,	-	-	-	-	13,269 13
For support of idiots,	-	-	-	-	16,716 93
For clerks services,	-	-	-	-	29,972 14
For Jailors,	-	-	-	-	10,765 81
For attorneys,	-	-	-	-	4,686 86
For salaries of the Executive and Judicial departments,	-	-	-	-	47,321 38
For contingent expenses,	-	-	-	-	3,205 53
For Executive offices,	-	-	-	-	2,699 84
For commissioners of tax,	-	-	-	-	19,205 49
For military expenses,	-	-	-	-	1,382 21
For juries,	-	-	-	-	279 00
For grand juries	-	-	-	-	40 00
For slaves executed,	-	-	-	-	3,425 00
For distributing the acts and journals,	-	-	-	-	702 50
For Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	-	-	-	-	1,752 59
For turnpike roads	-	-	-	-	5,116 37
For Decisions of the Court of Appeals,	-	-	-	-	3,087 50
For public communications,	-	-	-	-	938 68
For appropriations, Dec. Session, 1833,	-	-	-	-	2,053 45
For appropriations, Dec. Session, 1837,	-	-	-	-	1,206 60
For appropriations, Dec. Session, 1838,	-	-	-	-	39,491 64
For sheriffs comparing polls,	-	-	-	-	146 87
For sheriffs for revenue,	-	-	-	-	193 16
For public Library,	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
For Public Printer,	-	-	-	-	33 75
For money refunded,	-	-	-	-	297 28
For Legislature, Dec. Session, 1838,	-	-	-	-	37,638 05
For trustees of the Jury Fund,	-	-	-	-	8,738 37
					<hr/>
					\$256,866 13
					<hr/>

SCRIP FUND.

No. 3.

A statement showing the amount of moneys received at the Treasury for Internal Improvement purposes, from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive. First, showing the amount received from the 11th October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, the time the 2d Auditor commenced the duties of his office. Secondly, showing the amount received from that date to the 10th day of October, 1839, being the end of the fiscal year.

Amount received of this fund from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th of February, 1839, inclusive,	-	436,091 87
Amount received of this fund from the 28th day of February, 1839, to the 10th of October, 1839, inclusive,	-	702,618 13
		<hr/>
Making the whole receipts of this fund from the 11th October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, amount to the sum of	-	1,138,710 00
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No. 4.

A statement showing the amount of warrants (under their appropriate heads) drawn on, and paid at the Treasury, from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive. First, showing the amount paid from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, the time the 2d Auditor commenced the duties of his office. Secondly, showing the amount paid from that date to the 10th day of October, 1839, being the end of the fiscal year.

Green River navigation,	-	\$ 20,000 00
Kentucky River navigation,	-	31,603 00
Licking River navigation,	-	4,438 63
Turnpike Roads,	-	94,361 00
Board of Internal Improvement,	-	86,296 82
		<hr/>

Amount of warrants drawn on, and paid at the Treasury, from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, inclusive,	-	236,699 45
		<hr/> <hr/>

Recapitulation of the aggregate disbursements.

Green River navigation,	-	-	-	-	\$106,000 00
Kentucky River navigation,	-	-	-	-	174,495 00
Licking River navigation,	-	-	-	-	47,959 56
Turnpike Roads,	-	-	-	-	281,805 75
Erection of bridges,	-	-	-	-	9,520 00
Board of Internal Improvement,	-	-	-	-	359,845 34
Salaries of Engineers,	-	-	-	-	21,337 17
Lexington and Ohio Rail Road,	-	-	-	-	7,500 00

Making the total amount of warrants paid at the Treasury from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, of this fund,	-	-	-	-	1,245,162 27
Deduct the receipts as stated in No. 3, amounting to the sum of,	-	-	-	-	1,138,710 00

Making the disbursements exceed the receipts on the 10th October, 1839, the sum of	-	-	-	-	106,452 27
Add to this the balance overpaid 10th day of October, 1838,	-	-	-	-	154,647 24

Leaves the whole balance overpaid the 10th day of October, 1839, the sum of,	-	-	-	-	261,099 51
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SINKING FUND.

No. 5.

A statement showing the amount of moneys received of this fund (under their appropriate heads) from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive. First, showing the amount received from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, being the time the 2d Auditor commenced the duties of his office. And, secondly, the amount received from that date to the 10th day of October, 1839, being the end of the fiscal year, viz:

From the Commonwealth Bank,	-	-	-	-	\$10,280 00
From the Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	51,500 00
From the Northern Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	22,500 00
From Turnpike Roads,	-	-	-	-	5,175 57

Amount received of this fund from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, inclusive,	-	-	-	-	\$89,455 57
Amount carried forward,	-	-	-	-	

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$89,455 57
Amount received from the 28th Feb. 1839, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive, viz:				
From the Commonwealth Bank,	-	-	\$18,467 00	
From the Northern Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	32,403 62	
From Turnpike Roads,	-	-	1,450 80	
			<hr/>	52,321 42
Making the whole receipts of the fiscal year, ending the 10th October, 1839, amount to	-	-	-	<hr/> <hr/> \$141,776 99

Recapitulation of the aggregate receipts, viz:

Commonwealth Bank,	-	-	-	-	\$28,747 00
Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	51,500 00
Northern Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	54,903 62
Turnpike Roads,	-	-	-	-	6,626 37
					<hr/>
Making the amount as above stated,	-	-	-	-	<hr/> <hr/> \$141,776 99

No. 6.

A statement showing the amount of warrants drawn on this fund, and paid at the Treasury, from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 10th day of October, 1839, inclusive. First, showing the amount of warrants paid from the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, being the time the 2d Auditor commenced the duties of his office. And, secondly, the amount of warrants paid from that date to the 10th day of October, 1839, being the end of the fiscal year, viz:

From the 11th day of October, 1838, to the 27th day of February, 1839, the sum of	89,455 57
And from the 28th February, to the 10th day of October, 1839,	46,585 39
	<hr/>
Which when added together, makes the sum of	136,040 96
	<hr/>
Deduct the warrants paid from the receipts, leaves a balance of this fund in the Treasury, the 10th day of October, 1839, the sum of	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 5,736 03

. SCHOOL FUND.

Received of this fund during the fiscal year ending the 10th			
day of October, 1839, the sum of	-	-	\$21,568 75
Disbursed during the same period, the sum of	-	-	21,500 00
			<hr/>
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of this fund, the 10th day			
of October, 1839, the sum of	-	-	68 75
			<hr/> <hr/>

JAMES DAVIDSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT No. 1.

This statement shows the amount of Receipts into the Treasury from 28th February to the 10th October, 1839, inclusive, for the following purposes, to wit: Internal Improvement Fund, Sinking Fund, and School Fund.

For Internal Improvement :

Of James Clark, Esq., Governor of Kentucky, for part of the sale of State bonds, made to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, of New York, for Internal Improvement purposes,	\$60,000 00
Of James Clark, Esq., Governor of Kentucky, for part of the sale of State bonds, made to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, at New York, for Internal Improvement purposes,	261,999 59
Of James Clark, Esq., Governor of Kentucky, for part of the proceeds of the sale of \$1,250,000 State bonds, for Internal Improvement purposes, to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, at New York,	50,000 00
Of James Clark, Esq., Governor of Kentucky, for the balance proceeds of the sale of State bonds to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, at New York, for Internal Improvement purposes,	41,908 54
	<hr/> \$413,908 13
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$413,908 13

STATEMENT No. 1.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,		\$413,908 13
Of James T. Morehead, President Board Internal Improvement, money borrowed by said President, of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at four months, due the 18th September, 1839; interest deducted, leaving the net amount of,	\$24,483 33	
Of James T. Morehead, President Board Internal Improvement, for amount of money borrowed of the Bank of Kentucky, for — months, (note bearing date the 15th June, 1839,) - - - - -	45,000 00	
Of James T. Morehead, President Board Internal Improvement, the net amount of money borrowed of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, on the 12th July, 1839, - - - - -	14,690 00	
Of James T. Morehead, President Board Internal Improvement, the amount of money borrowed of the Bank of Kentucky, by an arrangement made on the 15th June, 1839, - - - - -	45,000 00	
Of James T. Morehead, President Board Internal Improvement, the amount of money borrowed of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, after deducting interest for — months, - - - - -	93,036 67	
Of James T. Morehead, President Board Internal Improvement, the amount of money borrowed of the Bank of Kentucky, bearing date 15th August, 1839, - - - - -	45,000 00	
		267,210 00
Of Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq., Governor of Kentucky, the amount of sale of State bonds, to the Board of Education, the 1st of October, 1839, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, for Internal Improvement purposes, - - - - -	21,500 00	
		21,500 00
Total receipts under this head, - - - - -		702,618 13

For Sinking Fund :

Of Henry Wingate, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a part of the proceeds of said Bank, - - - - -	7,000 00	
Amounts carried forward, - - - - -	\$7,000 00	\$702,618 13

STATEMENT No. 1.—Continued.

Amounts brought forward, - - -	\$7,000 00	\$702,618 13
Of Harrison Blanton, agent for the Old Bank of Kentucky, the amount of one per cent. on the State's stock in said bank, - - -	5,967 00	
Of O. G. Cates, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a part of the proceeds collected by said institution, - - -	2,500 00	
Of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the net balance of the State's share of dividend on her stock in said bank, for the last six months (ending the 1st day of July, 1839,) after paying five per cent. interest for the preceding six months (to the 1st day of July, 1839,) on one hundred thousand dollars of State bonds, held by said institution, - - -	17,500 00	
Also, of said Bank, the State's tax of fifty cents on each share of stock actually paid in, for the year ending on the 1st of July, 1839, - - -	14,903 62	
Of Adam Wilson, Treasurer of the Lincoln County Turnpike Road, - - -	779 55	
Of O. G. Cates, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, part of the proceeds of said Bank, - - -	3,000 00	
Of Samuel Daviess, President Board of Internal Improvement for Mercer County Road, - - -	286 00	
Of Robert N. Miller, President Board Internal Improvement of Jefferson county, for Louisville and Elizabethtown Road, -	300 00	
Of H. J. Eastin, Resident Engineer, for tolls collected, in part, at the gate on Muldrow's Hill Turnpike Road, for the present half year, ending on the 1st day of January, 1840, - - -	85 25	
Total receipts for Sinking Fund, - - -	- - -	52,321 42

For School Fund :

Of the Board of Education, the amount received of the Board Sinking Fund, - - -	21,568 75	
Total receipts for Education, - - -	- - -	21,568 75
Total receipts for Internal Improvement Fund, Sinking Fund, and School Fund, - - -	- - -	<u>\$776,508 30</u>

No. 2.

Statement of the amount of warrants issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts from 28th February to the following 10th of October, 1839, inclusive, for the purposes of Internal Improvement Fund, Sinking Fund and School Fund, to wit:

For Internal Improvement on the following Roads, viz:

Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road, - - - - -	\$19,247 00
Mercer County Board of Internal Improvement, - - - - -	10,500 00
Scott County Board of Internal Improvement, - - - - -	4,479 00
Lincoln County Board of Internal Improvement, - - - - -	4,719 00
Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road, - - - - -	455 00
Covington and Georgetown Turnpike Road, - - - - -	500 00
Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road, Jefferson county, - - - - -	22,144 00
Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road, Hardin county, - - - - -	450 00
*Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road, Bell's Tavern, - - - - -	33,888 00
Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road, Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	12,834 00
Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road, Tennessee line, - - - - -	16,415 00
Bardstown and Springfield Turnpike Road, - - - - -	3,100 00
Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road, - - - - -	2,507 00
Owingsville and Big Sandy Turnpike Road, - - - - -	21,800 00
Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville, Turnpike Road, - - - - -	22,434 00
Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Road, - - - - -	2,000 00
Mt. Sterling and Maysville Turnpike Road, - - - - -	9,010 00
Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road, - - - - -	4,400 00
Bardstown and Green River Turnpike Road, - - - - -	40,128 00
Maysville and Bracken Turnpike Road, - - - - -	6,558 00
Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road, - - - - -	23,937 00
Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville Turnpike Road, - - - - -	1,050 00
Muldrow's Hill Turnpike Road, - - - - -	5,626 75
Pikesville and Sounding Gap Turnpike Road, - - - - -	2,000 00
Mt. Sterling and Virginia State Line Turnpike Road, - - - - -	5,164 00
Roads in Breckinridge county, see Acts, D. S. 1837, - - - - -	3,000 00
Louisville and Shawneetown Road for Union county, - - - - -	1,000 00
Amount carried forward, - - - - -	\$279,345 75

No. 2.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	-	\$279,345 75
Edmonson county portion of mouth of Salt river and Grayson,	-	460 00
New Market to Rolling Fork Turnpike Road,	-	1,000 00
Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road,	-	1,000 00
Total to common Roads,	-	<u>\$281,805 75</u>
Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company,	-	7,500 00

Salaries of the following Officers and Superintendents, viz:

Sylvester Welch, Chief Engineer,	-	3,000 00
M. R. Stealey, Resident Engineer,	-	3,000 00
N. B. Buford, Resident Engineer,	-	2,500 00
H. J. Eastin, Resident Engineer,	-	1,800 00
Antes Snyder, Resident Engineer,	-	1,250 00
W. B. Foster, Jr. Resident Engineer,	-	1,875 00
C. F. Taylor, Resident Engineer,	-	900 00
Wm. R. McKee, Resident Engineer,	-	1,200 00
David Mitchell, Jr. Assistant Engineer,	-	300 00
George R. Eichbaum, Assistant Engineer,	-	714 27
J. S. Bush, Superintendent Licking River,	-	250 00
James S. Evans, Superintendent Lock No. 2 Kentucky River,	-	720 00
George Stealey, Superintendent Lock No. 1, Kentucky River,	-	300 00
Matthew Skelton, Superintendent Lock No. 5, Kentucky River,	-	840 00
Thomas McLaughlin, Superintendent Lock No. 3, Kentucky River,	-	540 00
S. H. Moon, Superintendent Lock No. 4, Kentucky River,	-	420 00
A. Mathews, Superintendent Lock No. 1, Kentucky River,	-	266 00
Austin P. Cox, Secretary Board of Internal Improvement,	-	<u>1,000 00</u>

20,875 27

Bridges:

Bridge over Rolling Fork, Muldrow's Hill,	-	9,520 00
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Board of Internal Improvement:

Warrants issued under this head are for requisitions of the Board of Internal Improvement for sundry services rendered, incidental to various objects of improvement, and for numerous articles furnished to aid in the prosecution of works of improvement, including the manufacturing of hydraulic lime, and for returning means borrowed by said Board—total under this head,

361,140 57

Amount carried forward,	-	\$680,841 59
App. to H. R. J.	8	

No. 2.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	\$571,820 75
Licking River Navigation,	47,126 23
Salaries, - - - - -	20,875 27
Board of Internal Improvement,	361,140 57
Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, - - - - -	7,500 00

Total amount of warrants issued for Internal Improvement, and paid, - - - - -	1,008,462 82
Total receipts for same purpose, and same time,	702,618 13

Balance overpaid by Treasury, same fund and same time, - - - - -	305,844 69
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For Sinking Fund:

Total amount of receipts into the Treasury for this fund from 28th February to 10th Octo- ber, 1839, - - - - -	52,321 42
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Total amount of war- rants issued same time, - - - - -	52,236 17
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Unpaid warrant, No. 120, for - - - - -	5,650 78
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Total paid for same purpose and same time by Treasurer, - - - - -	46,585 39
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Balance due this fund from Treasury, 10th Oc- tober, 1839, - - - - -	5,736 03
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For School Fund:

Total amount receipts into the Treasury for this fund from 28th February, to the 10th Oc- tober, 1839, - - - - -	21,568 75
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Amount of warrants paid at Treas- ury for same time and same purpose, - - - - -	21,500 00
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Balance due this fund from Treasury, 10th Oc- tober, 1839, - - - - -	68 75
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Total balance due from Treasury to Sinking and School Fund, - - - - -	5,804 78
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Net balance due to Treasury 10th Oct. 1839, - - -	300,039 91
Amount carried forward,	

No. 2.—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	\$300,039 91
Net balance due from Treasury on old books from 11th October, 1838, to 27th February, 1839, inclusive,	44,745 18
Total due to, or overpaid by Treasury, 10th October, 1839,	<u>\$255,294 73</u>

STATEMENT No. 3.

	TURNPIKE ROADS.	Report.	Bond.	Amount of Dividend
2	Board Internal Improvement, Mercer county, - - - -	Returned	Returned	286 00
3	Frankfort, Lexington and Ver- sailles, - - - - -	do	do	None
4	Danville, Lancaster and Nicho- lasville, - - - - -	do	do	None
5	Board Internal Improvement Scott county, - - - -	do	do	None
6	Board Internal Improvement Franklin to Georgetown, -	do	do	None
7	Winchester and Lexington, -	do	do	None
8	Board Internal Improvement Lincoln county, - - - -	do	do	779 55
9	Covington and Georgetown, -	None	None	None
10	Georgetown and Lexington, -	Returned	Returned	None
11	Board Internal Improvement Anderson county, - - - -	do	do	None
12	Louisville and Elizabethtown Jefferson, - - - - -	do	do	300 00
13	Louisville Road to Hardin coun- ty, - - - - -	None	None	None
14	Louisville Road to Bell's Tavern,	Returned	None	None
15	Louisville Road to Bowling- green, - - - - -	do	Returned	None
16	Louisville Road to Tennessee line, - - - - -	do	do	None
17	Board Internal Improvement Franklin to Lawrenceburg, -	None	None	None
18	Bardstown and Springfield, -	Returned	None	None
19	Richmond and Lexington, -	do	None	None

STATEMENT No. 3.—Continued.

	TURNPIKE ROADS.	Report.	Bond.	Amount of Dividend.
20	Owingsville and Big Sandy, -	Returned	None	None
21	Lexington, Harrodsburg to Perryville North Kentucky, -	do	Returned	None
22	Bardstown and Louisville, -	do	do	None
23	Mt. Sterling and Maysville, -	do	do	None
24	Versailles and Anderson, -	do	do	None
25	Bardstown and Green River, -	do	None	None
26	Maysville and Bracken, -	None	None	None
27	Glasgow and Scottsville, -	do	do	do
28	Board Internal Improvement Shelby county, -	Returned	Returned	do
29	Board Internal Improvement Franklin to Shelby, -	do	do	do
30	Lexington and Ohio Railroad, -	None	do	do
31	Pikesville to Sounding Gap, -	do	None	None
32	Mt. Sterling Virginia State line	None	do	do
33	Muldrow's Hill, -	do	do	85 25
34	Hardinsville towards Lawrenceburg, -	None	do	None
35	Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville South of Kentucky River, -	Returned	Returned	None
Total paid in (see Statement No. 1.) from 28th February to 10th October, 1839, inclusive, -				\$1,450 80

STATEMENT No. 4.

This statement exhibits the amount of receipts and expenditures, as in Statements No. 1, 2, and 3, for Internal Improvement Fund, Sinking Fund, and School Fund, from 28th February to 10th October, 1839, inclusive, monthly Payments and Receipts.

	RECEIPTS.					
	Proceeds of State bonds paid by Jas. Clark, Governor.	For Sinking Fund, proceeds of the bank of Commonwealth.	Sinking Fund, proceeds of the Old Bank of Kentucky.	Paid in by James T. Morehead, money borrowed of Bank of Kentucky.	Paid in by James T. Morehead, money borrowed of Northern Bank of Kentucky.	Northern Bank Dividend.
1839.						Northern Bank Tax.
February, -	-	7,000 00	5,967 00	-	24,483 33	
March, -	371,999 59	2,500 00	-	45,000 00	14,690 00	17,500 00
April, -	41,908 54	-	-	45,000 00	93,336 67	
May, -	-	3,000 00	-	45,000 00		
June, -	-	-	-			
July, -	-	-	-			
August, -	-	-	-			
September, -	-	-	-			
October 10, -	-	-	-			
Total, -	413,908 13	12,500 00	5,967 00	135,000 00	132,210 00	17,500 00
						14,903 62

STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.						
	Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road.	Board of Internal Improvement for Mercer.	Board of Internal Improvement for Lincoln.	Winchester and Lexington Road.	Board of Internal Improvement for Scott.	Covington and Georgetown Turnpike Road.
						Louisville and Elizabethtown, for Jefferson county.
Dollars.						
1839.						
February, -	18,301 00	6,500 00	4,719 00	455 00	3,361 00	2,844 00
March, -	946 00	-	-	-	-	18,000 00
April, -	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
May, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
June, -	-	2,500 00	-	-	1,118 00	-
July, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
August, -	-	1,500 00	-	-	-	1,000 00
September, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
October 10, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	19,247 00	10,500 00	4,719 00	455 00	4,479 00	22,144 00

STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

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EXPENDITURES.

	Lexington, Har- rodsburg and Danville Road.	Bardstown and Louisville Road.	Mounsterling and Maysville Road.	Versailles and Anderson county Road.	Bardstown and Green river Road.	Maysville and Bracken Road.	Glasgow and Scottsville Road.
1839.	Dollars.						
February, -	11,660 00	2,000 00	7,000 00	2,410 00	14,794 00	3,875 00	13,452 00.
March, -	2,500 00	-	1,884 00	-	10,334 00	-	7,985 00
April, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,683 00	-
May, -	3,474 00	-	126 00	1,740 00	5,000 00	-	-
June, -	3,000 00	-	-	-	10,000 00	-	-
July, -	2,400 00	-	-	250 00	-	-	-
August, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
September, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October 10, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	22,434 00	2,000 00	9,010 00	4,400 00	40,128 00	6,558 00	23,937 00

STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

	1839.						Dollars.			
	Louisville and Elizabethtown, for Hardin county.	Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern Road.	Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen Road.	Bowlinggreen to Tennessee Line Road.	Bardstown to Springfield Road.	Richmond and Lexington Road.	Owensville to Big Sandy Road.			
February, -	450 00	28,388 00	3,334 00	5,615 00	3,100 00	2,507 00	15,800 00			
March, -	-	-	-	8,300 00	-	-	-			
April, -	-	-	-	2,500 00	-	-	5,000 00			
May, -	-	3,000 00	4,000 00	-	-	-	1,000 00			
June, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
July, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
August, -	-	2,500 00	5,500 00	-	-	-	-			
September, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
October 10, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total, -	450 00	33,888 00	12,834 00	16,415 00	3,100 00	2,507 00	21,800 00			

STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

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EXPENDITURES.

	Dollars.					
	Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville Road	Muldrow's Hill Road.	Pittesville and Sounding Gap Road.	Mountsterling and Virginia Line Road.	Breckinridge coun- ty Road.	Louisville and Shawneetown Road, for Uni- on county.
1839.						Edmonson County from Grayson Road.
February, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
March, -	1,050 00	5,626 75	2,000 00	5,164 00	3,000 00	1,000 00
April, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
May, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
June, -	-	-	-	-	-	460 00
July, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
August, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
September, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
October 10, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	1,050 00	5,626 75	2,000 00	5,164 00	3,000 00	1,000 00
						460 00

STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

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EXPENDITURES.						
	New Market and Rolling Fork Road.	Logan, Todd and Christian Road.	Lexington and Ohio Railroad.	Salary of Internal Improvement Officers.	Bridges.	Board of Internal Improvement or sundries.
						Kentucky River Navigation.
Dollars.						
1839.						
February, -	-	-	-	8,295 00	1,890 00	41,121 00
March, -	-	-	-	5,040 00	3,030 00	9,180 00
April, -	-	-	-	180 00	1,600 00	12,076 14
May, -	-	-	-	555 00	-	17,962 86
June, -	1,000 00	-	2,500 00	3,690 27	-	28,895 00
July, -	-	-	2,500 00	180 00	3,000 00	29,625 00
August, -	-	-	2,500 00	2,935 00	-	35,635 00
September, -	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-
October 10, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	1,000 00	1,000 00	7,500 00	20,875 27	9,520 00	174,495 00

STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

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EXPENDITURES.

1839.					
	Green and Barren River Navigation.	Licking River Navigation.	Sinking Fund.	School Fund.	Total.
	Dollars.				
February, -	-	13,732 83	7,000 00	-	385,892 37
March, -	54,000 00	5,235 00	-	-	323,716 99
April, -	10,000 00	1,100 00	-	-	20,113 21
May, -	-	4,220 50	5,967 00	-	72,424 34
June, -	16,000 00	11,921 90	-	-	76,355 07
July, -	-	5,316 00	1,214 77	-	66,614 02
August, -	16,000 00	5,600 00	-	-	77,528 59
September, -	10,000 00	-	38,054 40	21,500 00	59,554 40
October 30, -	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	106,000 00	47,126 23	52,236 17	21,500 00	1,082,198 99

Of which amount there is for Internal Improvement,
For Sinking Fund, - - - \$1,008,462 82
For School Fund, - - - 52,236 17
- - - 21,500 00

Total issued, - - - 1,082,198 99

Amount paid by Treasurer, from 28th February to 10th October, 1839, \$ 1,076,548 21 }
Warrant No. 120, unpaid, S. F. 5,650 78 }

BEN. SELBY, Auditor Public Accounts.

REPORT

OF THE

AGENT AND KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY,
Frankfort, December 3, 1839. }

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, through you, to the House of Representatives, my annual report, showing the condition of the Kentucky Penitentiary on the 30th November last.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. THEOBALD,
Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary.

To the Hon. JOHN L. HELM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The business operations of the institution, under the act of February 14, 1839, commenced on the first of March last. The following is an exhibit of its financial condition on the 30th of November, embracing a period of nine months.

DEBTOR.	PENITENTIARY.	CREDIT.
To Thos. S. Theobald,	\$28,185 21	By Commonwealth, \$ 475 50
To other individuals,	8,249 92	By bills receiveable, 133 22
		By cash, - - - - 57 62
		By sundry debtors, - 10,574 21
		By Penitentiary, - 25,194 58
	\$36,435 13	\$36,435 13

Attest,

THOS. B. STEVENSON,
Clerk Kentucky Penitentiary.

CRIMES.

Felony, - - - - -	103
Manslaughter, - - - - -	8
Counterfeiting, - - - - -	1
Horse stealing, - - - - -	11
Burglary, - - - - -	3
Mail robbery, - - - - -	2
Larceny, - - - - -	14
Forgery, - - - - -	2
Maiming, - - - - -	1
Perjury, - - - - -	1
Stabbing, - - - - -	1
Stealing slaves, - - - - -	4
Arson, - - - - -	3
Escape, - - - - -	1
Bigamy, - - - - -	1
Shooting, - - - - -	1

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The crimes are ascertained from transcripts furnished by the Circuit Court Clerks, and the terms "Felony," and "Larceny," seem to be employed by many of them indiscriminately, and are applied indifferently to various specific crimes. This table, therefore, is not to be considered entirely accurate or satisfactory. A number of the Clerks are in the habit of furnishing no more than the mere judgments of the Courts in the cases. The law makes it the duty of the Clerks, I believe, to make full and complete transcripts of the records and proceedings in criminal convictions, from which alone this office can compile perfectly accurate statistics. The classification of the penal crimes of this State, however, is either not well understood, or has not been perfectly made. Accurate criminal statistics, would furnish to legislators, jurists, legal writers, philosophers and philanthropists, much useful information which is much sought after.

TERM OF SENTENCE.

For one year, - - - - -	20
For one year and one day, - - - - -	1
For one year and three months, - - - - -	1
For one year and six months, - - - - -	2
For one year and eight months, - - - - -	1
For two years, - - - - -	28
For two years and six months, - - - - -	1
For three years, - - - - -	29
For three years and six months, - - - - -	1
For four years, - - - - -	29
For four years and three months, - - - - -	1
For four years and five months, - - - - -	1
For five years, - - - - -	13

Amount carried forward, - - - - - 128

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
For five years and six months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For five years and eight months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For six years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
For seven years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For eight years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
For eight years and six months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For sixteen years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For ten years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
For life,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

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NATIVITY.

Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Georgia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Michigan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mississippi,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Alabama,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Citizens of the United States, - - - - - 130

Do.	England,	-	-	-	8
Do.	Wales,	-	-	-	1
Do.	Scotland,	-	-	-	1
Do.	Ireland,	-	-	-	10

					-	20
Do.	Canada,	-	-	-	-	3
Do.	Germany,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Italy,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Poland,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.	Norway,	-	-	-	-	1

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COUNTIES SENT FROM.

Jefferson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Campbell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Fayette,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hickman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Jessamine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Livingston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bath,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clay, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Breckinridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bullitt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Christian,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Harrison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Henderson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Knox,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Laurel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Madison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mason,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Montgomery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pike,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Russell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trigg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Twenty three other counties, one each,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
										<hr/> 157

EDUCATION.

Common,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Good,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Superior,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
None,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
										<hr/> 157

AGES.

From fifteen to twenty years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
From twenty to thirty years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
From thirty to forty years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
From forty to fifty years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
From fifty to sixty years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
From sixty to seventy years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
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Two prisoners are convicts of the Federal Court; three prisoners are females, one of whom is a black; and there are seven black males.



REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL.

CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL.	DR.
To ballance due, as per report 12th January last, - - -	\$1,305 86
To W. Smith, keeper, for 411 $\frac{1}{7}$ weeks' board of patients, since last report, at \$3 50, - - - - -	1,439 00
To same for washing 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., at 50 cents, - - - - -	53 25
To same for making sheets, towels and musqueto bars, - - -	10 25
To same for burying nine persons who died, at \$6 00, - - -	54 00
To Gordon & Barnett for bill medicines, &c., - - - - -	263 39
To D. B. Sanders, M. D., for 10 months' and 23 days' services as physician, at \$300 per year, - - - - -	269 16
To Thomas McCormick, his bill, domestics, musqueto bars, counterpanes, &c., - - - - -	77 07
To Avery & Co., tin work, guttering hospital buildings, - -	85 00
To Meeker, for bedsteads and tables, - - - - -	78 00
	<u>\$3,634 98</u>

	CR.
By appropriations of the Legislature at their session of 1838-'9, - - - - -	\$2,805 86
By amount from Treasury of U. States, - - - - -	781 50
By amount from patients who died, - - - - -	20 12
	<u>3,607 48</u>
Leaving the hospital in debt, - - - - -	<u>\$27 50</u>

It will be seen that the expenditures of the institution have over went the whole means in the hands of the Trustees the sum of twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. We are of the opinion that fifteen hundred dollars, with the amount we expect to receive from the Treasury of the United States, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the institution for the next

twelve months, which sum we hope it will be the pleasure of the Legislature to appropriate. There have been in the hospital, since our last report, ninety patients, out of which there have been only nine deaths.

We had suit brought against McCawley, Patterson and Gower, for the money so unjustly withheld by them from the hospital previous to the last June term of our Circuit Court, but owing to the number of Commonwealth's cases, at that and the September term, the civil docket was not reached. We anticipate getting a judgment at the next March Court. All the books and papers belonging to the hospital that were in the hands of these defaulting Trustees are still retained by them, or have never been delivered to their successors. The hospital is now well furnished, and in fine condition, with eight patients remaining in it at the date of this report.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. GORDON,
BENJAMIN BARNER,
WM. SMEDLEY,
RICHARD OLIVE,
THOMAS McCORMICK,

Trustees C. Hospital.

SMITHLAND, KY., Nov. 23, 1839.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING

THE

GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

State of the Bank of Kentucky, and Branches, on the 15th October, 1839.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,699,305 00
Notes in circulation,	-	-	-	-	-	1,916,286 00
Individual deposits,	-	-	-	-	-	391,281 90
Due to other Banks,	-	-	-	-	-	581,113 31
Bank of United States, 4th March, 1840,	-	-	-	-	-	275,000 00
D. Kurts, distributing Agent, -	-	-	-	-	-	3,750 00
Treasurer of the State (Louisville,) -	-	-	-	-	-	23,040 04
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	21,220 15
District and Circuit Courts of the U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	1,363 83
Board of Education, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,210 00
Dividends unpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	9,639 68
Discounts received,	-	-	-	-	-	55,781 37
Premiums on exchange,	-	-	-	-	-	43,197 23
Contingent fund,	-	-	-	-	-	100,000 00
Real estate fund, -	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Profit and loss,	-	-	-	-	-	844 03

\$8,128,032 54

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted, - - - - -	\$3,735,418 86
Bills of exchange, - - - - -	1,513,185 58
Suspended debt, - - - - -	76,879 18
Real estate, - - - - -	60,157 46
State and City bonds, - - - - -	1,605,000 00
Due by other banks, - - - - -	396,997 16
Suspense account, - - - - -	1,009 71
Treasurer of State, at Frankfort, - - - - -	28,838 63
Bank checks, - - - - -	29,207 38
Expense account, - - - - -	14,450 46
Interest account, - - - - -	12,097 89
Specie on hand, - - - - -	\$469,962 99
Notes of other Banks, - - - - -	184,827 24
	<hr/>
	654,790 23
	<hr/>
	\$8,128,032 54
	<hr/>

Statement, showing the Liabilities of the Bank on the 18th of May, 1837, and 15th October, 1839, exclusive of Stock.

	May 18, 1837.	Oct. 15, 1839.
Notes in circulation, - - -	\$1,469,040 00	\$1,916,286 00
Individual deposits, - - -	549,299 70	391,281 90
Treasurer of United States, - - -	897,378 32	-
Treasurer of the State, - - -	3,763 16	23,040 04
Commissioners of Sinking Fund, - - -	502,924 17	21,220 15
Due to other Banks, - - -	444,181 97	581,113 31
Due Bank of U. States, - - -	825,000 00	275,000 00
Other liabilities, - - -	-	15,963 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,691,587 32	\$3,223,904 91

On the 18th May, 1837, the amount of liabilities of the Bank,
exclusive of stock, amounted to - - - \$4,691,587 32
On the 15th of October, 1839, they amounted to - - - 3,223,904 91

Reduction of liabilities, - - - - - \$1,467,682 41

Statement, showing the amount of Bills discounted, Bills of Exchange, and other means of the Bank, on the 18th May, 1837, and 15th October, 1839.

	May 18, 1837.	Oct. 15, 1839.
Bills discounted, - - - -	\$3,899,888 43	\$3,735,418 86
Bills of exchange, - - - -	1,912,460 52	1,513,185 58
Suspended debt, - - - -	-	76,879 18
State and City bonds, - - -	1,080,000 00	1,605,000 00
Real estate, - - - -	50,138 00	60,157 46
Due by other banks, - - - -	714,060 41	396,997 16
Treasurer of the State, - - -	-	28,838 63
Specie on hand, - - - -	634,518 93	469,962 99
Notes of other banks, - - -	586,942 22	184,827 24
Bank checks, - - - -	276,939 69	29,207 38
	<u>\$9,154,948 20</u>	<u>\$8,100,474 48</u>

Bills discounted, and bills of exchange, on the 18th May, 1837, amounted to - - - -	\$5,812,348 95
Bills discounted, bills of exchange and suspended debt, on the 15th October, 1839, - - - -	5,325,483 62
Reduction, - - - -	<u>\$486,865 33</u>

GEO. C. GWATHMEY, *Cashier.*

NORTHERN BANK.

Statement of the condition of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and Branches, October 21, 1839.

MEANS.

Bills discounted, - - - -	\$2,123,731 02
Bills of exchange, of which about \$850,000 is payable at New Orleans, - - -	1,417,140 17
	<u>\$3,540,871 19</u>
Suspended Debt, on Notes and Bills, - - -	57,054 00
Amount carried forward, - - -	<u>\$3,597,925 19</u>

Amount brought forward,	-	-	\$3,597,925 19
Bonds of the State of Kentucky,	-	755,000 00	
Bonds of the City of Lexington,	-	35,000 00	
			790,000 00
Balances due to principal bank from branches,	-	-	11,800 62
Real estate, in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington,	-	-	72,007 88
Contingent and Law expenses,	-	-	10,177 97
Cash on hand, viz:			
In gold and silver,	-	563,132 61	
In notes of other Banks,	-	92,404 00	
In checks on eastern banks, maturing,	-	68,857 06	
			724,393 67
			<u>\$5,206,305 33</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,	-	\$2,984,650 00	
Notes in circulation,	-	1,560,081 00	
Balance due Banks,	-	54,310 08	
Due to Bank U. States, 6th December, 1839,	-	184,380 90	
Due to General and State Government offi- cers,	-	10,345 47	
Due to individual depositors,	-	240,923 07	
Discounts, exchange and interest, (the interest on State bonds, not included,)	-	95,565 93	
Contingent Fund,	-	60,000 00	
Unclaimed Dividends,	-	4,126 48	
Profit and Loss,	-	11,922 40	
			<u>\$5,206,305 33</u>

M. T. SCOTT, *Cashier.*

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

*Statement of the condition of the Bank of Louisville on Wednesday, Oc-
tober 16, 1839.*

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted,	-	\$843,521 56	
Bills of exchange,	-	288,184 51	
City loan,	-	80,000 00	
			<u>\$1,211,706 07</u>
Amount carried forward,	-	-	<u>\$1,211,706 07</u>

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	-	\$1,211,706 07
Banking house,	-	-	-	-	45,945 93
Due from Banks,	-	-	-	30,027 43	
Notes of other banks,	-	-	-	63,665 00	
Gold and silver,	-	-	-	122,256 64	
					215,949 07
Expense account,	-	-	-	-	3,730 64
					<u>\$1,477,331 71</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,	-	-	-	-	\$1,150,000 00
Individual deposits,	-	-	-	\$60,505 43	
Due to Banks,	-	-	-	44,434 07	
Due to State Treasurer,	-	-	-	6,119 17	
Dividends unclaimed,	-	-	-	2,225 00	
Surplus fund,	-	-	-	23,595 00	
Profit and loss,	-	-	-	21,592 04	
					158,470 71
Notes in circulation,	-	-	-	-	168,861 00
					<u>\$1,477,331 71</u>

A. THRUSTON, *Cashier.*

BANK OF LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1839.

LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Copies of Letters to and from Levi Tyler, President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, on the subject of the interest on \$150,000 of Bonds.

FRANKFORT, September 7th, 1839.

SIR:

In March last there was applied, by the order of Governor Clark, the sum of \$4,567 50, part of the Internal Improvement Fund deposited in the Treasury, for the payment of the interest due on the loan of \$150,000 to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, of which you are the President. For which loan, and the payment of the interest due thereon, the faith of Kentucky has been pledged. The semi-annual instalment of interest on the same debt, I understand, falls due in December next. The In-

App. H. R. J. 11

ternal Improvement Fund will, by that time, if not before, have been exhausted. The power to apply any portion of it to the purpose aforesaid, without the authority of the Legislature, may well be questioned, and can only be excused from the extreme necessity of the case.

Will you, my dear sir, with the aid of your Board, take the necessary steps, not only to meet promptly, the next instalment of the interest, but also to refund to the Treasury the amount which has been withdrawn from the Internal Improvement Fund. Your early and earnest attention to this business is most respectfully invited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. WICKLIFFE,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

LEVI TYLER, Esq., *Louisville.*

LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, *September 9th, 1839.* }

SIR:

I received yours of the 7th inst. and noted the contents thereof. It is utterly out of the power of the Company to meet the next instalments of interest on the \$150,000 loan (guaranteed by the State of Kentucky for it) as requested by you, or to refund the amount already paid by the State.

By referring to my letter of the 6th March last, addressed to the late Governor, you will see the time, place, amount, and to whom payable, of interest to be paid on said loan, and you may rely upon it, whenever the company have the means, if I am in office, that you shall be advised thereof, without delay, which I fear will not be very soon.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

LEVI TYLER,
President of the Lex. & Ohio R. R. Co.

His Excellency, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

[*From Mr. Tyler to Governor Clark.*]

LOUISVILLE, *March 6th, 1839.*

DEAR SIR:

The Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company borrowed of J. & N. Robbins, \$50,000; S. Bolton, \$8,000; P. Lorillard, \$50,000, and the Bank of the United States, \$42,000; making in all, the sum of \$150,000; for which the Commonwealth of Kentucky is guarantor. The interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum, is payable half yearly as follows, to-wit: On the two first named sums, on the first days of May and November, in each year; on the third, the 20th days of June and December in each year, and all payable at the Mechanics' Bank in New York; the fourth and last is payable on the 30th days of April and October in each year in Philadelphia, at said Bank; all of which has been regularly paid up to the last dates of interest falling due; and I regret that I am under the necessity of informing you that the Company will not have the means of paying the next

instalments of the interest when due on said debts, and may not be able to pay any more thereof; but should it be in the power of the Company to do so, I will advise you without delay; and as the credit of the State is involved, and no doubt would be effected to some extent, if the interest should not be punctually paid, I have thought it best to advise you thereof, so that provision may be made for the payment of said interest as it falls due, by you, or the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant.

LEVI TYLER,

President of the L. & O. R. R. Co.

His Excellency, JAMES CLARK,

Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, *March 11th, 1839.*

SIR:

The Governor has received your letter of the 6th instant, in which the information is communicated that the said Company would not be able to meet the instalment of interest next due upon the \$150,000 of the bonds guaranteed by the State, and that the Company may not be able to pay any more thereof. I am directed by the Governor to inform the Company, through you as their President, that every step will be taken, that is authorized by the existing laws, to enforce them to fulfil their engagements to the State, and that the payment of the interest upon these bonds is not chargeable upon the Sinking Fund, but upon the Treasury of the State.

Respectfully, &c.

J. M. BULLOCK,

Secretary of State.

LEVI TYLER, Esq.,

President of the L. & O. R. R. Co.

REPORT:

The President and Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company submit to the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Kentucky the following statement of the transactions of the company since their annual report, dated 24th November, 1838, to wit:

They have collected of the outstanding debts for land and lots sold, including interest thereon, \$692 59; also, for freight, transportation and passengers, including interest thereon, \$500 14; also, from P. Swigert & Co. for repairs and materials furnished from the machine shop, by the hands employed therein, \$966 17; also, received from them for the rent of the road from Lexington to Frankfort, from 1st November, 1838 to 1st November, 1839, \$5,146 28; also, from William Barron for four grey horses, and sold after the road was stopped by an injunction granted by the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, as stated in the last annual report, \$262 50;

also, for the hire of the steam locomotive Elkhorn, &c. for sixty days, to run on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, in Indiana, at the opening of said road, \$300; also, for a lot of oak timber on the Portland division of said road, sold for \$24; also, for a lot of cedar, near Midway, sold for \$62 62½; also, for costs collected of sundry persons on executions, \$109 49; also, the loan of \$10,000 from the Bank of Kentucky, referred to in the last annual report; also, for a lot of fine broke stone, sold for \$34 45; and, also, they have received of the \$20,000 loan, as authorized by a law of the last session of the Legislature, and guaranteed by the city of Louisville, \$12,500, leaving the sum of \$7,500 still due.

The injunction aforesaid has been dissolved and the bill dismissed by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and the cars were started on the Portland division of said road on the 17th of July, 1839, and up to and including the 17th of November, 1839, have received for passengers carried thereon \$4,-154 56½.

They have paid of the debts due by the company, \$2,352 33; also, towards the bridge, &c. across the Kentucky river, on said road, the sum of \$20,500; also, to the hands in the machine shop, including \$30 10 paid for materials for said shop, \$392 28; also, for sundry fee-bills \$72 08½; also, for interest and exchange thereon, due in December, 1838, on part of the \$150,000, heretofore borrowed by the company, on the guarantee of the State to complete the construction of that part of the road from Lexington to Frankfort, \$1,530; and for interest on money borrowed from the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Kentucky by the company, on the guarantee of the city of Louisville, to aid in the construction of the bridge across the Kentucky river, &c. \$1,249 49; also, to Peter Dudley, survivor of Dudley and Harvie, on account of the warehouse erected by them at the foot of the plane in Frankfort, \$335 82, and gave the note of the company for \$844 at six months from the 18th January, 1839, with interest thereon, in full, for said warehouse, &c., agreeably to a contract with them therefor; also, for attorney's fees in sundry cases, 300; also, for repairs and insurance on the warehouse in Lexington, \$368 85; also, for repairs on the abutments of the bridge across Elkhorn, on said road, \$72; also, for four horses for the cars on the Portland division of said road, \$410; also, on account, and in part for digging a well and putting a pump therein to furnish water for the locomotive on said division of said road, \$69 87½; also, on account, and in part for erecting a brick house, &c. at 13th street in Louisville for the locomotives, cars, &c. \$968 63¼; also, for the expenses of repairing the Portland division of said road, extending the same towards the Ohio river, and making a turn out at 13th street in Louisville so as to run the locomotives and cars from said road into the house above referred to, \$3,479 68; and, also, sundry other claims, expenses, engineering, &c., leaving of cash on hand to pay other claims and expenses due by the company for preparing to run the cars on said road in July last, digging said well, &c. \$520 46½.

There has been no interest paid by the company on the \$150,000 borrowed as herein before stated since the 20th December, 1838. The President of the company informed the late Governor of the Commonwealth of the inability of the company to pay the interest on said sum of \$150,000, the time when, to whom and where the interest thereon was payable, under date of the 6th of March, 1839, and the company have not at this time any means of paying the interest on said sum as it falls due, nor have

they the means of paying the debts due by the company as enumerated in said last annual report to your body, and which was laid before the last Legislature, who were then informed of the inability of the company to pay either the debts or interest aforesaid, by a memorial also presented to that body by the company, dated 19th December, 1838, which, together with the said last annual report, dated 24th November, 1838, are referred to as part of this report, and printed copies of both are herewith transmitted for the better understanding the condition and affairs of the company.

The stockholders, referred to in said last annual report, have not refunded the dividends paid to them by a former Board of Directors of this company, although the subject matter was, by an order made at a meeting of the stockholders called and held agreeably to the provisions of the charter of the company, at Lexington, on the 20th of November, 1837, referred to Judge William Owsley, Judge George Robertson and Sylvester Welch, Esq., who, on the 14th of December, 1837, made their award as requested, and on the 6th of the same month reported the same, in writing, under their hands and seals to the then President and Directors of the company, who received, and approved of, and ordered the said award to be spread upon the minutes of their proceedings, which was done accordingly; printed copies of all which is herewith transmitted as part hereof.

They have received from P. Swigert & Co. for the rent of the road from Lexington to Frankfort, from the 18th January, 1838, to the 1st of November, 1839, the sum of \$10,144 76, and they have paid for interest on money borrowed during that time \$11,697 55.

The company purchased eight lots from James De Wolf, at 13th street in Louisville for the use thereof and for which they were to pay \$8,295 85, payable from one to two years from the 28th October, 1837, all of which is unpaid; also, a lot in Portland from Willard Arnold, for \$12,600, and paid him \$3,000, part thereof, and gave the company's two notes for the balance, payable in one and two years, in equal payments, with interest from the 5th of June, 1838; one of said notes are due and judgment had thereon against the company therefor, and a bill in chancery filed to enforce the lien upon said lot; and, also, a lot on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, in Louisville, from William Mackey for \$12,000, and have paid him \$6,000 thereof, and payment of the other note is urged, and will be sued upon shortly unless some satisfactory arrangement is made for its payment; and they have improved said lot for the convenience and accomodation of the company at a cost of about \$2,500, and have paid on account thereof \$1,366 34, and there is a bill in chancery filed in the Louisville Chancery Court to enforce the collection of the balance under the provisions of the lien law.

The road from Louisville to Portland is not connected with the Ohio river and Ferry at Portland, and the company have not had the means of making the connection. They have not decided on the manner of making the extension, nor had an estimate of the costs thereof made out. They are satisfied that the connection with the river and ferry at Portland would add at least one third to the receipts of that part of the road, without adding any thing to the expenses of running the same, and that the cost of the extension would be inconsiderable in amount when compared with the great additional income of the road therefrom.

They mortgaged the whole road, real and personal estate, &c. of the company to the city of Louisville, as authorized by law, which has been duly recorded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI TYLER,

President Lex. and Ohio Railroad Company.

November 17th, 1839.

[EXHIBIT No. 1.]

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE, IN 1838.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of

Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Your memorialists, the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, would respectfully represent—that since their memorial to your honorable bodies at the last session, and the passage of the several acts of that session for their benefit, the affairs of the Company have assumed the condition set out in their report to the Board of Internal Improvement, which, with the documents therein referred to, accompany this memorial.

It will be seen that the President and Directors have not the means to prosecute the work to completion, and, that under the Legislation of last session, they are not able to command them; that they have not the means of paying the outstanding debts against the Company; and, since they are enjoined from the beneficial use of the Portland division of the road; that they have not the means of paying all the interest on the money borrowed, to complete the road from Lexington to Frankfort, nor of the money borrowed for the completion of the bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort; and that the materials procured for the construction and repair of the road are perishing, and that great and irreparable loss must fall on the Company, unless some adequate remedy is applied by your honorable body.

They further state, that since writing their report to the Board of Internal Improvement, the Bank of Louisville has declined making the loan of \$10,000 for the completion of the said bridge, which they had promised, in writing, to do; and now your memorialists will not be able to have said bridge completed without efficient aid from your honorable bodies.

They further represent, that they will not be able to pay the debts due for real estate, and that property will be in danger of sacrifice for the want of means to keep down the interest and reduce the principal. That the stock of the individual stockholders is realizing no interest, nor the stock of the cities of Louisville and Lexington, nor that of the State. From the experiment made on the Portland division of the road, and from the great and increasing amount of travel between Lexington and Louisville, and the still greater increase which will take place on the completion of the road, as tested by experience on other Railroads, they are satisfied that the road would not only yield a sum sufficient to pay all the expenses, and the interest on the sums necessary to complete the same, but would make a large profit to the stockholders.

They are further satisfied, that it would be a great public benefit, by reducing the time and cheapening the transportation of both persons and property.

They are satisfied that no more stock can be sold, and that the Company cannot raise the funds to complete the road without the aid of the State; and being authorized by the stockholders, they propose that the State shall endorse the bonds of the Company for a sufficient sum to complete the road, and shall place the work under the direction and control of the Chief Engineer of the State, in order that the money shall be expended in making a road that will be permanent and useful; and they are willing that the endorsement shall be on any reasonable terms which your honorable bodies shall think right, so that the completion of the road is secured, and an opportunity afforded the present stockholders of getting something for their stock, should the road be ultimately profitable.

They pray this memorial be considered, and the affairs of the Company and its prospects investigated, and that they may have the appropriate relief, &c.

LEVI TYLER,

President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

December 18, 1838.

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company submit to the Board of Internal Improvement for the State of Kentucky the following statement of the transactions of the Company, since the 12th day of January 1838, to-wit:

They submit a copy of the cash account, or balance sheet, as made out by the late Treasurer of said Company to that day, as showing the amount of money received and paid out to that period, which is marked A, and referred to as part hereof.

By a law of the last session of the General Assembly, the number of Directors were reduced to five, and on the 12th day of December, 1837, an election was had under said law, and the President and Directors, so elected, continued to run cars on the road from Lexington to Frankfort up to, and including, the 18th day of January, 1838; during which time, they received for passengers, freight, sundry debts collected, which were due the Company, (including \$291 90 cash on hand on said 12th day of December, 1837, and \$200 borrowed by the late Treasurer for the use of the Company,) the sum of \$2,960 38 cents; and paid out, during the same period, for the expenses of running the road, &c. the sum of \$2,956 05 cents, leaving a balance on hand of \$4 33 cents, agreeably to the account herewith submitted, marked B, and referred to as part hereof.

Immediately upon their coming into office, they reduced the expenses of running the road as far as it was practicable to do so; and having in their judgment, satisfied themselves that the road did not pay the expenses of running it, and in all probability would not do so thereafter; and believing it to be their duty, as faithful agents, to continue running the cars on said road to accommodate the travelling public, in the best possible man-

ner, and at the same time not to loose, but make as much as practicable for the stockholders, and thereby enable the Company to pay the interest on the \$150,000 borrowed by the Company, on the guarantee of the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of completing that portion of the road from Lexington to Frankfort, and save the State from the payment thereof, and prevent a forfeiture of the mortgage given by the Company to the State for the purpose of indemnifying it against all loss on account of the said guarantee, they leased out the road, cars, &c. to Pphilip Swigert & Co., for a period of four years from the said 18th day of January, 1838, as expressed in the lease therefor, a copy of which, marked C, is herewith submitted and referred to as part hereof.

They, also, sold to said Swigert & Co. the horses, &c. mentioned in said lease, and the account endorsed thereon, for the sum of \$5,222, at four, eight and twelve months; the two first notes were discounted at bank for the benefit of said Company, and have been paid; and the other note has been discounted at the Louisville Savings Institution for the benefit of said Company, and no doubt it will be paid at maturity, the net proceeds of said three notes being \$5,096 87 cents; and they have received from the lessees, under said lease, up to the first day of November, 1838, the sum of \$4,998 48 cents, which, together with the receipts from the Portland division of said road, and other means of the Company, has enabled the President and Directors to pay the interest on said \$150,000 to this time, and prevent a forfeiture of said mortgage; which interest, with the exchange thereon, amounts to the sum of \$2,339 60 cents.

They believe the lessees have kept the road in good order and repair, and in other respects have acted fairly and faithfully towards the Company.

They received, in cash, from the late Treasurer, in addition to the small sum of \$4 33 aforesaid, the sum of \$5,232 01, in the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and the sum of \$919 28, in the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, making in all, the sum of \$6,155 62; and, also, from the Commonwealth of Kentucky the sum of \$60,000, the balance due on her two thousand shares of stock; and from the city of Louisville the sum of \$30,000, the balance due on her two thousand shares of stock.

They have collected, of the outstanding debts for freight, and lots in the town of Midway, lands, horses, &c. sold, belonging to the Company, the sum of \$7,170 80; and not being able to obtain money as fast as it was required for the use of the Company, the President and Directors determined to borrow from the Banks, as much as was necessary for immediate use, and accordingly they did borrow from the Bank of Kentucky, on the note of the Company, \$2,500; also, \$500, on the note of the President, from the same Bank; also, \$1,700, on the note of the Company, from the Louisville Savings Institution; and, also, \$600, from an individual, on the note of the President; all which notes are paid except \$1,250 of the first named note, and there was \$10 50 cents of interest paid on said note of \$600.

The President and Directors, on examining into the affairs of the Company, ascertained that the contracts in progress, and the debts against it, on account of work done, and to be done, by the contractors under said contracts, would exceed their means more than \$166,950: and seeing no reasonable prospect of procuring the money to meet the liabilities, as they would accrue, and believing, that if the money should be procured, that the work under contract, could be re-let to advantage, they determined to set-

tle with and pay off the contractors, and procure from them a release of their contracts, as far as practicable, and in pursuance of that determination, they have settled with all the contractors on the third division of said road, commencing at Frankfort, (except Stoughton & Le Barron, and William Le Barron, the contractors for the masonry and wood superstructure, &c. of the bridge across the Kentucky river, at Frankfort, on said road,) obtained releases of their contracts, and paid them off, amounting to the sum of \$46,319 40 cents, and had to pay them, in addition thereto, the sum of \$3,469 71, for damages, which, in the opinion of the President and Directors, was not more than one fifth of what might have been recovered of the Company by law suits, for failing to comply with said contracts by the Company.

The bridge, aforesaid, was estimated to cost \$50,574, for which the previous Board of Directors had paid the sum of \$13,547 15; and there was due for work, actually done, towards the completion of the masonry, the sum of \$6,902 70; and the wood work was nearly all prepared, and a part thereof was on the ground; and to have stopped it, would have cost the Company, in loss and damages, a sum nearly, or quite, equal to the cost of finishing it; they therefore determined to carry on and complete the work, if possible; and it is still progressing; and they have paid therefor the sum of \$17,380 60, and have procured the city of Louisville to guarantee \$30,000 of the bonds of the Company, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly of Kentucky, passed for that purpose, and have borrowed \$10,000 from the Northern Bank of Kentucky, for a period of five years, on the notes of the Company, renewable every six months; the bond of the Company, with the guarantee of the city of Louisville at thirty years, being left as collateral security therefor: and the Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, have agreed to loan a like sum of \$10,000 each, on the same terms; and the Company have given a mortgage to the city of Louisville to secure her for said guarantee, as authorized by said act of Assembly, for the purpose of completing the bridge. The plan thereof has been changed, in consequence of which it will cost something more than the estimate. The change was made by the advice of the Chief Engineer of the State, under whose charge said work was placed, by your order, on the application of the President and Directors of said Company. The change was considered necessary, and highly advantageous to the interest of the Company. The length thereof is shortened, and the pier in the river dispensed with, which, if it had remained, must, in all time to come, have been injurious to the navigation of said river.

They have, also, settled with and paid the contractors on the first division of said road, commencing at Louisville, the sum of \$20,075 22 cents, and obtained releases from them of their contracts, except Joseph McDonald, Stewart & Carmichael and James Price's estate, to whom the Company are yet indebted about the sum of \$4,827 82 cents. McDonald claimed no damages, neither, was he entitled to any; and Price's contract was forfeited by his death; and they had to pay one of the contractors the sum of \$258 77 cents, for damages.

They determined to finish the Portland division of said road, and put it into operation, if possible; and they have completed the same, from sixth street in the city of Louisville, to a point near water street in the town of Portland, on the Ohio river; and have paid to the contractor the sum of \$20,065 75 cents, leaving the sum of \$1,164 43 cents still due therefor.

They have purchased a house and lot on the north side of Main, corner of Sixth street Louisville, containing fifty five feet front on Main by one hundred feet deep on Sixth street, for a depot, at the price of \$12,000, and paid \$6,000 on account thereof, and executed the note of the Company for \$6,000 payable on the 13th day of March, 1839; and they have altered and improved the premises to suit the conveniences of the Company at a cost of about \$2,500, and have paid on account thereof, the sum of \$1,366 34 cents, leaving about the sum of \$1,133 66 cents still due therefor.

No ground having been procured for a depot in Portland, nor the right of way to connect said road with the Ohio river at that point, and the road having been located and graded to water street in said town of Portland, and a portion of the wooden sills, ties, &c. laid down by and before the 12th of December, 1837, the present Board had great difficulty in procuring a place for either; but they were ultimately able to purchase a slip of ground between said water street and the Ohio river, fronting thereon 315 feet, for which they have to give \$12,600, and paid \$3,000 on account thereof, and gave the notes of the Company for the residue, payable in one and two years from the 5th day of June, 1838, with interest thereon from the date till paid, which will give a good landing, and fine water at all seasons of the year for steam boats, &c., but they have not improved the same for the want of the funds to do so.

For the purpose of using the Portland division of said road, the President and Directors have brought, from Lexington to Louisville, the two locomotive steam cars and tenders, six passenger cars, two baggage cars, twelve burthen cars, two old repair cars, and some extra wheels, which cost the sum of \$792 19 cents, which has been paid; and they commenced running said cars upon said road on the 29th day of April, 1838, both with steam and horse power, and continued to run in that way until the 21st day of May, 1838, when, by the permission of the Mayor and Council of the city of Louisville, granted on the petition of sundry citizens of said city, and not on the application of the the President and Directors of said Company, they run by steam alone; and so continued until the 6th day of November, 1838, when, by order of the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, the Company were enjoined from using said road, by running their cars thereon by steam, or otherwise, from Sixth to Thirteenth streets, in Louisville; and, owing to the great distance of that point from the business part of Louisville, they could not do as much business as would pay the daily expenses, and they have been compelled to stop the whole business of the road in consequence thereof.

The time they run the road, was twenty seven weeks and three days, during which time they carried 93,249 passengers, and received \$11,656 17½ cents therefor, making an average gross receipt of \$425 25 cents per week; their expenses were about \$202 30 cents per week; their clear profits were about \$229 42 cents per week; they have paid \$5,337 10 of said expenses, and the balance will be paid when called for.

They have not carried any freight on said road, for the want of a proper connection with the Ohio River Wharfs, &c.

There has been a large quantity of wooden sills and ties delivered on the first division of said road, commencing at Louisville and extending about 17½ miles towards Frankfort; also, a few sills delivered on the third division of said road, near to Frankfort; and, also, a large quantity of sills and ties on

the road between Frankfort and Lexington, nearly all of which are paid for, and all subject to decay and loss.

There is, also, a large quantity of rock, broke and ready for use, on the first division of said road, for which there is a balance owing of about \$2,833 75 cents, this being part of the balance herein reported as due on that part of said road; and it will not require more than about \$28,200 to complete the whole grade on that division, and about \$138,500 to complete the grade on the third division of said road, being about eight miles up Benson creek.

The bridge across Beargrass creek, on the first division of said road, is completed, and cost the sum of \$27,700 68 cents, which has been paid, and it will take about \$100 more to make the fills at the ends thereof.

The machine shop in the city of Lexington is still carried on, and there has been three hands employed therein, a part of the time, and two at this time; who, besides having finished for the Company a large new passenger car, and some open burthen cars and such other work as was required by the Company, have done the repairs for Philip Swigert & Co., for which they were to pay; and it was thought necessary and proper to keep hands in the shop to take care of the establishment, engine, fixtures, &c. and to prevent injury or loss to the Company; the expenses, &c. of said hands and shop have been paid up to the 3d day of October, 1838, amounting to \$987 74 cents, and said Swigert & Co. have paid for repairs, &c. to the same time, the sum of \$1,098 12 cents.

The President and Directors discontinued the Treasurer on the 18th of January, 1838, and since that time the President has discharged his duties, and one of the Directors has acted as Secretary.

They have paid sundry debts against the Company to others than the contractors on the road, and they have received, from all sources, since the 12th of December, 1837, the sum of \$140,512 08½ cents, and have paid, during the same period, the sum of \$140,311 03¾ cents.

The total amount of work on the road from Frankfort to Louisville, including the Portland division and bridge across the Kentucky river, amounts to \$273,480 07 cents, and the total amount paid by the former Board of Directors previous to the 12th of December, 1837, amounts to the sum of \$167,081 20 cents, and the present Board have paid the sum of \$96,250 45 cents, and the residue remains unpaid.

The debts due by the Company, as far as they are known, amount to about \$42,404 49 cents, to which must be added the \$30,000 guaranteed by the city of Louisville. The debts due the said Company, as far as they are known to the Board, amount to the sum of about \$3,939 50, about one half of which, in all probability, will never be collected.

The President and Directors laid the law, passed at the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, authorizing the Company to borrow money for the completion of the road, before the stockholders at their annual meeting on the 21st of May, 1838, and the provisions thereof were accepted and agreed to by a majority of them, as required by said law; and the city of Louisville, by the constituted authorities thereof, having agreed to guarantee the bonds of the Company agreeably to the provisions of said law, the President and Directors empowered John W. Hunt and James Guthrie, Esquires, to negotiate the loan; they visited the eastern cities for that purpose, but were unable to make a satisfactory negotiation; they ascertained that

all large loans, negotiated in the United States, were made for the European market, and that no bonds except State bonds would sell in that market, without a ruinous sacrifice.

The real estate belonging to the Company in Louisville and Portland, cost the sum of \$36,513 63 cents, and is fully worth that sum; and it is believed that the bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, when completed, will pay the interest on the money borrowed from the Banks to complete it, by the tolls authorized to be received.

The road from Lexington to Frankfort has not yielded a sum equal to the interest on the \$150,000 borrowed to complete it, for which the State is guarantor; and since the Company are enjoined from the beneficial use of the Portland division of said road, they have no income adequate to the payment of the interest on said debt, and no means applicable to the payment of the outstanding debts against the Company.

The President and Directors made application to the stockholders to refund the dividends, received by them in accordance with the decision of the referees, but they have nearly all declined paying the amounts, under an alleged opinion that, by the award, they were not liable to refund only from future dividends; they have received from the State of Kentucky, the city of Louisville, the stockholders in Frankfort, and some three or four in Lexington, the sum of \$1,811 80 cents, and there remains due from the other stockholders, under that award, the sum of \$32,955 20 cents, which, if paid, would, to that extent, relieve the Company from debt.

They will be compelled, if no other provision is made, to sell the timber and rock procured for making and repairing the road, for the purpose of paying the debts against the Company, and this must be done at a ruinous sacrifice.

They believe, and are advised that the injunction, restraining them from the use of the Portland division of said road, cannot be sustained; but it will work a great damage and loss to the Company, until the final decision in the Court of Appeals.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board.

LEVI TYLER,

President of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company.

November 24th, 1838.

[EXHIBIT A.]

Balance sheet of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, January 12th, 1838.

	DR.
To Benjamin Taylor, stock account, - - -	\$ 2,082 62
To Harrison Blanton, stock account, - - -	406 00
To Abraham S. Drake, stock account, - - -	82 00
To City of Louisville, stock account, - - -	29,200 00
To Commonwealth of Kentucky, stock account, - - -	59,600 02
To Land account, - - -	29,975 71
Amount carried forward, - - -	\$121,346 35

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$121,346 35
To P. Hallinan, contractor,	-	-	-	336 00
To James Shannon, or Thomas Smith, Esq.	-	-	-	82 00
To H. Blanton,	-	-	-	1,071 50
To William Graham, contractor,	-	-	-	396 21
To J. P. Young & Co., contractors,	-	-	-	11,650 75
To William Burlee, contractor,	-	-	-	3,179 62
To R. C. Hord, contractor,	-	-	-	1,666 66
To Hugh Shannon & Co., contractors,	-	-	-	706 25
To James Fitzpatrick, contractor,	-	-	-	3,909 44
To Levi Hobert, contractor,	-	-	-	7,050 23
To Joseph Crannell, contractor,	-	-	-	700 00
To William W. Stewart, contractor,	-	-	-	733 03
To John Hulme, contractor,	-	-	-	265 90
To William Le Barron, contractor,	-	-	-	6,930 00
To J. McDonald, contractor,	-	-	-	985 00
To Burton Hazen, contractor,	-	-	-	3,330 36
To William S. Church, contractor,	-	-	-	300 00
To L. B. Stoughton, contractor,	-	-	-	3,000 00
To John Gibson, contractor,	-	-	-	660 80
To Hamilton & Gibson, contractors,	-	-	-	4,702 92
To Stewart & Carmichael, contractors,	-	-	-	5,675 90
To William Bannon, contractor,	-	-	-	2,334 70
To John M. Patton & Co., contractors,	-	-	-	9,045 00
To Daniel Dougherty, contractor,	-	-	-	1,642 77
To Robert Miller, contractor,	-	-	-	589 80
To E. Carmichael, contractor,	-	-	-	58 47
To Nicholas Haney, contractor,	-	-	-	657 66
To Michael Staunton, contractor,	-	-	-	634 40
To Owen Carroll, contractor,	-	-	-	4,240 83
To Thomas Lawler, contractor,	-	-	-	4,262 53
To James Price, contractor,	-	-	-	10,695 22
To J. K. Morehead & Co., contractors,	-	-	-	18,427 55
To James Pace, contractor,	-	-	-	633 00
To P. McGinley & Co., contractors,	-	-	-	21,042 71
To Stoughton & Le Barron, contractors,	-	-	-	2,159 47
To Duff & Burlee, contractors,	-	-	-	12,710 00
To E. P. Shannon, contractor,	-	-	-	10,176 66
To James Carothers, contractor,	-	-	-	1,750 00
To John Corby, contractor,	-	-	-	4,681 24
To Extra expense account,	-	-	-	18,154 12
To Building account,	-	-	-	12,925 47
To Branch Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort,	-	-	-	5,232 01
To Bank of Kentucky, Louisville,	-	-	-	1,387 37
To Charles B. Lewis,	-	-	-	1,085 34
To Bills receivable,	-	-	-	5,191 28
To Machine shop,	-	-	-	31,723 47
To Division No. 2,	-	-	-	364,510 55
To McNair & Weaver,	-	-	-	26 70
Amount carried forward,	-	-	-	\$724,657 24

Amount brought forward,		\$724,657 24
To Wood cars,		1,250 00
To Stock cars \$600. Burden cars \$6,250,		6,950 00
To Passage cars \$3,700. Baggage cars \$600		4,300 00
To Repairs of road,		31,088 26
To Interest account,		32,352 28
To Engineering account,		43,360 50
To Horse account,		6,043 61
To Machinery account,		23,403 39
To Wood superstructure,		21,890 43
To Office expenses,		16,602 24
To Mathematical instruments,		1,173 49
To Repair cars,		500 00
To P. Dudley & Co.		256 79
To Joseph Ficklin,		12 73
To Engine machinery,		15,451 86
To Damage account,		27,417 16
To Construction account,		486 44
To Custom House duties,		2,362 30
To Robert Tyler,		1,999 96
To Iron rails account, \$1,663 55. Milus W. Dickey, \$1 25,		1,664 80
To Andrew Jackson, 25 cents. E. M. Blackburn, \$250 00,		250 25
To Iron spikes account,		962 56
To James Hamilton,		306 95
To Cash account,		101 94

\$964,485 18

	CR.	
By Stock account,		\$748,100 00
By John Boyle,		40 00
By Rolla Blue,		1 80
By Elisha Warfield, Jr.		14 40
By E. Morrison,		60 00
By J. Putnam,		40 00
By Andrew F. Price,		40 00
By John Postlethwait,		108 00
By William Rockhill,		20 00
By William Yardly,		40 00
By Chaloner & Henry,		40 00
By John L. Martin,		20 00
By Thomas T. Skillman,		3 60
By Richeson Morrison,		4 00
By H. S. Elgin, cross ties,		34 10
By Bridgford, Ricketts & Co.,		20 34
By Forfeiture account,		33,677 75
By Henry Burden, iron spikes,		925 00
By Guaranteed bonds,		150,000 00

Amount carried forward, - - \$933,188 99

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$933,188 99
By Premium account,	-	-	-	5,551 68
By Lexington Insurance Company,	-	-	-	200 00
By Bills payable,	-	-	-	8,145 75
By Midway property,	-	-	-	6,382 05
By Freight and transportation,	-	-	-	3,085 60
By Passenger account,	-	-	-	8,291 11
				<u>\$964,485 18</u>

A. O. NEWTON,

Treasurer of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

E. E.

[EXHIBIT B.]

*Cash account of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, since 12th
December, 1837.*

1837.		DR.
December 13th,	To cash on hand,	\$291 90
	To cash received for passengers from this day, to 14th January inclusive, both days,	1,214 59
	To cash received for freight, transportation, and outstanding debts therefor,	200 72
	To cash received on account of McNair & Weaver,	285 50
	To cash of Thomas E. Boswell, in full of ac- count,	20 18
	To cash of Lexington Insurance Company on loan,	200 00
		<u>\$2,212 89</u>

1837.		CR.
December 13th,	Extra expense account, paid on that account,	266 76
	A. O. Newton, paid him,	166 66
	McNair & Weaver, paid them on account of money received by us on their account,	636 00
	Freight transportation, paid on account,	58 13
	Charles B. Lewis, paid him at sundry times,	377 70
	Repairs of road, paid hands for December, as per return,	255 42
	Passenger account, paid for sundries,	275 07
	Building account, paid Layton & Co's bill,	37 25
	Balance,	139 90
		<u>\$2,212 89</u>

A. O. NEWTON, *Treasurer.*

1938.

1838.		DR.
January 15th,	To Balance cash on hand,	\$139 90
	To Freight transportation, received on that ac-	
	count,	218 43
	To Cash received on outstanding accounts,	182 82
	To Machine shop, for cash received on that ac-	
	count,	25 73
	To McNair & Weaver, received for their account,	56 25
	To Passengers, from 15th to 18th January 1838,	
	inclusive, on that account,	124 36
		<hr/>
		\$747 49

1533.

1838.	CR.
January 15th, Passenger account, paid for sundry expenses,	\$139 75
Charles B. Lewis, paid him on account of expenses,	120 00
Building account, paid for sundries,	43 68
Iron spikes account, paid for sundries,	207 37
Freight transportation, paid on account of expenses,	45 88
Office expenses, paid on that account,	110 75
Extra expenses, paid on that account,	53 23
Repairs of road, paid on that account,	22 50
Balance,	4 33
	<hr/> \$747 49

1835.

1838.	DR.
January 19th, To balance cash on hand,	\$4 33

1838.

1838.	CR.
January 19th, By cash paid Levi Tyler, President, by A. O. Newton, Treasurer, in full.	\$4 33

[EXHIBIT C.]

Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company,
To
P. Swigert & Company.

COPY LEASE, &c.

THIS INDENTURE, made this 18th day of January, 1838, between the President and Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company of the first part, and E. P. Johnson, Jacob Swigert, Philip Swigert, Samuel P. Weisiger and John H. Hanna, by the name and style of Philip Swigert & Co. of the second part: WITNESSETH, that the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter entered into, and stipulated, hath demised, leased, and to farm let, to the parties of the

second part, the said Lexington and Ohio Railroad, from Lexington to Frankfort, the ware-houses, offices, car-houses and stables at Lexington, the head of the plane and Frankfort, and the lands and stables of the party of the first part on the road between Lexington and Frankfort, (except the small house now occupied by N. Alley, at the head of the plane, the unimproved lots at Lexington and Midway, and also, the machine shop, lot, fixtures and appurtenances, which are reserved by said first party and not included in this lease,) for the term of four years from this date, unless sooner rescinded under the agreement as hereinafter provided; and said first parties have also, demised, leased, and to farm let, unto said second parties, eight passenger cars, valued at twenty nine hundred dollars, and thirty nine burthen cars, valued at seventy five hundred and seventy five dollars, for the term aforesaid; and have sold to them fifty five horses with the harness, &c. valued at five thousand dollars, and agree to keep and maintain them in the possession of the demised property during this lease, (except as hereinafter stated,) and to warrant the title of horses and harness, &c. For, and in consideration of which, the parties of the second part, do hereby agree and bind themselves to raise the stage fare from Lexington by way of Versailles to Frankfort, to one dollar and fifty cents for each passenger, and the same price from Frankfort by way of Versailles to Lexington, and in the same ratio between said places both up and down, and not to reduce the fare on said route during this lease, in their present or any other stages which they may run as whole or part owners, or be in any way or manner interested in, on said route; that they will keep the Railroad in as good repair as it is now in, natural wear and decay excepted, and will repair it as often as it may be necessary and proper for that purpose, during this lease; and to that end they are to be permitted to use the materials of the Company at the cost thereof; and they shall, also, take good care of the residue of the said demised property, and not commit or suffer others to commit any waste thereof, and keep the same in good order and repair during this lease in every respect and particular; and they shall, also, put a train of broad tyred or broad wheeled wagons, consisting of not less than four, and run them from Frankfort to Louisville, during the term of this lease, in connection with the burthen cars on the Railroad, to be started so soon as they can be procured and put into operation by said second party; that they will run the passenger cars on the Railroad during this lease as often as they are now run, unless agreed to the contrary by both the contracting parties; that they will use every exertion in their power to throw the travel on the Railroad, and give satisfaction and good and comfortable accommodations to the travelling public in every respect and particular: and that they will pay to the parties of the first part, fifty cents on each passenger from Lexington to Frankfort, and fifty cents on each passenger from Frankfort, or the head of the plane, to Lexington; and when passengers enter at either Frankfort, or at the head of the plane, or at Lexington, and only go a part of the way on said road, the second parties shall pay to the said first parties, two fifths of the sum received; but the way passengers taken up between those points are not to be paid or accounted for to the said first parties. The said second parties are to make out and send way-bills from Lexington and Frankfort, and have the names of all passengers entered on them, and copy them in a book kept for that purpose, and make monthly settlements and payments to the said first parties, who are to have the inspection and examination of the

way-bills and books aforesaid, for that purpose, at all times. There shall be no free passengers on the Railroad, except the President and Directors of said road, their engineers and agents, and the said second parties and their agents, together with the families of the said President and directors and said second parties only. The said second parties are to give to the said first parties their notes, negotiable at bank, for the value of the horses, harness, &c. payable in four, eight and twelve months, which valuation shall be made immediately by the parties hereto, or their umpire mutually chosen by them for that purpose. The said second parties are to pay all taxes on the property leased, and to surrender this lease, and all the demised property, so soon as the Railroad from Louisville to Frankfort shall be completed, or in a reasonable time before, if required by said first parties, for the purpose of repairing the road from Lexington to Frankfort, in order to be put into operation and use at the same time as the road from Louisville to Frankfort.

The said second parties shall not sell, transfer, or assign this lease, or any part thereof, to any person or persons whatever, nor increase or diminish the fare or price of carrying passengers on said road, from what it now is, during the continuance of this lease, without first obtaining the written consent of said first parties for that purpose; nor shall they sell out or transfer their interest in the stages and route from Lexington by way of Versailles to Frankfort, or *visa versa*, or either of them, without the like consent of said first parties, or binding the person or persons who may purchase to keep up the fare or price of carrying passengers thereon, according to the true spirit and meaning of, and as fixed by this lease; nor shall they do, or permit to be done by others, any act or acts whatever, contrary to or in violation of the charter of the said Railroad Company, or any of the amendments thereto.

It is agreed that when this lease terminates, that the passenger and burthen cars are to be returned, and if they shall then be worth more than the valuation aforesaid, the said first parties are to take them and pay the excess, and if less, the said second parties are to pay to said first parties the difference. Either party to this contract may terminate the same, by giving to the other three months notice in writing, of their desire to do so; but should the parties of the first part elect to do so, in that event, they are to pay to said second parties for their stock upon the road and harness and wagons and teams, at valuation, to be made in cash, before they shall have the right to terminate the same. At the expiration of this lease, the said second parties are to return and deliver up the quiet and peaceable possession (if this lease shall not have been previously terminated in some one of the ways herein before provided,) of said road, in as good order and repair as it now is, natural wear and decay excepted; also, at the same time, all the other demised property, in like manner, in as good order and repair as it now is, natural wear and decay and unavoidable accidents by fire only excepted. It is further agreed and understood between the parties hereto, that the ware-house at the foot of the plane in Frankfort, on the northwardly side of the said Railroad, does not at this time belong to the said first parties, and is not now included in this lease, but if it should be obtained by them, then it is to be included with the other property; neither are the unimproved lots in and about Frankfort included, but are excepted out of this lease, and said first parties are to have the use of the car-house or houses at Lexington, where their locomotives are now kept, for the pur-

pose of preserving and taking care of them and preventing any injury to them; and the said second parties shall, also, take care of and preserve the said locomotives and timber, iron, &c. on said road, and demised premises for repairing said road, and do all in their power to prevent loss or injury thereto, and not to use said locomotives in any way whatever; and shall, also, carry and transport for said first parties during this lease, all articles of every description, which they may require, from time to time, and without delay, on said road for the purpose of completing the same from Frankfort to Louisville, or otherwise, free of charge therefor, and until the line of wagons herein before provided for, can be procured and put into operation as contemplated by this lease; said second parties shall carry all the freight that may be offered on said road for transportation without delay, and as it has heretofore been carried and transported thereon. They shall run the cars on said road, so as to connect with their stages from Frankfort to Louisville.

[SEAL.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The parties have hereunto set their hands and seals in duplicate, the party of the first part given under the seal of the corporation, attested by the signature of the President of said Company, the day and year aforesaid.

LEVI TYLER,
President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

EDWARD P. JOHNSON, [SEAL.]
JACOB SWIGERT, [SEAL.]
PHILIP SWIGERT, [SEAL.]
SAMUEL P. WEISIGER, [SEAL.]
JOHN H. HANNA, [SEAL.]

By P. SWIGERT, Attorney in Fact.

SCHEDULE OF CARS.

Six small passenger cars, - - - -	\$ 2,400 00
One large red passenger car, - - - -	500 00
One baggage car, - - - -	225 00
Twenty four burthen cars, - - - -	4,800 00
Two stock cars, - - - -	600 00
Three repair cars, - - - -	450 00
Ten wood cars, - - - -	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,475 00

PHILIP SWIGERT & Co.

LEVI TYLER,

President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

The large red passenger car, valued at 500 dollars, has been returned to the Company, and two small red cars, valued at \$600 dollars, substituted by consent of parties.

PHILIP SWIGERT & Co.

LEVI TYLER,

President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

April 4, 1838.

A list of property belonging to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, and sold to Philip Swigert & Co., to wit:

Fifty five horses, one wagon, gear and harness, corn in the garner, oats and hay in the stables and six stacks of hay purchased of Flournoy, all for	\$5,000 00
One hundred barrels of corn, purchased of T. Hunt, at \$1 50 cents per barrel,	150 00
Twenty four cords of wood in ware-house at Lexington, at \$3 per cord,	72 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,222 00

At four, eight and twelve months, per notes taken, payable in Bank, dated 18th January, 1838.

LEVI TYLER,
President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

[EXHIBIT No. 2.]

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company, at their office in Lexington, on Monday, the 20th November, 1837.

Resolved, That the accounts of the Company from the commencement be referred to Judge Owsley, Judge Robertson, and Sylvester Welch, Esq. who are empowered and requested to examine and decide whether the President and Directors have, at any time or times, improperly declared and divided dividends among the stockholders. That they have full power to decide the amount, if any, so improperly divided; and shall also determine the mode by which the dividends so improperly made, if any, shall be refunded to the Company, and whose decision shall be final between the parties. That the arbitrators be requested to decide as early as their convenience will permit, and report to the President and Directors.

A copy,—Test: WM. A. COCKE, *Sec'y.*

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company, on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1837—present, Thomas Smith, (President,) Richardson, Higgins, Stephens, Bruen, Ashton and Warfield—Judge Robertson, from the committee appointed at a late meeting, made the following report:

The undersigned—pursuant to a resolution of the stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company, authorizing and requesting them, as arbitrators, to decide whether the dividends declared and distributed by the Directors of said Company for the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, were properly declared and distributed; and if not, then to determine how much thereof should be accounted for, and in what manner, by those who received the benefit thereof—have duly considered the subject referred to them, and carefully inspected the accounts of the company; and, after full consideration of all the circumstances, (which they deem it altogether superfluous

to discuss, or even suggest,) have come to the following conclusions, and therefore concur in and submit the following award:

1st. It is our opinion that there was not, upon proper principles, any surplus of profits at any time when either of the dividends was declared.

2d. It is our opinion that, so far as credits may have been given to stockholders on their stock account for dividends improvidently declared, those credits should be erased, and the amounts of stock thus improperly credited should be deemed yet due, and payable on demand, without any interest; and that the present holders of stock, who are parties to this arbitration, should be bound therefor, whether they be original stockholders or assignees, who should, of course, be deemed to have taken the stock with all its incidental burthens as well as advantages.

3d. It is, lastly, our opinion that, so far as money shall have been actually paid to any stockholder on account of any dividend which has been declared, it should be refunded, without interest, forthwith, by the person only who received it, or by his or her legal representative, if his or her stock shall have been assigned to another since the receipt of such dividend; and that, where there shall have been no assignment subsequent to such receipt of dividend, the present stockholders shall be liable therefor; and no such present stockholder, or his or her assignee hereafter, shall be entitled to any future dividend until the amount so actually received in money shall have been refunded, with legal interest thereon from this time, or until the profits to which such stockholder may hereafter be entitled shall have extinguished the amount so received, and legal interest thereon from this time. And, to prevent any difficulty hereafter in respect to the interest on the \$150,000 borrowed by the Company, we deem it proper to suggest explicitly as our opinion, that it should be paid out of profits.

In testimony whereof, we have hereto subscribed our names and affixed our seals, at Frankfort, Ky., this 4th day of December, 1837.

WM. OWSLEY,	[L. S.]
G. ROBERTSON,	[L. S.]
SYLVESTER WELCH,	[L. S.]

Resolved, That the Report of the arbitrators appointed by the stockholders at a late meeting, in relation to dividends, be received and approved of, and spread upon the minutes.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolution and document be transmitted to the Mayor and Council of the City of Louisville.

A copy.—Test: WM. A. COCKE, *Sec'y*.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company, at their office in Louisville, June 13th, 1838—present, Levi Tyler, (President,) Jacob Ashton, Wm. M. Brand, James Guthrie, and Wm. A. Cocke—on motion of Mr. Brand,

Resolved, That the President be authorized and requested to carry into effect the award as rendered by the Hon. Wm. Owsley, Hon. Geo. Robertson, and Sylvester Welch, Esq. in relation to the dividends declared and paid to the stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company,

according to the terms of said award, dated 4th December, 1837; which was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to receive of said stockholders, or others, their negotiable notes for any balances that may be due from them on account of said dividends, or otherwise; to which Messrs. Ashton and Brand dissented.

A copy.—Test: WM. A. COCKE, *Sec'y*.

JUNE 22, 1838.

SIR :

I have examined the award of Messrs. Owsley, Robertson and Welch, on the questions referred to them by the stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company, "whether the dividends declared and distributed by the Directors of said Company, for the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, were properly declared and distributed, and if not, then to determine how much thereof should be accounted for, and in what manner, by those who received the benefit thereof."

1st. They decide there was no surplus profits at any time when either of the dividends were made.

2nd. They decide that so far as credits were given to stockholders for such dividends in payment of their stock, that the credits should be erased, and the balance thus credited, considered as yet due and payable on demand without interest, and the present holders of stock bound therefor. There is no ambiguity in this clause of the award. The stockholders who paid their stock in part with such dividends, are liable to refund the amount on demand.

3rd. They decide that "so far as money shall have been actually paid to any stockholder on account of any dividend, which has been declared, it should be refunded without interest forthwith by the person only who received it, or by his or her legal representatives, if his or her stock shall have been assigned to another since the receipt of such dividend." There is no ambiguity in this clause of the award. The money in this class of cases is to be refunded forthwith. They further decide, that where there shall have been no assignment subsequent to such receipt of dividend, the present stockholder shall be liable therefor; and no such present stockholder, or his or her assignee, hereafter shall be entitled to any future dividend until the amount so actually received in money shall have been refunded, with legal interest from the date of the award, or until the profits to which such stockholder may hereafter be entitled shall have extinguished the amount so received, and legal interest thereon from the date of the award. There is no ambiguity in the award in this class of cases. The stockholders are made liable for the amount of such dividends, and if liable, they are bound to discharge that liability by payment at some time. The award does not postpone the time of payment, and having ascertained and determined the liability, it was payable on demand as any other liability or debt would be when ascertained and determined. The last clause which gives the Company the right to retain future dividends and apply the same to the discharge of such liability, does not in terms nor by implication postpone the liability, but gives to the Company the additional remedy of retaining future divi-

dends to discharge it. This money paid out to the stockholders as dividends, was paid into the coffers of the Company for the purpose of being applied to the construction and completion of the road, and cannot be so applied until refunded. It is in the hands of stockholders, who (the mistake being ascertained) are liable to refund it. It is needed to pay the debts of the Company and to complete the bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and if not paid will force the President and Managers to abandon the bridge, and thus injure the Company more than the amount retained. There is no principle of equity or of law, by which the stockholders could claim to hold the amount until repaid out of the future dividends, nor upon which the arbitrators could have so decided.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

TO LEVI TYLER,
President of the L. & O. R. R. Co.

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS TO OHIO.

[*Letter from Messrs. Morehead and Smith to Governor Wickliffe.*]

FRANKFORT, November 20, 1839.

SIR :

The undersigned have the honor to communicate to your Excellency, for the information of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the result of their mission to the General Assembly of Ohio during the last winter.

As early as practicable, after their appointment, they repaired to Columbus, presented their credentials to the Governor of Ohio, and were received by him and by the Legislature of that State with all possible cordiality and respect.

Conforming to a suggestion in the instructions of his Excellency, Governor Clark, as well as to their own views of the manner in which a negotiation involving so many delicate considerations should be conducted, the Kentucky Commissioners preferred being heard before the General Assembly of Ohio, upon the subjects embraced by their commission, in a written communication, a copy of which they herewith enclose, together with a copy of the law, which was passed at their instance.

That law, the undersigned flatter themselves, will be found to cover all the grounds of complaint presented by the resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, and to protect, in the fullest manner, the rights and interests of the slaveholding States. The decisive majorities by which it was passed in both branches of the Legislature, bear honorable testimony to the public sentiment of Ohio, and the undersigned take great pleasure in adding, that the cordial co-operation of the legal tribunals and the mass of the citizens of that State, may be anticipated, as well in the enforcement of its

penalties as in furnishing the facilities for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, which its provisions purport to bestow.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to express their acknowledgments to the General Assembly of Kentucky for the confidence reposed in them, and to assure your Excellency of the high respect with which they are

Your Excellency's obedient servants,
J. T. MOREHEAD,
JOHN SPEED SMITH.

To his Excellency CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

[*Letter of instructions from Governor Clark to Messrs. Morehead & Smith.*]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, *January 7th, 1839.* }

GENTLEMEN :

The preamble and joint resolutions respecting the enticing away the slaves of the citizens of Kentucky, by the citizens of other States, passed by the General Assembly, and approved on the 4th inst. provides for the appointment by the Legislature of two Commissioners to proceed forthwith to the seat of Government of the State of Ohio, to make such representations to the Governor and Legislature of that State, in relation to the subject of these resolutions, as may be authorized by the tenor thereof, and by the instructions to be given by myself.

You have been selected by the Legislature to discharge the highly important duties prescribed by those resolutions.

The objects of your mission are fully set forth in the preamble and resolutions under which you are to act, hence but little remains for me to add. Much of the success of your mission, gentlemen, depends upon the manner in which you conduct it. I am persuaded that you will not, for a moment, forget that great responsibility of your present position—the confidence that your country has reposed in your good judgment, conduct and discretion. Remember that you are *Kentuckians*—that you are the representatives of an entire, but confiding people—that by your judicious conduct and sound discretion, you may expand and strengthen, and perpetuate the social and kindly regard and intercourse of two great Republics, or mar that peaceful and harmonious intercourse forever. Your known patriotism—your devotion to the great interest of Kentucky—to the preservation of the Union of the States, and to the friendly intercourse between co-terminous republics, assures me that the most prudent, discreet and judicious course will be observed by you in your negotiations upon the most delicate and exciting subject.

I would most seriously recommend to you, to discipline your feelings and divest yourselves of all local and sectional prejudices; that you abstain, as far as practicable, from every thing connected with the subject calculated to excite and arouse the angry and misguided feelings of the abolitionists; that you take a high and dignified position, becoming to yourselves and the great State you represent; and approach the authorities of Ohio, panopled with, and relying upon the constitution of the United States—the right of property in slaves as guaranteed by the confederacy—the laws of nations

regulating the intercourse of sovereign States—the laws of Kentucky upon the subject; and the expediency, the absolute and imperious necessity of each State of this Union sustaining the other in the enforcement of their respective laws, and the maintainance of the legal and constitutional rights of the citizen. That you treat the subject in a broad and national manner, as a subject imposing in its influence upon the weal or woe of the two republics, and hence worthy of their serious consideration and prompt and efficient action; and that you express, without disguise, the solicitude of Kentucky for the preservation and interchange of that comity and good feeling that has characterized the intercourse of the two States; but at all times observing a jealous watchfulness of the rights and dignity of the State you represent.

I would advise you to commingle freely with the members of the Legislature of Ohio, using every opportunity for private conversations upon the subject of your mission; that you avoid even the semblance of dictation. Let your conduct and your expressions be conciliatory and dispassionate, thereby forcing the conviction upon his Excellency and every member of the Legislature, that you come not as the messengers of an angry and excited hostile people, exacting compliance with their peremptory demands, but as the commissioners of a sister republic, requesting, as an act of comity and of justice, a redress of the existing evils.

I would advise you to abstain from addressing the Legislature collectively. In the heat of debate and the excitement that would necessarily accompany the delivery of a public speech, you would unavoidably commit indiscretions, and exciting expressions, well calculated to injure rather than promote the objects of your mission, would escape you. Should it become necessary to address the Legislature (they having requested it,) it should not be done until the remarks that you may deem important to submit, are committed to paper, and every word and sentence and argument is duly considered, in all of their influences and bearings. The great object of your mission being, first, to protect the rights of our citizens; and, secondly, to maintain those friendly relations that should ever exist between sister republics.

Satisfied that each of you, gentlemen, duly appreciate, the weighty responsibility, of your task—properly feel, that the future peace and tranquillity of the two States is greatly dependent upon the manner in which you discharge this high trust, and having the utmost confidence in your prudence and discretion, I deem it unnecessary to say more upon the subject.

That you may return to your country and your homes, bearing with you the assurance of the prompt and efficient aid and concurrence of Ohio, with Kentucky, in the maintenance of the constitution and laws of our common country, and the protection of the individual rights of the citizen, is my most earnest prayer.

Inclosed you will receive three copies of the resolutions under which you act; a copy of the law of Kentucky, dated 28th January, 1830, together with an official letter of authority, under the great seal of the State, addressed to the Governor of Ohio.

JAS. CLARK.

To the Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD and
JOHN SPEED SMITH.

App. to H. R. J. 14

[*Special Message of the Governor of Ohio, transmittling a communication from Messrs. Morehead and Smith, Commissioners from Kentucky.*]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OHIO, }
COLUMBUS, January 26, 1839. }

To the General Assembly of Ohio:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit to you, a communication from the Hon. James T. Morehead and the Hon. J. Speed Smith, commissioners appointed by the State of Kentucky, under resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, January 4th, 1839; a copy of which has been heretofore transmitted to your honorable body. Having but one copy of the communication, it is sent to the Senate.

WILSON SHANNON.

COMMUNICATION.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
COLUMBUS, January 26, 1839. }

SIR—In conformity with a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio, of which we have been notified by a committee of the two houses, appointed for that purpose, we have the honor to submit to your Excellency, and through you to both branches of the General Assembly, the following communication:

We avail ourselves of the occasion to assure your Excellency, and the Legislature and people of Ohio, of the deep solicitude which is felt by the constituted authorities and people of Kentucky, for the preservation of the most harmonious intercourse between the two States, and that it was with the view of manifesting, in the most decisive manner, their high consideration of the value and importance of that intercourse, that the undersigned have been deputed to solicit in person from the Legislature of Ohio, the adoption of such measures as will contribute to the accomplishment of that object.

Independently of these assurances, if any thing were wanting to satisfy Ohio of the sincere desire of the people of Kentucky, to cultivate and cherish the most cordial fraternal relations with the citizens of her sister States, it will be found in the language of the preamble of the resolutions which have been communicated to your Excellency, and which fully announce the object of our commission. The General Assembly of Kentucky therein declare, "that the preservation of the National Union is of great and vital importance to the well being, prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States; that nothing can tend more to preserve and perpetuate that union, than perfect comity and good feeling between neighboring States and their respective citizens; that experience has shown, that without the concurrent legislation of our sister States, bordering on the north side of the river Ohio, the laws of Kentucky inflicting punishment for enticing slaves to leave their lawful owners and possessors, and escape to parts without the limits of Kentucky, and for aiding, assisting or concealing such slaves after they shall have escaped, cannot be effectually enforced, because evil disposed

persons, availing themselves of their residence within the jurisdiction of another State, can with almost perfect impunity, entice away the slaves of our citizens, or aid, assist or conceal them after they have reached the borders of another State, without rendering themselves amenable to our laws;" and after expressing their "full confidence in the justice, good feeling and comity of the legislatures of our sister States, bordering on the Ohio river," and their full persuasion that "they will be disposed to provide all needful enactments to prevent evil disposed persons, who may shelter themselves within their jurisdiction, from violating the penal enactments of the State of Kentucky, or in any manner aiding or assisting the slaves of our citizens in making their escape, after they shall have reached the borders of said State," they proceed to declare by resolution, "that commissioners be appointed to proceed forthwith to the seat of government of the State of Ohio, to make such representations to the Governor and Legislature of that State, in relation to the subject of the resolutions, as may be authorized by the Governor of this Commonwealth; and that they be especially directed respectfully suggest the passage of an act to prevent evil disposed persons, residing within the jurisdictional limits of Ohio, from enticing away the slaves of the citizens of Kentucky, or aiding, assisting or concealing them after they shall have reached the borders of that State; and also the passage of an act providing more efficient and certain means for re-capturing and bringing away absconding slaves by their masters or legally authorized agents."

In calling the attention of the Legislature of Ohio, to the subject of the foregoing resolution, and soliciting for it, their respectful and deliberate consideration, the undersigned would remark, that the injuries sustained by the citizens of Kentucky, inhabiting the counties bordering on the Ohio river, adjacent to this State, by the loss of their slaves, has ceased to be confined to a small number of persons. Facts within the personal knowledge of the representatives of those counties, and communicated to the legislature in numerous memorials of the people, leave no doubt that losses are felt to an alarming extent, threatening, in the absence of a more efficient legislation, not only to lessen the value, but to endanger, materially, the tenure of that species of property in many of the counties of the commonwealth, and to excite disaffection and disturbance among citizens of a common confederacy who should feel themselves allied by the strongest ties of fraternity and friendship. Late developments, moreover, of a character so conspicuous as to require from the undersigned no more than a bare allusion to them, have attracted the attention of the good citizens, both of Ohio and Kentucky, to the existence of an organized plan of operations, by means of which, after the slaves of the citizens of Kentucky are enticed from their owners, they are first concealed and afterwards conveyed through the State of Ohio to the British northwestern dominions, with such secrecy and despatch as to elude, at once, detection and pursuit. Deeply impressed with the delicacy of the subject, the General Assembly of Kentucky have deemed that they could, in no stronger manner, indicate their attachment and affection for her sister State, whose citizens are in habits of daily intercourse, social and commercial, with hers, than by approaching in a mode the most respectful and conciliatory, the executive and legislative departments of the government of Ohio, and soliciting from the representatives of her enlightened and intelligent people, the interposition of such laws as will effectually forestall collision, by protecting those rights of property which are guaranteed to

to the citizens of Kentucky by the constitution of the United States, as well as their own. The General Assembly was the less reluctant to express its wishes on a subject so full of interest to their constituents, because no doubt was entertained by them, that the movement would be met, on the part of Ohio, in the spirit of reciprocal conciliation, and with the same patriotic determination to repress, by all constitutional means in her power, every possible tendency to discord and excitement between the citizens of the two States. The undersigned are peculiarly gratified to be able to add, in the emphatic language of the resolution under which they act, that "the confidence of Kentucky, is full, in the justice, good feeling and comity of Ohio;" and that, although complaints may exist as to the conduct of particular individuals, no other opinion prevails among the people of Kentucky, than that the great body of the citizens of Ohio, regard with deep concern and strong disapprobation, every unauthorized aggression upon the rights of property of a sister State, however widely they may differ as to the propriety of the institution by which those rights are acknowledged and secured.

The step which Kentucky has in this instance thought it most expedient to adopt, is sanctioned by at least one distinguished example of the legislative intercourse of other States, having in view the object of adjusting, on terms of mutual satisfaction, the identical relations between those States, which it is now the desire of Kentucky to establish on a firm and friendly basis between Ohio and herself. At their session, in December, 1825, the General Assembly of Maryland, passed a resolution, appointing three commissioners or deputies, to the legislatures of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, "with authority to negotiate with said legislatures, for the purpose of procuring such aid, by legislative provisions, or otherwise, as may be most effectual for the recovery of persons bound to or owing service or labor to citizens of Maryland, who have heretofore absconded, or who shall hereafter abscond" from the latter State.

The contemporaneous legislation of these three States, evinces how cheerfully and how fully the requests of the State of Maryland were accorded to her; and the harmonious relations which since that time have subsisted between them, is a sufficient commentary on the policy of the laws. The undersigned, would very respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature of Ohio, to an outline of the provisions, which even at a period of comparative exemption from excitement on the question of slavery, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, deemed it advisable to adopt for the security of the rights of property of the citizens of a sister State. The act of Congress of 1793, "respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," was then, as it is now, in force. Its leading provisions were nevertheless engrafted into those laws of the States alluded to, which were enacted at the instance of Maryland; and *additional* facilities were furnished by them, under the sanction of severe penalties, for the reclaiming of fugitives from labor and service in other States. Each State provided in the most ample manner, and in terms not materially unlike, for their recovery and identification, even to the prescribing of the form of the warrant that should issue for their arrest.

The acts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey inflicted heavy penalties upon the officer who should refuse to execute the process, and further provided, that "when the fugitive should be brought before the judge agreeably to the provisions of the act, and either party should make oath or affirmation in

writing, that he or she is not prepared for trial, by reason of the absence of some material witness, whom he or she shall name, it shall and may be lawful, unless security satisfactory to the said judge be given for the appearance of the said fugitive on a day certain, to commit the said fugitive to the common jail for safe keeping, there to be detained at the expense of the owner, for such time as the said judge shall think reasonable and just, and to a day certain; when the said fugitive shall be brought before him by *habeas corpus*, in the court house of the proper county, or in term time at the chambers of the said judge, for final hearing and adjudication:" and bonds were required to be given by the respective parties under the circumstances specified in the acts.

The act of the Legislature of Delaware imposed penalties of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a period not less than three, nor more than six months, besides subjecting to an action for damages, those who should obstruct the sheriff, or constable, or claimant, in the execution of the process of arrest, or rescue, or aid, or abet the rescue of the fugitive, or who should assemble together with intention to interrupt the officer or claimant in *the due execution of the law*; and it was further enacted, "that if any suspicious colored person shall be taken up travelling in or through this government, without having a sufficient pass, signed by some justice or proper officer of the place from whence he or she came, approved and renewed by some justice of the peace in the parts through which such person hath travelled, or shall not otherwise be able to give a good and satisfactory account of him or herself, to the justice before whom he or she shall be brought, such person shall by the said justice be committed to the jail of the county where he or she shall be taken up, and be deemed to be, and dealt withal, as a runaway servant."

Such is a rapid sketch of some of the prominent features of the legislation of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, twelve years ago;—and when those laws are considered *in pari materia* with the act of Congress of 1793, which will presently be more particularly adverted to it will not be denied that the redress which was sought by the Legislature of Maryland was sufficiently satisfactory. The analysis is submitted, without further comment, to the enlightened consideration of the General Assembly of Ohio.

We now proceed to examine the facilities which are afforded by the act of Congress, and by the laws of Ohio, for the recovery of fugitives from labor, from other States, and the capacity of their respective provisions for the security and protection of the rights of the citizens of Kentucky.

Preliminary to the proposed examination, the undersigned may be permitted very respectfully to observe, without encroaching in any degree upon a topic which is too delicate for them to discuss, and which for other obvious reasons besides its want of connexion with the subject before them, they have no inclination even remotely to touch, that broad and enlightened views of national policy—strong considerations of regard to the permanence of our political institutions,—would seem to require the adoption of such remedial and preventive measures, as in the deliberate judgments of the law-making powers of the States, will be calculated to close up every avenue to discontent between the governments, whose domestic institutions are dissimilar, and to excitement among their respective citizens. Of all the causes of danger which threatened our favored country, those are the most appalling, which are deeply seated in the feelings and prejudices

of men; and which can neither be agitated nor discussed, without bringing into desperate and fearful conflict, the conscientious scruples of one large portion of the confederacy, with the constitutional rights and interests of another. Disputes among brethren, while they are, in general, the most implacable after they have ripened into collision, are yet not difficult of adjustment before that collision takes place; and it would seem to the undersigned, to be the part of wisdom, as well as patriotism, to guard against the consequences of dissatisfaction, by obviating the causes that produce it. Happily for the repose and prosperity of both States, the relations between the governments of Kentucky and Ohio, are now as they have ever been, such as *should* exist between kindred communities—proud of their affinity and mutually solicitous to preserve unbroken the ties that unite them as members of a common political family. To strengthen those ties by habits of kindly intercourse; by mutual offices of courtesy and respect, and above all, by acts of substantial justice, is no less the interest than the pleasure of both. Such the undersigned are warranted in asserting, are the views and wishes of the people of Kentucky; and such they believe to be, those of the Legislature, and people of Ohio.

On the 12th February, 1793, the Congress of the United States passed an act entitled, “an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.” It was passed with the view of carrying into effect that provision of the constitution of the United States, which declares that “no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.” The ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, had declared, in substance, the same thing; and the third and fourth sections of the act of Congress of 1793, were intended to prescribe the mode by which persons held to service and labor in one State, should be delivered up; and the claim of the party to whom such service, or labor was due, should, with adequate promptness and efficiency, be asserted and sustained. The third section of the act, empowers the person to whom the service or labor of a fugitive shall be due under the laws of one State, upon the escape of such fugitive into any other of the United States, to arrest and take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein the arrest shall be made, and upon satisfactory proof, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so arrested does owe, under the law of the State from which the fugitives escaped, labor or service to the claimant, it is made the duty of the judge or magistrate, to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, which shall be a sufficient warrant for the removal of the fugitive to the State from which he or she has fled.

The fourth section imposes a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by, and for the benefit of the claimant, upon “any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbor or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as

aforesaid; saving to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for or on account of such injuries, or either of them."

Thus stood then, and stands now, the act of Congress of 1793. The most cursory examination of it will satisfy the General Assembly of Ohio, that it furnishes no remedy for the causes of complaint set forth in the preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

1. It makes no provision for the punishment of the offence of decoying or enticing the slave from the service of his owner, by the thousand influences which may be brought to bear upon the former: 2. It does not comprehend the case of furnishing facilities of conveyance and the means of escape, after the fugitive has set his foot upon the soil of Ohio, and becomes the subject of her jurisdiction: And 3. Whatever room there may be for a liberal construction, it overlooks in terms the provisions which are contained in the statutes of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for detaining the fugitive a reasonable time in the custody of the law, until the proof which the act requires of ownership and identity can be procured by the claimant. It must be obvious to your Excellency and the Legislature, that such provisions as those are indispensable to the preservation of the rights of the citizens of the States, to protect which the law of Congress was passed, and of the peaceful intercourse of the States, whose positions in proximity to each other, expose their respective inhabitants to personal contact and collision.

Having shown the insufficiency of the act of Congress, to prevent the invasion of the rights of the citizens of the slaveholding States, and that it does not answer the purpose of certain and efficient reclamation of fugitives from labor, as contemplated by the constitution, the undersigned now ask the attention of the General Assembly to the municipal regulations of Ohio upon the same subject.

The legislation of the State of Ohio commenced as early as 1804. "An act to regulate black and mulatto persons," passed 5th January of that year, is the first in the series of her enactments. By the first section of that act it is declared, that "no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle or reside in this State, unless he or she shall first produce a fair certificate from some court within the United States of his or her actual freedom." The second section requires persons of color residing in Ohio, to enter their names and the names of their children in the clerks' office of the court in which they may reside, to be recorded by the clerk, and makes the certificate of the clerk evidence of their freedom. By the third section, "no person or persons, residents of this State, shall be permitted to hire, or in any way employ, any black or mulatto person, unless such black or mulatto person shall have one of the certificates as aforesaid, under pain of forfeiting and paying any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for every such offence, and one half thereof for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the State; and shall moreover pay the owner, if any there be, of such black or mulatto person, the sum of fifty cents for every day he, she or they shall in any wise employ, harbor or secrete such black or mulatto person, which sum or sums shall be recoverable before any court, having cognizance thereof." The fourth section imposes a penalty of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, upon every one who shall harbor or secrete any black or mulatto persons, the property of any person whatever, or shall in

wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners from retaking or possessing his or her black mulatto servant or servants. The fifth section requires that the certificate specified in the first section shall be recorded within two years, in the clerks' office of the county in which the certificated person intends to reside, and that the clerk shall certify the recording of it. The sixth section, which was subsequently repealed and is not now in force, was without doubt designed to carry out the policy of the act of Congress of 1793: "Any person or persons, his or their agent or agents, claiming any black or mulatto person," who then was or thereafter might be in this State, were thereby authorized, "to apply upon making satisfactory proof that such black or mulatto person or persons is the property of him or her who applies, to any associate judge, or justice of the peace within this State," and the associate judge or justice was "empowered and required, by his precept, to direct the sheriff or constable to arrest such black or mulatto person or persons, and deliver the same in the county or township where such officers shall reside, to the claimant or claimants, or his or their agent or agents, for which service the sheriff or constable shall receive such compensation as they are entitled to receive in other cases, for similar services;" and the seventh section imposes a penalty of one thousand dollars upon "any person or persons who shall attempt to remove or shall remove from the State, or shall aid and assist in removing contrary to the provisions of this act, any black or mulatto person or persons without first proving, as hereinbefore directed, that he, she or they is or are legally entitled so to do;" the penalty to be recovered by action of debt, *qui tam*, or indictment, and the person offending is made liable also to the action of the party aggrieved.

On the 25th January, 1807, an act was passed to amend the preceding act. Its principal provisions regulate the terms on which persons of color "shall be permitted to emigrate into and settle in this State;" and the third section attaches penalties for the offence of harboring or concealing any such persons as shall, contrary to the provisions of the first section, fail to give bond and security for their good behavior, and moreover, for the support of such emigrants, in case they shall be found in any township in the State, unable to support themselves. The fifth and last section repeals "so much of the act entitled an act to regulate black or mulatto persons, as is contrary to this act, *together with the sixth section thereof.*"

The preceding summary comprises, the undersigned believe, the substance of the legislation of Ohio, relative to fugitives from labor or service in other States. The object in submitting it so much in detail is to show at a single view, how inadequate is the protection it affords to the interests of the slaveholding States. It furnishes, as will be seen, no remedy at all for the injuries, which the citizens of Kentucky have of late so extensively experienced at the hands of evil disposed persons in Ohio, who, to adopt the language of the General Assembly of Kentucky, "availing themselves of their residence within the jurisdiction of another State," "entice away the slaves of our citizens, or aid, assist, or conceal them after they have reached the borders of another State, without rendering themselves amenable to our laws." No penalties are imposed either for the prevention or punishment of that class of offences, to which the undersigned are instructed in an especial manner, to solicit the attention of the General Assembly of this State. The repeal of the sixth section of the act of 1804, divested the statutory code of Ohio of any efficient provision in detail for the trial and

reclamation of fugitives from labor, and left the relations between Ohio and her neighbors on that subject almost exclusively to the control of the act of Congress of 1793. That act, the undersigned have already observed, falls short of meeting the exigencies of the present time. It was passed at a period so recent after the popular confirmation of that other great act of concession and compromise,—the constitution of the United States,—and the public mind, content with the adjustment which the wisdom of our ancestors had fixed by the terms of that instrument, was so little disturbed by the institutions of the States where slavery was tolerated, that the framers of the law, did not in all probability, deem it necessary to adopt any other provisions than those which the subsisting interests to be affected by their interposition, seemed to require. If the Congress of the United States could have anticipated other causes of interruption between the States, or other impediments, besides those for which it was their purpose by the terms of the act of 1793, to provide a remedy, to the secure and unmolested enjoyment of those rights of property recognized, as well by the ordinance of 1787, as by the constitution of the United States, no doubt, we apprehend, can exist that that act would have gone the whole length, and covered the whole ground of protection. It remains for the States themselves, animated by motives of lofty patriotism, superior to all temporary influences, and regardful alone of their high obligations to the whole Union, so to shape their legislation as, by removing to an immeasurable distance, all possible causes of disaffection and discontent, to perpetuate the harmony that now exists between them. In the pursuit and advancement of that benign object, and in support of those great principles on which the constitution and the union rest, there ought not to be—there will not—cannot be, but one party. The attitude in which Ohio and Kentucky now stand, interesting and responsible as it is, is nevertheless in many respects an enviable attitude. And however the acknowledgment may touch their feelings of State pride, the undersigned are constrained to own, that the position of Ohio is the more enviable of the two. She now has it in her power, by a single act of confirmation of the conservative principles of the constitution, to establish a precedent which, while it will be highly honorable to herself and gratifying to Kentucky, will claim the acquiescence of her sister States on a most important and delicate subject of national concernment; a precedent which will convince the world, that however fierce and angry may be our conflicts with each other in the field of political warfare, there is a common cause which brings us all together—levels the distinctions of party—and sinks every other into the proud character and title of American citizens—**THE CAUSE OF THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.** That she will nobly acquit herself of the obligations which that position imposes, Kentucky does not for a moment hesitate to believe.

It remains for the undersigned in compliance with the instructions of the General Assembly of Kentucky, to suggest to the General Assembly of Ohio, “the passage of an act to prevent evil disposed persons, residing within the jurisdictional limits of Ohio, from enticing away the slaves of citizens of Kentucky, or aiding and assisting and concealing them after they shall have reached the limits of that State, and to solicit also the passage of an act providing more efficient and certain means for recapturing and bringing away absconding slaves by their masters, or legally authorized agents.”

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to express their high consideration and respect for the General Assembly of Ohio, together with their profound acknowledgments for the kindness and courtesy of their reception as commissioners from Kentucky;

And have the honor to be,

With sentiments of the highest regard,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

JOHN SPEED SMITH.

To His Excellency WILSON SHANNON.

LAW OF OHIO.

An act relating to fugitives from labor or service from other States.

WHEREAS, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due;" And whereas, the laws now in force within the State of Ohio are wholly inadequate to the protection pledged by this provision of the constitution to the Southern States of this Union: And whereas, it is the duty of those who reap the largest measure of benefits conferred by the constitution, to recognize to their full extent the obligations which that instrument imposes: And whereas, it is the deliberate conviction of this General Assembly, that the constitution can only be sustained as it was framed, by a spirit of just compromise—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That when any person held to labor or service in any of the United States under the laws thereof, shall escape into this State, the person to whom such labor or service is due, his or her agent or attorney is hereby authorized to apply to any judge of any court of record in this State, or to any justice of the peace, or to the mayor of any city or town corporate, who, on such application supported by the oath or affirmation of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, that said fugitive has escaped from his or her service, or from the service of the person for whom he is agent or attorney, and which oath or affirmation shall be reduced to writing, and shall specify the name and place of residence of the person to whom such labor or service is due, and also the name and supposed age of such fugitive, with a pertinent description of his or her person, shall issue his warrant under his hand and seal, and directed to the sheriff or constable of any county in this State, authorizing and directing said sheriff or constable to seize and arrest the said fugitive who shall be named in the said warrant: and in case the said fugitive shall be arrested in the county in which said warrant may be issued, to bring him or her before some judge of a court of record of this State resi-

ding within such county, or in case the said fugitive shall be arrested in any other county than the county in which the warrant may be issued, then to take him or her before some judge of a court of record in this State, residing in the county in which such arrest is made; *Provided, however,* That no such warrant shall be returned before any officer residing out of the county in which the same may have been issued unless the official character of the judge or justice issuing the same shall be duly authenticated by the seal and certificate of the clerk of the Supreme Court or Court of Common Pleas; and if issued by a mayor of any city or town corporate, the official character of said mayor shall be duly authenticated under the seal of said city or town corporate; which said warrant shall be in the form and to the effect following, that is to say:

The State of Ohio, _____ county, ss.

To any Sheriff or Constable of the State of Ohio, Greeting:

This is to authorize and require you to seize and arrest the body of _____ sworn or affirmed to be the slave or servant (as

the case may be) of

the State of _____ and in case such arrest be made in this county, to bring such person so arrested, forthwith before some judge of a court of record of this State residing within this county; or in case such arrest be made in any other county in this State, then to take said person arrested before some judge of a court of record of this State, residing within the county in which such arrest may be made, to be dealt with as the law directs.

To which warrant there shall be annexed, a copy of the oath or affirmation herein before specified: *Provided,* That no such arrest shall be made by any sheriff or constable of this State without the limits of his own proper county; by virtue of which warrant the said fugitive named therein shall be arrested by the officer to whom it is directed, in any county of this State.

SEC. 2. The said person so claimed as a fugitive, when so arrested, shall be brought before the officer as directed in the first section of this act; and the said claimant, his or her agent or attorney, having first given security for the costs, and having proved to the satisfaction of such officer, that the person so seized and arrested doth, under the laws of the State from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient authority for removing the said fugitive to the State from which he or she fled; but no such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient authority for the removal of such fugitive, under the provisions of this act, unless the official character of the officer giving the same, be duly authenticated according to the provisions of this act, in relation to the issuing of warrants.

SEC. 3. If any person or persons shall, knowingly and wilfully prevent such sheriff or constable from arresting such fugitive from labor or service as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or hinder such sheriff or constable in making such arrest; or shall knowingly and wilfully hinder or obstruct any claimant, his or her agent or attorney, having the certificate provided for in the second section of this act, in the removal of such fugitive to the State from which he or she fled; or shall rescue, or aid and abet in the rescue of such fugitive from such sheriff, constable, claimant, agent

or attorney; or if two or more persons shall assemble together with intent to obstruct, hinder or interrupt such sheriff or constable in arresting such fugitive, or with intent to obstruct, hinder or interrupt such claimant, agent or attorney having the certificate aforesaid, in the removal of such fugitive to the State from which he or she fled, and shall make any movement or preparation therefor, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable in an action at the suit of the person claiming such labor or service.

SEC. 4. That when said fugitive shall be brought before the judge agreeably to the provisions of this act, on the return of the warrant, if the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, shall not be prepared for trial, and shall make oath or affirmation that he or she does verily believe that the person so arrested is a fugitive from labor or service in another State, and that if allowed time he or she will be able to produce satisfactory evidence that the person so arrested does owe such labor or service, it shall be the duty of such judge to postpone the trial to such time as he may deem reasonable, not exceeding sixty days; and in case of such postponement, it shall and may be lawful for said judge, unless the person so arrested shall enter into bond, with one or more sufficient securities to be approved of by such judge, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to the person claiming the person so arrested as aforesaid, conditional for his or her appearance on the day to which the trial is postponed, and that he or she will then and there abide the decision of the judge who shall try the case, to commit the party arrested, to the jail of the county where the trial is pending, there to be detained at the expense of the claimant, his agent or attorney, until the day set for trial by said judge; and in case the party arrested shall be committed to the jail of the county, the claimant, his or her agent or attorney shall pay down to said judge, for the use of the person entitled thereto, the amount of the jail fees and the sheriff's fees, for keeping and providing for such person during the period that he or she shall be imprisoned as aforesaid; and the said judge shall in like manner give time not exceeding sixty days for the production of evidence on the parts of the person arrested, if he or she shall file an affidavit, that he or she does not owe labor or service to the claimant, and that affiant verily believes that he or she will be able to produce evidence to that effect: *Provided*, That the person so arrested shall give bond and security as aforesaid, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, and conditioned for his or her personal appearance at the time and place of trial, and that he or she will abide the decision of the judge who shall try the case; and on failure to give such bond and security, the party arrested shall be committed to the jail of the county, there to be detained until the time fixed for trial as aforesaid; and on the day appointed for trial, such fugitive, if committed to jail, shall be brought before said judge, or in case of his absence, sickness, or inability to attend, before some other judge of a court of record of this State, residing within such county, by the written order of such judge directed to the sheriff or jailor of the proper county, for final hearing and adjudication; and in case there shall be a breach of the condition of either of said bonds, the claimant shall have a right of action thereon, and recover as in other cases; and on said trial either party shall be entitled to be heard by counsel, and shall have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the said judge, at the time to which the case is postponed as aforesaid, to proceed to hear the parties, and if it shall be proven to his satisfaction that the party arrested does owe labor or service to the claimant, he shall give such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate of that fact, which shall be sufficient authority for such claimant, his or her agent or attorney to remove such fugitive from the State; but no such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient authority for the removal of such fugitive unless the official character of the officer giving the same be duly authenticated according to the provisions of this act in relation to the issuing of warrants; and if the party thus arrested shall not appear according to the conditions of his or her bond, it shall be the duty of the said judge to deliver the same to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, to enable him or her to bring suit thereon.

SEC. 6. If any person or persons in this State shall counsel, advise, or entice any other person who, by the laws of another State, shall owe labor or service to any other person or persons, to leave, abandon, abscond or escape from the person or persons to whom such labor or service according to the laws of such other State is or may be due, or shall furnish money or conveyance of any kind, or any other facility, with intent and for the purpose of enabling such person owing labor or service as aforesaid to escape from or elude the claimant of such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, knowing such person or persons to owe labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable in an action at the suit of the party injured.

SEC. 7. If any person or persons shall falsely, fraudulently, and without proper authority, give to any other person, who by the laws of any other State shall owe labor or service to any person or persons, any certificate or other testimonial of emancipation, with the intent to defraud the person or persons to whom such labor or service may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, who may come into this State without the consent of the person or persons to whom such labor or service may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable in an action at the suit of the party injured.

SEC. 8. Any sheriff, or constable, who shall execute any process directed and delivered to him under the provisions of this act, or any clerk of a court, or mayor, who shall authenticate any certificate or warrant under the provisions of this act, shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law for similar services in other cases.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of all officers proceeding under this act to recognize, without proof, the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude, in the several States of this Union in which the same may exist or be recognized by law.

SEC. 10. If any person in any deposition or affidavit, or other oath or affirmation, taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall wilfully and corruptly depose, affirm or declare, any matter to be fact, knowing the

same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than seven, nor less than three years.

Sec. 11. If any person or persons shall, in any manner attempt to carry out of this State, or knowingly be aiding in carrying out of this State, any person, without first obtaining sufficient legal authority for so doing, according to the laws of this State or of the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary and kept at hard labor, not less than three, nor more than seven years.

Sec. 12. That the fourth section of an act to regulate black and mulatto persons, passed January 5th, 1804, and so much of the second section of the act to prevent kidnapping, passed February 15, 1831, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That a trial and judgment under the act of Congress, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793, or a trial and judgment under the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged a final bar to any subsequent proceeding against such fugitive under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. This act to take effect from and after the first day of May next.

JAS. J. FARAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM HAWKINS,

Speaker of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Columbus, Ohio, March 21, 1839. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing act is a correct copy of the original roll on file in this department.

CARTER B. HARLAN, *Secretary of State.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

[Letter from Governor Wickliffe to the Adjutant General.]

FRANKFORT, September 13th, 1839.

Sir:

I desire that you will give me information upon the following points.

What are the whole number of enrolled militia, rank and file, of Kentucky?

Do the general and field officers comply with the existing laws in the discharge of their duties in making the reports and returns to your office, as required by law? If any are in default, who are they and what the omission?

Would it not be well so to amend the militia law as to transfer from the State Department to the Adjutant General's office, the whole business of issuing and recording commissions to militia officers?

You will give such other information, or make such suggestions, as you may think will be of importance at this time, touching the present condition of the militia of the State and their organization.

Yours, respectfully,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

P. DUDLEY, *Adjutant General.*

REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, November 15, 1839. }

SIR:

In compliance with your letter of the 13th inst. requesting to be informed: 1st "What are the whole number of enrolled militia, rank and file, of Kentucky?" I have the honor to state that the following abstract affords the information desired, as perfectly as the abstracts of annual returns, and the records of the office enable me to furnish, to wit: *One Governor and Commander-in-Chief*; 1 Adjutant General; 1 Quarter Master General; 14 Major Generals; 29 Brigadier Generals; 57 Aiddecamps; 14 Division Inspectors; 14 Division Quarter Masters; 29 Brigade Majors; 29 Brigade Quarter Masters; 131 Colonels; 130 Lieutenant Colonels; 123 Majors; 131 Adjutants; 131 Regimental Paymasters; 131 Quarter Masters; 17 Chaplains; 129 Surgeons; 127 Surgeon's Mates; 1040 Captains; 1042 Lieutenants; 962 Ensigns; 26 Cornets; 131 Sergeant Majors; 131 Quarter Master Sergeants; 616 Musicians; 3,843 Sergeants; 3,727 Corporals, and 63,207 Privates. Total, including officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 77,969.

In relation to your second inquiry, "Do the general and field officers comply with the existing laws in the discharge of their duties, in making out their reports and returns to your office as required by law? If any are in default, who are they and what the omission?" I have the honor to state, that by acts of Congress and our State Legislature, my official correspondence and franking privilege is limited to the Major and Brigadier Generals; consequently I do not correspond with, or receive from, "field officers," any "reports" or "returns," with the single exception of nominations for platoon officers, which the law requires shall be transmitted to me through the Major or Brigadier Generals; hence I am unable to state what "field officers" are negligent in their duty in making their "reports" or "returns." The field officers make their regimental returns to their respective Brigadier Generals, whose duty it is to consolidate those of their Brigades, make out triplicate abstracts, one copy of which they are required "to transmit to the Adjutant General on or before the 10th day of October, annually." Those who have failed to comply with this requisition are, Brigadier Generals J. H. Myers, of the 1st Brigade; J. W. Rowlett, of the 6th; P. Jordan, of the 8th; Daniel Hager, of the 14th; Joseph Hughes, of the 19th; Ambrose Kirtley, of the 20th; A. Ashcraft of the 23d, and Jarvis Jackson of the 24th

Brigade, all of whom have been reported to their respective Major Generals, with orders from this office to summon courts for their trial. It is the duty of Major Generals to consolidate the returns made to them by their Brigadiers, "agreeably to the forms prescribed by the Adjutant General," one copy of which they are required to transmitt to the Adjutant General's office, "on or before the 15th November, in each year." Those who have failed to comply with this provision of the law, are, Major Generals Robert Martin, of the 4th division; Wm. Ratcliffe, of the 7th; Robert Matson, of the 10th, and Elijah Combs, of the 12th Division, all of whom are now reported to your Excellency, agreeably to the 14th section of the militia law.

In relation to the third subject of enquiry contained in your Excellency's letter, "Would it not be well so to amend the militia law as to transfer from the State Department to the Adjutant General's office, the whole business of issuing and recording commissions to militia officers?" I have the honor to state, in reply, that I cannot doubt such "transfer" and separation of the Military from the State Department would be productive of the best results, and is demanded by every consideration of economy in expenditures, good order and discipline, a well regulated and efficient militia system, and alike beneficial to the consistency and harmony of the records in the State Department. Under existing laws regulating the State and Military Departments, a *part* of the records of the militia only are kept in the office of the Adjutant General, where in truth the whole should be kept, and nothing left for the action of the Governor and Commander-in-chief, or Secretary of State, but approving, signing and affixing the State seal to the commissions, "issuing" from the office of the Adjutant General. Such is the practice of the War office of the General Government, and in most, if not all the States of the Union which have a well regulated and efficient militia system.

While, therefore, I cannot doubt the propriety and necessity of the change suggested by you Excellency, candour requires me to state, that the proposed change would more than double the duties of the Adjutant General, and that his salary should be made to correspond with the additional duties proposed to be assigned him.

As regards the last "suggestion" contained in your Excellency's letter, I have to state, that the present "organization" of the militia, and the laws controlling it, (with the exception heretofore referred to) are, perhaps, as complete and efficient as is desirable to the Legislature and the great body of the people in a time of profound peace; and that whatever of insubordination or apparent inefficiency of the system is perceptible, it results from the mal-administration of the laws, and in not enforcing its provisions.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

P. DUDLEY,

Adjutant General.

His Excellency, C. A. WICKLIFFE,

Governor and Commander-in-chief

of the Militia of Kentucky.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

[*Letter from Governor Wickliffe to the Quarter Master General.*]

FRANKFORT, September 13th, 1839.

SIR:

Will you furnish me with information upon the following subjects connected with the business confided to you as Quarter Master General of the State.

What number and kind of arms and military accoutrements are on hand, and in the State arsenal?

What is their present condition?

Is the place now used as an arsenal secure from fire, and is it a place in which the arms on hand can be kept from other injury?

What number and what description of arms are in the hands of military companies?

What number of arms were taken from the State arsenal during the late war, and handed over to the United States' Quarter Master, and retained by them, and the then value of said arms?

Yours,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

A. W. DUDLEY, *Quarter Master General.*

REPORT.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, November 11, 1839. }

SIR:

Permit me in compliance with your orders, under date, 13th September, 1839, herewith to hand you a statement marked A, showing together 2,072 stand of the different kind of arms, and 2 pieces of artillery in the State arsenal on the 15th October last, and about half that number of accoutrements. They are in good order, with the exception of some 200 stand lately received from independent companies.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary is still progressing with the work of cleaning and repairing those received from independent companies; nearly all of which, when returned, are in bad order, many unfit for service and useless. A part of those renewed at the Penitentiary are not in good order. The keeper promises to renew them again free of charge to the State, which no doubt will be done.

The room now occupied as a State arsenal, is quite unfit for the purpose, being damp, confined and unsafe. It is impossible to prevent the rust in that room. There is no fire insurance upon them; worth at government

price about \$45,000. In a short time 6 pieces of artillery, mounted and fitted, will be here, and no place in this room for them.

The number of arms in the hands of independent companies, per statement A, is 6,390 stand and 8 pieces of artillery; about one half of which would be produced if called for, and that half returned (as usual) in very bad order, which will cost the State at least \$1 25 cents per stand to have them renewed. As far as ascertained they are generally kept in bad order and fast going to destruction. But few of the general and field officers will report their "order and condition," although called on annually to do so, consequently it is impossible for me to reach them under existing laws.

The arms drawn by deputy Quarter Master General, Thomas P. Dudley, and transferred to an officer of the United States army, at New Orleans, (as formerly reported) consisted of 195 muskets and bayonets, 122 cartridge boxes, and 116 bayonet scabbards, and were worth at that time, (1814 and 1815) at government price, \$2,832 50.

The enclosed statement is quite deficient; the confused state of the Department, at the time I took charge of it was such, and is still, that it is impossible now to give a correct view. Much time and labor has been spent, and is still necessary, to put the Department in order.

The bonds on file require immediate attention, and legislative aid, if it is desired that the arms should be preserved. The few reports received from officers, seldom give the information in a form to enable me under the law to act; the parties have left the State, dead, insolvent, arms burnt, scattered in every direction, in the hands of bond and free, and but few who do take charge of them; quite a common occurrence to see them passing our own streets on their way to the west and south, in the hands of emigrants. No power is delegated me to take or collect them, but through those who gave bond, and when a call is made but few of the parties can be found. It should be borne in mind that many of the bonds bear date 1814, 1818, 1820 &c., fifteen to twenty odd years since.

I have delayed this report some weeks for the purpose of giving you additional information direct from the militia officers; in it I have been disappointed; but few have been heard from, in reply to a general order issued from this office, under date 1st August last.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully your obedient servant,

A. W. DUDLEY,

Quarter Master General.

His Excellency C. A. WICKLIFFE,

Governor and Commander-in-chief

of the Militia of Kentucky.

P. S. It may be necessary for me to add that the arms received from the United States, by this State, since 1808, are *equivalent* to 22,479 muskets, worth at government valuation \$13 each, is, (\$292,227) up to 15th October, 1839, two hundred and ninety two thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars.

A. W. D., Q. M. G.

A.

Statement of the Ordnance Department of Kentucky on the 15th October, 1839.

	Three pound cannon.	Six pound cannon.	Swords.	Amunition boxes.	Muskets and bayonets.	Cartridge Boxes and Belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.
In the State arsenal,	1	1	100	2	,174	654	664
In the hands of the Militia, - - - -	-	8	52	-	4,122	4,241	4,069
At the command of the Commonwealth,	1	9	152	2	5,296	4,895	4,733
Received from the U. States since 1808 to date, - - - -	-	7	100	-	13,435	-	-
Deficit, - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,139	(a)	
Do. - - - -	-	-	-	-	562	(b)	
Do. - - - -	-	-	-	-	456	(c)	
Total, - - - -	-	-	-	-	9,157	Total.	
Burnt in the Arsenal in 1836, - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,660		
Leaving unaccounted for, 4,497 stand of arms, - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,497		

(a) Muskets.

(b) Rifles.

(c) Cavalry.

A.—Continued.

	Accoutrements.	Rifles.	Shot pouches.	Horns and flasks.	Accoutrements.	Sabres and scabbards.
In the State arsenal,	320	556	294	407	—	342
In the hands of the Militia, - - - -	—	655	731	737	—	1,613
At the command of the Commonwealth,	320	1,211	1,025	1,144	—	1,955
Received from the U. States since 1808 to date, - - - -	8,002	1,773	—	—	1,698	2,411
Deficit, - - - -	—	562	—	—	—	456

A.—Continued.

	Pairs of pistols.	Pairs of holsters.	Cartridge boxes.	Sabre belts.	Accoutrements.	
In the State Arsenal,	556	176	149	137	82	
In the hands of the Militia, - - - -	1,491	689	367	828	—	
At the command of the Commonwealth,	2,047	865	516	965	82	
Received from the U. States since 1808, to date, - - - -	2,347	—	—	203	1,658	and 100 Ser- geants' swords

NOTE.—The arms furnished by the United States, for the first few years, are given in this account in a gross amount, "equivalent to such a number of muskets," which will account for some seeming inconsistencies in the above statement.

A. W. DUDLEY, Q. M. G.

REPORT

OF

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE,
December 16, 1839 }

Sir: Please present the enclosed report, &c. to the House over which you preside.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. BARBOUR,

Treasurer Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Hon. SAMUEL HANSON,

Speaker of the Senate.

*The Hon. the Senate and House of
Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

The undersigned Committee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum respectfully report,

This institution has never been in a more flourishing condition. The number of pupils is thirty three; of whom nineteen are supported by the liberality of the State, and fourteen are supported by their parents and friends. They enjoy all the benefits to be derived from well qualified and faithful teachers, good accommodations, and kind treatment.

Our advices from Col. Allen, our agent in Florida, are, in general, satisfactory. He reports the aggregate of sales of land at 19,040 acres, for the gross sum of \$76,626, and the interest thereon at about \$5,200—leaving unsold about 4,000 acres, which will have to be sold at a lower rate: but owing to the deranged state of the currency in Florida, and other causes, the amount due the Asylum is not available, and we know not when it will be. The bonds taken from purchasers, we are assured, are well secured, and interest is accumulating; so that, we trust, this institution has an ample endowment.

It will be seen that the expenses of the past year have been small, by a reference to the Treasurer's account accompanying this report. A list of the pupils now in the Asylum, with their ages and residences, is herewith transmitted.

Peculiar cases sometimes occur requiring special legislation. Such a case will probably be presented during this session, a specification of which is not deemed necessary at this time.

The officers, &c. of the Asylum, are John A. Jacobs, Principal Teacher ; and William D. Kerr, Assistant Teacher ; Dr. John Todd, Physician ; James Barbour, Treasurer ; John A. Jacobs, Secretary ; and John A. Jacobs and lady, Superintendent and Matron.

JOHN TODD, }
J. BARBOUR, } *Committee.*

DANVILLE, *December 16, 1839.*

Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Kentucky Asylum in the last year.

Salary paid J. A. Jacobs, Principal Teacher,	-	-	-	\$ 900 00
Salary paid W. D. Kerr, Assistant Teacher,	-	-	-	800 00
Salary paid Treasurer,	-	-	\$50	
Salary paid Secretary,	-	-	25	
				<hr/> 75 00
Cash paid for board of pupils,	-	-	-	1,584 27
Cash paid for town tax,	-	-	-	11 50
Cash paid for physician's bill,	-	-	-	43 00
Cash paid for Insurance,	-	-	-	18 00
Cash paid for cistern pipes,	-	-	-	21 19
Cash paid for stone steps,	-	-	-	86 75
Cash paid for advertising,	-	-	-	5 00
Cash paid for 10lbs. nails,	-	-	-	1 25
				<hr/> \$3,545 96
By cash of State Treasury,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$1,969 25
Amount of notes on hand, say,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$4,500 00

J. BARBOUR, *Treasurer.*

DANVILLE, *December 16, 1839.*

A list of pupils in the Kentucky Asylum on the 4th of December, 1839.

NAMES.	AGES.	RESIDENCE.
George W. Blackford, - -	14	Warren county, Kentucky.
Maston Gore, - - -	10	Caldwell county, Kentucky.
Artemisia S. Black, - -	15	Boone county, Kentucky.
Elizabeth Cooper, - - -	16	Nelson county, Kentucky.
Margaret Bodkin, - - -	17	Henry county, Kentucky.
Moses Bledsoe, - - -	17	Danville, Kentucky.
Elizabeth Kelly, - - -	14	Scott county, Kentucky.
Lucy Jane Fitzpatrick, - -	13	Adair county, Kentucky.
Andrew Orr, - - -	21	Garrard county, Kentucky.
Caroline Orr, - - -	20	Garrard county, Kentucky.
Elizabeth Orr, - - -	15	Garrard county, Kentucky.
James George, - - -	13	Garrard county, Kentucky.
Elizabeth Adams, - - -	11	Rockcastle county, Kentucky.
William I. Layne, - - -	17	Garrard county, Kentucky.
Malinda Webb, - - -	21	Louisville, Kentucky.
John Langdon, - - -	21	Wayne county, Kentucky.
Levi Atterburn, - - -	22	Jefferson county, Kentucky.
Rachel Atterburn, - - -	19	Jefferson county, Kentucky.
Elizabeth Ray, - - -	10	Nelson county, Kentucky.
*Elizabeth Graves, - - -	12	Scott county, Kentucky.
*George W. West, - - -	27	Giles county, Tennessee.
*John P. Dixon, - - -	13	East Felicita parish, Louisiana.
*Atwell Beatty, - - -	14	Shelby county, Kentucky.
*Samuel Ray, - - -	13	Howard county, Missouri.
*Robert Allen, - - -	17	Jackson county, Alabama.
*Edmund Le Clerce, - - -	26	St. Genevieve, Missouri.
*W. C. Erwin, - - -	21	Habbersham county, Georgia.
*William Whitley, - - -	14	Lincoln county, Kentucky.
*William Hanger, - - -	19	Floyd county, Indiana.
*Joseph L. Edmiston, - - -	18	Moulton county, Alabama.
*John Philpot Curran Porter,	18	Ohio county, Kentucky.
*Michael Harril, - - -	19	Grayson county, Kentucky.
*William Vaughn, - - -	26	Alton, Indiana.

Those marked thus * are pay pupils.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3d, 1840.

SIR:

Allow me, through you, to lay before the Senate, the annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Most respectfully, yours,

H. H. KAVANAUGH.

Hon. JOHN L. HELM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The act to establish a System of Common Schools makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report annually to the Legislature the condition of the Common School Fund, accompanied with such suggestions in relation to the system as he shall deem expedient. In compliance with this requisition of the law, the following report is respectfully submitted.

I have received from my predecessor, in office, the ballance, upon settlement, found to be in his hands, amounting to the sum of \$21,695 02. From the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the instalments of interest, due in July 1838, and in January and July 1839, upon \$850,000, five per cent. Internal Improvement Bonds, \$21,250, each, together with the premium of exchange on New York of one and a half per cent. thereon, amounting to \$956 25; and also the dividend of four per cent. on 703 shares of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, which were purchased previous to the declaration thereof in July 1839, \$2,812, making the total amount received \$89,213 27.

In obedience to the act, approved 23d February, 1839, authorizing the interest on the School Fund to be invested in stocks, the Board of Education have purchased 735 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, costing the aggregate sum of \$65,847 36; 703 shares of which was purchased prior to the declaration of dividend in July last, and at the average

App. to H. R. J.

price of $\$88.71\frac{5}{8}\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{7}$ per share; the remaining 32 shares were subsequently purchased at the average price of $\$79.49\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{5}$ per share. This stock, under a resolution of the Board, was purchased in the city of New York, and the sum of \$62,396 58 was transmitted thither at exchange of one and a half per cent. premium, amounting to \$935 94. The Board have also invested \$21,500 in Kentucky Internal Improvement six per cent. bonds, purchasing them of his Excellency the Lieutenant and Acting Governor, at par, in Kentucky—the principal and interest payable in the city of New York. There has been paid for contingent expenses \$140, and for three quarters salary of Superintendent \$750. The total amount expended, as above, is \$88,237 36. Amount on hand, \$980 36. Amount due 1st January, 1840, including interest on Internal Improvement bonds and Bank stock held by the Board and exchange thereon, may be estimated at \$24,507 16.

The present annual income of the Board of Education is exhibited in the following statement:

Interest of 5 per cent. on \$850,000 Internal Improvement bonds,	\$42,500 00
Interest of 6 per cent. on \$21,500 do. do.	1,290 00
Dividend on 735 shares Kentucky Bank stock,	5,880 00
Exchange on \$49,670 of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,	745 05
	<hr/>
	\$50,415 05

Having devoted some time to the study of the claims of the subject of Common Schools generally, after I was appointed to the office of Superintendent, on the second day of April last I started on a tour through the counties of the Green river country, the most of which I visited, as far down as Caldwell county, on the Cumberland river; and delivered from one to two, and in a few instances three, addresses in the most of the counties through which I passed, in behalf of the Common Schools proposed to be established in the State. I found here, as in every part of the State through which I passed in the course of the year, that, just in proportion as the people were enlightened in relation to the system proposed for the action of our own State, they were friendly to the project, and many of them manifested an ardent zeal for its successful and speedy establishment. And in proportion as there was a want of information upon the subject, there was either a cold apathy and indifference, or an opposition to the system. The result of all the observation I have been able to make upon this subject is, that the people have only to be informed upon the subject of Common Schools to make an overwhelming majority of them the fast and persevering friends of the cause. I have met with but one solitary gentleman, with whom I conversed freely upon the subject, that continued to demur to our law, and he acknowledged himself the friend of education, and of some system to regulate it; but it seemed that his system was not yet defined in his own mind.

Being anxious to present to the Legislature some test as to the sentiments of the people, when even but partially informed in relation to the law they have enacted, and upon which they have so fully impressed the enlightened patriotism and the noble philanthropy of the body they compose, some time in July last I commenced taking the voice of the assemblies I addressed, as to whether they were in favor or opposed to the system. I submitted this

question to assemblies I addressed in Marion, Washington, Nelson, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, and Clarke counties. The most of these assemblies were quite large, and a few, especially the last, was small, owing to the inclemency of the weather. The voters at all these meetings were unanimously in favor of the system, as defined by the law, with the exception of two. These were the meetings at Shelbyville and Lawrenceburg. At Shelbyville we had a pretty free discussion of the subject, which lasted till a late hour in the afternoon, in consequence of which the audience was considerably thinned before the question was submitted. Upon the question being put, the vote stood 36 for the system and 3 against it. In Lawrenceburg there was only one vote against the system; but the gentleman afterwards expressed a favorable sentiment.

It is, however, very much to be regretted that, in this, as in most matters of public interest, the people give ample disclosure of their feelings and sentiments upon the subject, while it is presented to their consideration and determination; but so soon as the excitement is over, the subject becomes disregarded and neglected. This is illustrated in the fact, that although I had the pleasure to witness a great deal of kind feeling and generous zeal in the cause of Common Schools, yet I have the mortification to receive but very few reports from the counties, although they have had Commissioners appointed in them, either by my predecessor or myself, for a sufficient length of time to have districted and reported as the law directs. But the people should not bear the blame of this. The Commissioners can act irrespective of the state of public feeling upon the subject, even should the public sentiment be against the project. This is a matter with which the County Courts, the Commissioners of the counties, and such persons as the County Courts may appoint to assist the Commissioners, are alone concerned.

I have no doubt, but that an unfortunate clause in the law has operated quite considerably to retard the progress of this work. It is contained in section 8th, and is that part of the section that authorizes the County Courts to direct the Surveyors of their respective counties to assist in districting the counties. I cannot persuade myself, that the framers of the law designed that in districting the counties there should be an actual survey of the whole county. If this were the design of the law, it is certainly a feature in the system badly conceived. Such a survey, besides imposing a formidable amount of labor, costs a considerable sum of money to accomplish it. In several instances the law being thus construed, the County Courts have refused to levy a tax on the county to defray the expences, and hence the districting of the county was abandoned. There may be instances in which the services of the Surveyor may be necessary, such as to ascertain county limits and other extraordinary cases. But the cheapest and most practicable method of districting that has come under my notice is, that the Commissioners of the county, appointed by the Board of Education, apply to the County Courts, and get the Courts to appoint a number of individuals residing in the various parts of the county, who are best acquainted in their respective neighborhoods; then let those Commissioners, who hold their office under the Board of Education, call a meeting of the whole, at the courthouse of the county, or at any other suitable place, and commence their work by districting the county seat, and then strike out in various directions through the county, and, as far as is practicable, suit the districts to the convenience of the several neighborhoods. As a general rule, the best

method of running lines round the districts is to do so by plantations and tracts of land; say, for instance, that district No. 1, or as the case may be, shall begin at a given person's house, and include the tract of land on which he or she may reside, and running thence, in a given direction, including one place and excluding another, so as to define the line with some degree of accuracy to the point of beginning. This plan, in densely settled neighborhoods and counties, will be found very convenient; so much so that the Commissioners, with such aids as have been suggested, may have a meeting, and in a day or two district the whole county, without leaving the place where they may have convened. In sparsely settled neighborhoods or counties, other methods may be employed in running boundary lines. In some of the counties, where they have districted by actual survey, the districting has cost the county two hundred dollars and upwards. I would respectfully suggest to the Legislature, so to modify the law as to avoid the evils here enumerated, with regard to districting the counties.

I am aware that a great deal I have said on the subject of districting, is information better suited to the Commissioners of counties than to the members of the Legislature. Nevertheless, it may, in some degree, serve as a guide to the one in adapting the law to the necessities of the people, and to the other in carrying out the provisions of the law in the most convenient, cheap, and expeditious manner.

But what more than any thing else retards the work of districting the counties, is the fact that the schools have no where, as yet, been put into operation under the sanction of the law. It is known to your honorable body that all the efforts the Board of Education have employed, to ascertain the number of children in the several counties, and in the State, between the ages of seven and of seventeen, have hitherto proven abortive. The consequence has been fatal to the commencement of the schools. The Superintendent has never been able to make an apportionment of the funds to the counties, and the counties are not authorized by the law to go into operation until the apportionment is made. The friends of the Common School System are fondly indulging the hope, that the Legislature will, at its present session, pass a law making it the duty of the County Commissioners, who shall take in the list of taxable property, to take the number of children between the ages of seven and seventeen, and report the same. I do hope that this expectation will not be disappointed, or that the Legislature will, in some other suitable way, provide the Superintendent some safe data upon which an apportionment may be made. There are at least twenty or thirty counties in the State that are ready for immediate action, so soon as the way may be opened before them. This is indicated not only in the fact that about that number have reported that they have districted, but also in the tone of public sentiment that prevails in many of those counties that have not districted.

The counties that reported during the Superintendency of Mr. Bullock, are the following: Bourbon, Lewis, Bracken, Nicholas, Franklin, Green, Rockcastle, Christian, Campbell, Pike. Caldwell, Jefferson, and Estill, had partially reported. Those reported this year are—Caldwell, (in full,) Wayne, Daviess, Garrard, Graves, Calloway and Christian, the second time. Besides these, there are several, of which I have knowledge, that are districted and not reported, or are nearly districted; and I presume that there are many others in this condition, of which I have no knowledge. Those that I

know of are the following: Mason, Montgomery, Jessamine, Woodford, Muhlenburg, and Warren.

I am perfectly persuaded that the law contains, within itself, the elements of its own success, whenever it shall have an opportunity to be put to the test. It appeals to the interest of so many classes of men, and in so many ways, that it needs only to have time to win the affections and patronage of a very large majority of the whole.

That single feature in the system that proposes to appropriate the funds apportioned to those districts that reject the system, and shall continue to do so for five years, to those districts that adopts the system, will, of itself, incline a large portion of the people to the ultimate adoption of the law. And when the many advantages which the system affords shall be discovered, which it has never failed to develop, the people will avail themselves of them, and will never be disposed to surrender them again.

I have sometimes heard it argued, as an unfavorable omen, that the people are so slow to adopt the law establishing Common Schools among them. This argument is based upon a false assumption. It supposes that the question has been submitted to the people, which is not the fact. The law does not provide that it should be submitted until an apportionment of the money is made to the counties; then, and not until then, is the question of adoption to be decided by the people. We have already seen that wherever the people have had an opportunity of voting upon this question, with any tolerable understanding of its claims, when submitted by the Superintendent, at the time of addressing them, they have almost unanimously gone for the project.

It belongs to the history of Common Schools, in our sister States, to meet with many difficulties and discouragements in their incipient stages. That of South Carolina had once well nigh lost its existence: being saved, (as the Hon. R. Y. Hayne remarks,) by only one vote in the Senate. The system is now decidedly popular, and has been the means of accomplishing much good. That of Pennsylvania was once upon the wane—is said at one time to have been rejected by the people; but the cause was discovered to be a defect in the law, was remedied by the Legislature, and the system is said now to act like a charm upon the State. No State in the Union has, to my knowledge, long persevered in a system of Common School Instruction that did not highly appreciate the institution, save the State of Virginia; and in this instance the defect is manifestly in the system itself which they have adopted. The character of the schools being that of *poor* schools, instead of *free* schools. In all those States where any considerable line of demarkation between the children of the rich and the poor is drawn in their systems of Common Schools, the effects have been more or less injurious. And where the schools have been schools of *charity*, designed alone for the poor, they have failed to accomplish the design for which they were established, and the funds expended upon them have been an extravagant waste. To submit to such a distinction, is a degradation too humiliating to the pride of freemen.

The Legislature of Kentucky should not be discouraged that they have met with some hindering causes, in getting into operation a system of such immense consequence to their State and Nation, and that may operate so permanently to bless the generations yet to be, and to give strength and stability to the free institutions of our land. As yet, no insuperable difficul-

ty has presented itself; and we have reason to believe there is none in existence that can materially harm the great project. Perhaps no State in the Union has taken more pains to possess itself of all necessary information, in relation to Common Schools, in order to make a safe and successful beginning, than has the State of Kentucky. The very able report made by the enlightened committee of 1822, and the valuable information collected by the Rev. B. O. Peers, in his Eastern and Northern tour, while in the service of the State, have brought before the Legislature of this State all the various systems now in use in the United States, with their perfections and defects, as guides and warnings in the formation of their own system. And he who will examine all the facts involved in the rise and progress of this cause, must, in my humble judgment, be well persuaded that the committee who had the honor of framing our law, regulating the Common School System of this State, have well availed themselves of the lights thus accumulated. In the judgment of those, perhaps the best qualified to decide upon the claims of our system, it is regarded as being materially defective only in one point. As one has expressed it, "it is a body without a *head*—a stream without a *fountain*." It needs a school of a superior grade, exclusively devoted to the instruction of teachers. Generally speaking, in relation to the schools of the West, perhaps the greatest evil we have had to endure is, the incompetency of our teachers. We cannot be so fully impressed with this fact, as we may be by visiting a school of the present day, that is blest with a teacher who is not only a scholar himself, but who is instructed in the art of teaching, and you will be immediately impressed with the fact, that many of the youth of our land have spent years of toil and expense for almost nothing; that had they possessed the advantages of a qualified teacher, a few months would have advanced them as far as years of toil had brought them; and that what they did learn, they would have learned more understandingly.

It is generally admitted that the most perfect system of Common Schools in the world, is that of Prussia. This system has perhaps some forty schools for the instruction of teachers, and this branch of the system is regarded as very important to the whole—as giving efficiency to every other department. Nothing is more obvious than that knowledge must first be possessed before it can be communicated; and that there must be an adequate medium or method of communication, before the communication can be made; and, where the instruction of children is concerned, the method must be simple and easy. A simple and easy method is not to be discovered by every one, who may be otherwise qualified to teach; therefore, to give some good degree of qualification to all the teachers, a school for the instruction of teachers is necessary to a system of public instruction.

There is a great advantage in starting right in all enterprises, and especially so in one of such immense magnitude as a system of public instruction, as the history of the some of our sister States abundantly attests. Is it, then, not the wisdom of our State, in putting her system into operation, to attach every part of the machinery to it at once, that its operation may not be less harmonious than successful? There is the greater reason that this should be done, when you consider that the amount of money it would take to accomplish it, when divided among the counties, would scarcely be a noticeable item in the several parts of the general dividend.

As to the details of the plan, upon which this school should be constructed,

after taking the best view of the subject of which I am capable, and conversing with some enlightened gentlemen in relation to it, the one or the other of these two plans I presume would be the best.

1st, That a sufficient amount be annually appropriated, out of the interest arising from the School Fund, by the Board of Education, to support one or two professors, in the Transylvania University, who shall be devoted to the instruction of teachers, under such regulations as the Legislature may direct. Among other things, let it be the prominent duty of the professor or professors, as the case may be, in this department, to instruct their pupils in the art of teaching, and the best form of government pertaining to schools. Then let the Legislature propose to gentlemen, who have been devoted to teaching, but who have not been particularly instructed in the art of teaching, and to young gentlemen who may be desirous of becoming teachers, to admit them to all the privileges of this school for any requisite length of time, free of tuition fees, provided, that they will come under obligations to teach in some of the Common Schools for a given number of years, in the State of Kentucky, or,

2d, That the Legislature make an annual appropriation to some three or four colleges, of a sufficient amount to support a professor for the instruction of teachers, in the particulars and upon the conditions mentioned in the first plan.

If the last plan were adopted, it would be more convenient to the different portions of the State, in point of access, and less objectionable on account of the price of boarding, and the temptations to dissipation, which are common to undisciplined youth in city life.

But when it is considered how many colleges there are in the State, and that they all belong to different communities, and each having an equal claim upon the munificence of the Legislature, it is a matter of questionable policy for the Legislature to select any two or three of these to the exclusion of the rest. The measure might beget a spirit of discontent. An equality of rights might be plead, so that the policy might operate to the dissatisfaction of many. It being by no means advisable, at least for the present, that a branch should be established in each college in the State. It would be too great a draw upon the Common School Fund. I would judge, therefore, that the State had better devote what funds she can spare, to the support of a professor in her own institution; and if it be found to operate well, and after developments should suggest the propriety of branching out, it will then be time to do so, if the Legislature should have means to follow out the requirements of the case.

Moreover, the late distinguished liberality of the city of Lexington in her corporate capacity, and of the citizens in their individual capacity, in subscribing upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to resuscitate the University, has enabled the Trustees of that institution to erect a large refectory for the accommodation of the students, which will serve to reduce the price of boarding to the students, and thereby remove one objection to their going to a college located in a city.

I do think that such plans as propose that the Common School System shall avail itself of the University and Colleges of the State, are decidedly better, especially so, in view of the present resources of the Common Schools, than those plans which proposes the purchase of premises, which might involve the further expense of erecting suitable buildings for the ac-

commodation of the school; and if the school is located in the country, on a farm as proposed by some, it would require extensive buildings to accommodate such a number as, we presume, would be in attendance on such a school. This would require too great an outlay of money.

If it should be discovered that the school for teachers cannot get along well in the colleges, it will be very easy to change the plan, as the funds will still be in the hands of the Board of Education—they having supported the teacher from the interest arising from the Common School Fund.

At this stage of this truly noble enterprise, when the organizing process is not sufficiently advanced to furnish any considerable number of facts to be incorporated in a report, it has occurred to me, that the most appropriate matter with which I can supply the place of a detail of facts, is to put in a *plea* for the continuance and ultimate maturity of the project.

I should not feel that this was called for at this time, did I not know the fact, that *information* is all that the *people* need to make them the zealous friends and patrons of a system in which they have such a deep, vital and abiding interest; and that I have been informed that some of the politicians of the State hesitate as to the practicability of the system, in our State, at the present time.

“No sentiment is more general or more incontrovertible, than that ‘intelligence is the life of liberty;’ and that social comfort, power, and wealth, and fame, are its invariable attendants.” This language was recorded by an enlightened committee, and addressed to the Legislature in 1822. And in a most illustrious letter, addressed by Mr. Madison to the same committee, we have the following sentiment: “A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will ever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.”

To any individual of discernment, who has paid the slightest attention to the American form of Government, these sentiments must come with the force of self-evident propositions. I am persuaded no one, who will duly consider the genius of our government, will call them in question. They are, indeed, the sentiments of every enlightened American. Hear, if you please, the testimony of that distinguished cloud of witnesses, brought before you by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, in his report of the last year. The character of the sentiments, and of the men, will justify me in bringing a few of them before you again.

Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, says, “promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.” John Adams says, “the wisdom of the Legislature, in making liberal appropriations for the benefit of schools, is a potent of great and lasting good.” Mr. Jefferson says, “I look to the diffusion of light and education as the resources, *most to be relied on*, for ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man. A system of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens—from the richest to the poorest; as it was the earliest, so it shall be the latest, of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest.” Mr. Madison says, “learned institutions ought to be the favorite objects of every free peo-

ple; they afford the *best* security against crafty and dangerous encroachments on the public liberty; they multiply the educated individuals from among whom the people may elect a due proportion of their public agents." Mr. Monroe says, "let us, by all wise and constitutional means, promote intelligence among the people as the *best* means of preserving our liberties." Chief Justice Marshall says, "I cannot be more perfectly convinced than I am, that virtue and intelligence are the basis of our independence, and the conservative principles of national and individual happiness."

Of these words of the patriarchs, in the cause of American liberty, I think the language of Moses to the children of Israel, with reference to the moral law, might well be adopted as coming from them to the American people, with regard to the fundamental principles of rational liberty. "And these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them as a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates."

But to come to the question of the practicability of the system, as proposed in the law of Kentucky. I do not recollect to have heard of but two reasons assigned, of any particular note, why this system is impracticable in our State.

The *first* is owing to the sparseness of the population, in many portions of the State.

It is known to those who have a personal knowledge of the State of Kentucky, that although there are some portions of various counties in the State, where, for some miles square, there are but few or no inhabitants; yet there are very few portions of those counties, which portions are inhabited at all, when districted by neighborhoods, (which is the only proper plan in such cases,) that will not produce thirty scholars of the schooling age, within a district of from four to six miles square—which number of children will entitle the neighborhood to a school, under the provisions of the law.

Again: it is generally owing to three causes that such districts of country in this State are found without inhabitants. 1st, An extensive region of poor and unproductive hills; where, if inhabitants are found at all, they are generally on water courses and contiguous to each other, and are, therefore, prepared to enjoy all the advantages of neighborhood association. 2d, The second cause of this sparseness, is such regions as are too low, wet, and marshy for cultivation; and in those portions of our State where such places are found, the people seek and settle on higher ground, usually called the uplands of such sections of country, where such can be found that are tillable, and settle again in neighborhoods, where districting and schools are practicable. 3d, This last cause of this sparseness, is where, in some of the poorer counties, there are large surveys of non-resident lands. The people, of course, will not need schools where no one resides; and this fact is, therefore, not to bare against the system.

The *second* popular objection, that has been urged against the practicability of the Common School System in Kentucky, is, that it is a slave State.

While it may be admitted, that the tendency of slavery is to thin the white population of a country, in some several ways, it must be contended, that slavery operates in some respects favorably to the cause of education.

In looking over the reports of the Common Schools of our non-slaveholding sister States, you will perceive that they frequently do not have schools under the instruction of a male teacher, more than three or four months in the year. Now, I ask, what is the cause of this? It is because that, during the cropping season of the year, the children are needed in the cultivation of the farms; and, then, if they have any school at all, it is taught by a female, and only those children, male and female, who are too young to labor, and yet, are old enough to go to school, and possibly some of the girls that may be more advanced are to be found at the schools. This is the case generally in the country; it may be otherwise in the towns. It does appear to me, that if slavery can be turned to any good effect, towards the white children of the State, it is, that they may cultivate the farms, sustain the families, and make money enough to support the children at school, until they may complete their education. It is this that enables the slave States to keep up their schools, through all the country, during the whole year. It is manifest that Kentucky only wants *system* in the instruction of her children to educate them all; or, so nearly the whole, that the difference would not be felt.

It has been ascertained that in the State of Connecticut, where a system of education has so long prevailed, that it is a rare case, (if in any instance whatever,) that you can find a child eight years of age that cannot read and write. And the grand claim which our law, regulating the Common Schools of Kentucky, has upon the confidence and support of the people, is that it gives them a system adapted to every part of the State that contains a population. It provides that each county shall be districted, leaving in each district not less than thirty, nor more than a hundred children, between the ages of seven and seventeen; that a school shall be taught in each district; that a school house shall be built, or otherwise procured; that a teacher shall be employed by the Trustees of the district, and thereby all the contentions of the neighborhood, with reference to the subject, be settled. That the teacher shall present, from the authorities designated by the law, a certificate that he is qualified to teach those branches, which it may be desired should be taught in the district, and thereby preserve the people from those gross impositions which have been practised upon them. To complete the system, it is necessary that the means be raised to support the school. In many neighborhoods, those who have the most children are the least able to pay for their tuition; and yet are willing to pay what they are able, towards the accomplishment of the object. This case appeals to the patriotism, philanthropy, and religion of the people—to the noblest principles of their nature, and to the best policy of their government. And in your judgment, gentlemen of the Legislature, the people of Kentucky have the magnanimity nobly and generously to meet this call. Presuming this to be the fact, as your knowledge of the people authorized you to do, you have said, that all the property in the district, that is taxed for State purposes, shall be taxed for the support of the district school, at the discretion of the people, if they see proper to adopt the system. Let the system, then, only be adopted; and, to support the school, the State will give to the district its due proportion of interest on upwards of *nine hundred thousand dollars*: and every person in the district, whether they have children or not, whether they be old bachelors, old maids, or children, that own property in the district, will come forward to the support of the school. These funds will easily and amply sustain the school. All pay according to their means. All

stand upon the same footing. The school is free. No one feels to be there upon considerations dishonorable to himself or to his parents. The Trustees of the school send out a proclamation to every family in the district, to bring up those under their care, "in the bud of being," and destined to an immortality of unfolding, that they may "gird their loins with truth," and know their origin, their nature, their duty, and destiny—their "*danger and remedy*." Bring up your Franklins, to tame the thunder's bolt, and lead the lightning with a string; your Miltons, to sing a *Paradise Lost* and regained; your Newtons, to unravel the laws that maintain the harmony of nature, and roll the planets in their minds; your Fultons, to learn the power of steam, apply it to "labor-doing machines," relieve the toils of man, and speed the movements of the world—in a word, to develop the mental resources of the State, that they may direct the bounties of nature to the convenience and wealth of her citizens.

When this system, thus presented in its out lines, and traced in its tendencies, is considered, which, wherever it has been tried, has invariably, not only reduced the price of tuition one half the amount usually paid per scholar, where they have no system; but, in many instances, as much as two thirds. To say that *system* does nothing to the advantage of the people, in the general cause of education, is to deny these manifest facts, and the assertion is therefore false.

The important bearing which general education has upon the *political, social, civil, and religious* interests of the American people, makes it a subject of paramount importance.

"A republican form of government, supposes the most perfect intellectual and moral condition of the people." Where this is realized, the government must be pure, strong, and permanent. And where this condition of society is wanting, there is no security to the well being of the government, in any aspect whatever. Who are those who are the most frequent and atrocious in the violation of the laws and God of man? Let your courts that have jurisdiction of criminal cases, and your prisons respond; and they will tell you that, in a vast majority of the cases, the culprits can neither read nor write, and that, in many cases where they can, they have almost wholly neglected to do so. It is notorious, that the ignorant constitute the tools of the demagogue, and the elements of a mob; and, both in the one case and the other, they militate against the peace and purity of the government, and in the same proportion against its permanency. Can it, then, remain a question, whether the powers that be should establish, by law, a System of Common School Education that will extend its blessings to the most indigent and dependent of the land or not? With the Congress of the United States it is not a question. They regard a strong development of the mental and moral powers of man as constituting the great and only sufficient basis of a republican government. And hence the ample provisions they have made, in the new States, to facilitate the attainment of this great end. Texas has wisely followed this bright example, and has made a most munificent donation of lands, both for Common School and Collegiate purposes.

Many of our sister States are devoting themselves to the cause of Common School education, in a manner that proves them to be worthy members of this great confederacy. And shall Kentucky, far famed for her generous character and noble daring, fail to carry into operation a system upon which she has already spent so much labor and money—a system, too, when taken

as a whole, is confessedly encumbered with but few faults, and these all within the reach of remedy? Should such a disaster mark the history of our beloved State, at this momentous crisis, she will be thrown back at least twenty years behind the times, during which period she will be fostering in her own bosom the elements of her corruption, degradation, and danger. Who, among her guardians, can consent to deal this blow upon her prospects?

There is a fact existing in Kentucky which, to the considerate, enlightened, and conscientious patriot, is one of a most astounding character. It is the amount of ignorance that exists in her borders. By order of the Board of Education, my predecessor and myself wrote a request, upon the commissions of the Commissioners of the counties, to ascertain how many children in their respective counties there are, between the ages of seven and seventeen, that cannot read. There was only one county that answered the question last year, and two this year. The county of Rockcastle reported last year that considerably upwards of one half of the children in the county between the ages just mentioned are unable to read. Garrard county reports about one half of her districts, and the result is the same as in Rockcastle; in Graves, there are upwards of four that cannot read to where there is one that can. I think if the facts were known in all the counties it would settle the question, as to the importance of having a system of Common Schools in the State.

I am aware, gentlemen, that in carrying out the many and important works of Internal Improvement, now in a state of advancement, the State will need all the funds she can command; but as this is a work designed to increase the wealth and multiply the conveniencies of the people, in a physical point of view, I would most respectfully ask, if it is not an occasion most peculiarly suited to raising the means off of the people themselves, in the legitimate and appropriate manner suggested in the Governor's message. Who of your honorable body is it, that does not feel a sentiment of pity, not to say of contempt, for the man who husbands all his means and directs them to his animal gratification, to the neglect of that noble and deathless part of his nature, which was made in the image of his God? Allow me, then, to ask, can the Legislature, as a body, take an attitude in policy, which as individuals they would scorn to do? To spend all upon the body and nothing upon the mind.

That form of government which so pre-eminently distinguishes the North American people, in the civilized world, is that which, above all others, exalts and dignifies the mass of mankind. Hence it is a theme of praise among so many nations of the earth, and one that constitutes the fear, the dread, and the abuse of others. The maintenance of our present political attitude in the world, is an event in which the world is greatly interested. Should the American people demonstrate the fact, for a sufficient length of time to establish the principle, that man is capable of self-government, and give a clear disclosure of the means by which the end is attained, the effect upon the civilized world must be both tremendous and happy—crumbling the thrones of despots, shivering the sceptres of usurpation, and emancipating (whenever the people are prepared for it,) whole nations of the oppressed. A prospect at which the heart of philanthropy might melt, with the most unaffected joy.

But do the American people believe that there is that immutability of

truth in the principles of their government which, when fairly put to the test, will fully sustain the fabric they have reared upon them? From the days of the declaration of our independence, to the present time, they have continued to assert that there is, and they still believe it. But the question may arise, what is a fair trial of these principles? The answer, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, is, "the establishment of *intelligence* and *virtue*." These are the pillars which, if duly preserved, will forever sustain the fabric. But these pillars must be preserved or the whole edifice must tumble to ruin. Producing a result fatal to the blood-bought inheritance of our nation, and probably to the ultimate civil liberties of the world.

There is, then, a responsibility of immense magnitude resting upon the American people that should be deeply felt by every State in the Union—that each one may adopt a policy that may operate to the permanent well-being of the whole.

And may we not congratulate ourselves, that by common consent of American sages, as well as distinguished statesmen and philosophers of other countries, that, to preserve our liberties, and thereby accomplish all the noble ends that will follow upon the event, we have only to attend to the universal cultivation of the *mind* and *morals* of American citizens.

And, since there is no system of public instruction under the patronage of the Federal Government, I most respectfully ask you, gentlemen, if it is not among the first and highest duties of the States, where it is at all practicable, to provide for and superintend the instruction of all their white population?

If the foregoing statements and reasonings are admitted, (and I think they will not be denied.) Kentucky owes it to herself and to the Union, of which she is an honored member, forthwith to provide every requisite means to carry her own well-devised system of Common School instruction into operation and maturity.

I am aware that there is an easy and felicitous method of disposing of matters of the gravest importance, by admitting whatever is said in commendation of them—expressing the kindest wishes towards them, and then putting in a plea for precedence in favor of some other measure; contending for the impracticability of both, and leaving the measure to die in the midst, not to say by the hands, of its friends. That this policy may sometimes be legitimately practiced, I shall not deny. But before the Common School project is thus disposed of, (should there be such an attempt,) I must beg that the question be settled in the premises, as to whether the matter, whatever it be, has precedence, in point of importance, over the Common School System.

When it is considered that the Common School Systems, adopted in some of our sister States, and that are now being adopted in others, lay at the foundation of our republican form of government, and are indispensable to its preservation, it occurs to me, that the foundation should first be secured before the interior of the building should be finished. And, furthermore, as was abundantly shown by an appeal to facts, in the interesting report of my worthy predecessor, that the development of the mind of a country tends greatly to the increase of its wealth; as is manifest in the New England States, and in the comparative condition of the nations of Europe. This being the case, it then follows, that general Education will ultimately produce the means more abundantly to answer all the purposes of govern-

ment. Education seems, in every attitude, to present itself as having the first claim to Legislative favor.

While the attention of the Legislature is given to the adjustment of the Common School System, there is another item that I will suggest to their consideration. It is to adopt some measure that will, in some good degree, give uniformity to the books that shall be used in the schools. It seems that in many of the schools of the country, that the children carry almost any kind of a book to school that may happen to belong to the family. Hence, there is no uniformity in the books used in the schools, and it often happens, that a book is placed in the hands of a child ill adapted to the progress it has made in learning, and what is worse, sometimes containing sentiments injurious to the morals of the child. To remedy this evil, would not now be a very difficult task, since the book stores abound with regular class books, of a suitable kind.

It is a sentiment, the force of which every man feels more or less, when he brings it home to himself, in relation to his own child, that sound morals is a part of education, of paramount importance; for it is this that, above every thing else, forms the character and directs the destiny of the man. Intellectual cultivation, conducted to the neglect of the moral powers, is to give additional power to him who would make bold infraction upon the moral order of God, and violate the rights of God and man; and but too closely imitate that fallen angel, who retains his intellect, but has lost his moral power which should have governed them and him. It is in the dominion of the moral powers alone, over the intellectual powers and passions of men that man is capable of conforming to the dictates of wisdom, prudence, and righteousness. To gain these great ends, and to harmonize the character and conduct of man, with the moral character and government of God, with the principles of eternal truth, and with the highest and most enduring interests of man, God has enthroned the *conscience* in the human breast, and armed it with the immutable decisions of his throne, that it might assert its right to rule, and call on man to circumscribe the restless tide of his passions within just bounds; to do the biddings of truth, or to feel the sting of guilt, portentous of his coming doom. Properly to control the conduct of man it is not wise, in the powers that be on Earth, to appeal from the policy of God; but rather study his adaptation of means to ends, and work upon the unerring model. In nothing is this more emphatically true, than in the proper government of man. Hence nothing has made man what he should be, so successfully as the Christian religion. Let a man possess this, and he not only has all the principles of pure morality, but an impartation of a power to observe them. Then, as far as it is practicable, the great truths of the Christian religion should be impressed upon the mind of every child. Hence, in the Prussian System of Common Schools, which is certainly the most perfect system in the world, religion stands first in their catalogue of studies. And it finds its place in this very sensible view they take of education.

1st, That a man should be educated in view of all that *he is in himself*, including soul and body, with all their powers, passions, and susceptibilities.

2d, In view of *all the matter of fact relationships* he sustains to God and man, to time and eternity.

This is substantially their system, though I do not pretend to give their words. This is a matter of fact basis; can it be improved upon? Education cannot be conducted upon this plan without including the leading truths

of the Christian religion. It is very far from my design to recommend the teaching of the particular doctrines of any branch of the Christian Church; but only so far as may be practicable, those great principles of religion that constitute the common ground of the various branches of the church, such as the being and attributes of a God, the morals of the Bible, and then to place the Holy Scriptures in the hands of the children, and let God be the teacher of the intelligencies of his own creation.

If the sanction of great names will give any additional weight to this view of the subject, I beg leave to present the following—I quote from the Biblical Recorder.

Says Causin, the most distinguished French philosopher of the age, “religious and moral education is the first want of a people. Without this, every other education is not only without real utility, but, in some respects, dangerous. If, on the contrary, religious education has taken firm root, intellectual education will have complete success. I know something of Europe, and never have I seen good schools, where the spirit of Christian charity was wanting. Christianity ought to be the basis of the instruction of the people; we must not flinch from the open profession of this maxim; it is no less political than honest. Let our popular schools, then, be Christian; let them be so entirely and earnestly. Religion is an indestructible power—genuine Christianity is a means of civilization for the people.”

Guizot, equally distinguished as a literary man, and as a statesman, who has for many years occupied prominent stations in the French Ministry, and was for some time at the head of the Department of Public Instruction, expresses similar convictions: “Among the objects of instruction there is one that demands from me particular notice; or, rather, the law itself, in placing it at the head of all others, has committed it especially to our zeal—I mean moral and religious instruction. It is absolutely necessary that popular education should not be addressed to the understanding only; it must embrace the whole soul, and especially must it awaken that moral conscience which ought to be elevated and strengthened in proportion as the mind is developed.”

As the only proper education for man is, *first*, to develop the powers he possesses; and, *secondly*, to direct them to useful purposes; and, having insisted on his first and highest duty, that pertains to his soul and eternity, it has occurred to me, that the interests of the present life and his physical nature should not be overlooked. And, as the art of Agriculture lies at the foundation of a country’s prosperity, and of individual independence, and is the source whence the greater portion of the wants of the present life are obtained for man and beast, I would enquire, if its claims are not such as to entitle it to special study and reading? And, if so, ought not the powers that be recommend it to be studied, in good authors, in the Common Schools of the State? and especially so, since our State is, and must be, emphatically agricultural in its business character.

The last plea, gentlemen, that I shall put in for a faithful perseverance in the Common School enterprise, I shall base upon what appears to be the present policy of most of the European powers. That happy model of Common Schools, which now constitutes the glory of Prussia, appears to be provoking the nations surrounding her to emulation, in the great cause of education. The Emperor of Russia is now diligently employing his vast resources and power, to effect the education of all the children in his immense

dominions. And, taking the Prussian system as his guide, he will ultimately succeed in throwing a pure, broad and bright sheet of intelligence over 48,000,000 of the world's inhabitants. The Emperor of Austria, adopting the same policy, will kindle the light of truth in the minds of 31,000,000 more. France is attempting her duty in the same great cause: and England is taking incipient steps to chase the darkness, superstition and vice of ignorance from their hiding places in all her borders. And shall there be any spot so large as one of the States of the American nation, where the children are growing and the means abounding, where education shall not supply the oil and trim the lamps that are burning in the vessels of freedom? Would not that spot, or State, be a degraded and unworthy sister, in the family of the great American States? Gentlemen, you who are embodied to speak the mind and shape the policy of our beloved State, indulge me in my zeal, while I ask you, shall Kentucky be that degraded and unworthy sister?

American freedom is a young giant who, in his infancy, disdained the yoke of despotism; asserted his right to self-government; defended his declaration with an unflinching soul, and sealed it with some of his own blood. In his immortal struggle he triumphed, and his foes confessed his rights. Contented with his inheritance—his own unalienable rights—he presented the olive of Peace to the Eagle of Independence, and now claims the light of truth, diffused through his *whole* soul, as an insurance of his immortality. He can be diseased or die, only only for the want of this element. Legislators of Kentucky! shall he live or die?

Most respectfully submitted.

H. H. KAVANAUGH,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE,

Appointed to examine the condition and resources of Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to visit Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum, and examine the condition and resources of those institutions, have performed that duty, and beg leave to report the result to the Legislature:

The committee, by the aid of the chairman and members of the board of commissioners, personally examined the condition of the buildings, and, as far as practicable, that of the inmates of the Asylum. They visited the lodging rooms, and found them as cleanly and comfortable as the nature of the case would permit. Light was admitted into each room by a spacious window, and heat communicated throughout the whole building by flues emanating from furnaces in the basement story; a plan admirably adapted to warm an extensive building, by reason of its economy in labor and fuel, and in a special manner, adapted to such an institution as the Asylum, in guarding against the danger of fire those whose condition so unfits them to guard themselves.

It may not be out of place to remark here, that the number of lodging rooms is 102, and the number of patients 138; it becomes necessary, therefore, in some instances, to put two patients into one room. To obviate this, there is a new building now in progress, not yet completed, having 36 rooms above the basement story. In the basement story there will be several lodging rooms, besides that portion of it appropriated to the furnaces.

The committee visited that part of the Asylum appropriated to those whose cases were considered most hopeless, also, the kitchen, dining room, washing and working apartments, and it is gratifying to the committee to be enabled to state, so far as they can judge, that cleanliness and good economy were evinced through all the apartments of the institution.

Number of female patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Number of males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Total 23d December, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>138</u>
Number of pauper patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Number of pay patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>42</u>

There are six white attendants, three male and three female, besides the Superintendent and his wife, making in all eight. There are, in the employment of the institution, three or four servants.

The original purchase of land for the Asylum was 10 acres, to which has been added, by recent purchase, 8 acres, for which \$150 per acre was given.

The books of the institution were exhibited to the inspection of the committee, from which they have procured the accompanying abstract respecting its finances, and which the committee beg leave herewith to report.

Statement, showing the amount paid for new buildings, and other improvements, at the Lunatic Asylum, in 1839.

Blanchard's heirs, for 1 acre, 1 rod and 10 poles land,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$197 50
H. Clay, Jr., 6 acres, 3 rods and 24 poles land,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035 50
Making new stair case,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186 04 $\frac{3}{4}$
Laying brick walks in back yard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107 41
Timber, plank, shingles, &c. for new building,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,310 01 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nails, locks, glass, white lead, &c. for do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	737 57
Tin, for roof, and carriage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	596 26
Bricklayer's bill for engine, wash and engine house,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780 00
Stone work and materials,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374 25
Digging well,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221 75
Sand, lime, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171 50
Building cistern,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135 50
									<u>\$5,853 30$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Amount paid for extra furniture, &c.

Feathers, ticking, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190 91
Coverlets, bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	453 65
Cooking stove,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286 40
Ironing stoves, pipes, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225 70
Carpeting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98 50
Copper pump \$36, clock \$60,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116 00
									<u>1,371 16</u>
									<u><u>\$7,224 46$\frac{1}{2}$</u></u>

Estimated amount yet due for new building, wash house, engine house, and spring house, and new tin roof for new building and centre building:

Brick layers bill for new building, - - -	\$2,300 00	
Carpenter's bill for new building, wash, spring and engine house, - - -	3,050 00	
Plasterer's bill for new building, wash, spring and engine house, - - -	1,050 00	
Cast iron stoves and sash for new building, -	1,400 00	
Tinning, and new roofs, - - -	500 00	
Additional fence, - - -	800 00	
Furniture for new building, - - -	400 00	
		<u>9,500 00</u>

Estimate of expenditure for 1840:

Amount due for salaries, 1839, - - -	\$862 58	
Coffins, pork, beef, &c. - - -	400 00	
Due for improvements, per estimate, - - -	9,500 00	
For supporting the house, 1840, - - -	14,000 00	
Deduct estimated amount of Board, - - -	4,500 00	
		<u>9,500 00</u>
		<u>\$20,262 58</u>

Statement of the Chairman's account, December 23d, 1839:

Amount paid for fire engine, - - -	1,481 90	
Expense supporting house, improvements, money repaid, patients, &c. - - -	18,309 68 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		<u>\$19,791 58$\frac{3}{4}$</u>
By balance on hand last year, - - -	\$34 98 $\frac{3}{4}$	
State appropriation, - - -	13,600 00	
Cash from Boarders' committees, - - -	6,152 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		<u>19,787 74$\frac{1}{4}$</u>
Balance due Chairman, - - -		<u>\$3 84$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

The committee would suggest, that so much of the estimate of expenditure for 1840, as relates to salaries, coffins, pork, beef, &c. and, also, that which relates to improvements, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$10,762 58, has, in part, been paid by the Commissioners; and that which has not been paid, will be due on the 1st day of January, 1840.

The committee deem it but just, that an immediate appropriation of that sum be made by the Legislature, to be paid to the Board of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The committee under the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, have examined the different apartments of Transylvania University, the buildings, library and apparatus of each respectively. For a particular account of which, as also, of the prospects and resources of the

institution, the committee beg leave to refer to the report of the Trustees of the University, as furnishing a more accurate account, than the opportunity of the committee would enable them to make. Which report they beg leave herewith to present.

All of which is respectfully presented.

ALFRED ANDERSON, *Chairman Com. Senate.*

JAMES HINES, *Chairman Com. H. R.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

[Submitted to the Joint Committee appointed to examine said University.]

The cause of education, so far at least as the State University is concerned, has prospered and advanced during the present year. Never, perhaps, in all its departments, has Transylvania been built upon a firmer and broader basis; never did its condition and prospects more justly excite the hopes of its friends, and never was it so thoroughly prepared to weather the storms of ignorance, prejudice and bigotry. It is no contemptible honor to the State of Kentucky that, in the midst of the embarrassment in which all classes of men, and all branches of trade, are more or less involved, a portion of her citizens, by voluntary contributions, have been busily engaged in building Halls of learning, founding Professorships, and purchasing Libraries; and all, too, for the benefit of an Institution which belongs not to them exclusively, but the Commonwealth at large, and in whose usefulness and renown every portion of the State is equally interested. This is the spirit by which alone the cause of education can be cheered and sustained. This is the spirit which led the Puritans, as soon as they had formed a social compact upon Plymouth Rock, to contribute trinkets towards the foundation of that seat of learning, which has ever since been the nursery of genius and liberty, and which is now the most ancient and richly endowed University in America. And it is this spirit, which, by being infused into the minds of the great mass of the people, and by pervading the Halls of Legislation, can alone make Kentucky, by means of her University, the centre of literature and science in the West. And if the sentiments of the people, and their representatives, may be fairly inferred from the flattering notice of His Excellency, in his late message, we cannot permit ourselves for a moment to believe that the General Assembly will treat the institution under our control with neglect and aversion, or suffer the proudest monument which we can rear for the benefit of the present, and the admiration of future, ages, to moulder and decay for the want of a liberal and protecting patronage. We cannot but hope that the enlightened and patriotic sentiments of His Excellency, (sentiments which come home to the bosom of every friend of popular knowledge,) will meet with a hearty response from

the representatives of the people, and thus, by wise counsels, and united efforts, Transylvania will be enlarged in her sphere of usefulness, expanded in her capacity for improvement, and made, in a still more eminent degree, the ornament and the boast of Kentucky.

By the law passed at the last session, the City of Lexington and the members of the Transylvania Institute, were privileged to elect a portion of the Trustees, and to send a certain number of students to the University, upon conditions specified by the act. These conditions have been more than complied with, and under the provisions of the statute, about one hundred and ten thousand dollars have been raised for the benefit of the different departments. To place the University upon elevated grounds, and to make it essentially a popular institution, no principle could have been conceived, no plan could have been devised, more salutary and efficient than the one which has been adopted. The law, by offering the City of Lexington and private individuals the privilege of electing a part of the Trustees, and of educating students upon their scholarships, held out sufficient inducements for large and liberal contributions from both. It has interested a very powerful co-operation and a large number of influential gentlemen throughout the county and State, in the success and welfare of the institution. The interest upon the fund thus raised is sufficient to indemnify the University for the costs of instruction, and, so far from being injured or brought in debt, her usefulness and numbers would be increased by a farther extension of the plan. Its Halls will be filled with a large number of students, because it is the interest of subscribers to send pupils upon their scholarships, and it is the interest of the College to receive them, because its reputation is enlarged by every addition to its numbers. The benefits of a collegiate education are opened to those whose parents might not be able to defray the expenses of tuition, as many poor, meritorious young men are now, and a still larger number will be hereafter, sent to all the departments, Legal and Medical, as well as Academical, free of expense. The University is thus made the College of the People, within whose walls the children of the lowest may be admitted to a community of instruction and privileges with the highest, and around whose fame the hopes and affections of all may cling with unflinching ardor. Whether viewed with regard to the interests of the community, or its own welfare, the principle and the plan upon which the University is now based, and will continue to be conducted, is full of unmixed honor and good.

The amount appropriated by the City of Lexington, under the law of 1838-'9, is \$70,000, of which \$45,000 have been applied to the erection of a new Medical Hall, and the purchase of additional books and apparatus for the Medical Department; \$5,000 to the purchase of a Library to the Law School, and \$20,000 to found a Professorship in Morrison College. The amount subscribed by the Members of the Transylvania Institute is \$40,000, of which \$10,000 have been expended in building a dormitory, and the balance, as it falls due, (being payable in five annual instalments) will be invested in safe and profitable funds, and the proceeds applied to the support of additional Professors. All the available funds of the Institution are appropriated to specific purposes, and cannot, without a violation of law, be applied to any other.

The real estate of the University may be valued at \$110,000; the available funds at \$40,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent., and \$30,000, a por-

tion of which bears interest, and all of which, as it is paid in by the Members of the Transylvania Institute, will constitute an additional fund to pay the salaries of Professors.

The University consists, as is well known to the Legislature, of three departments, Medical, Law, and Academical. The Medical Department is under the charge of a Faculty unsurpassed by any in America for ability and reputation. We are happy to say that the School, though it has for several years been assailed with the utmost virulence, has never been in higher repute or a more flourishing condition. The unjust assaults which have been made upon its fame have only increased the zeal of its friends and the exertions of the Trustees to preserve its usefulness and numbers undiminished. It is now more firmly seated than ever in the confidence of the community and the good opinion of all impartial men.

The Chairs are filled by the following gentlemen: B. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; J. M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; J. C. CROSS, M. D. Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence; N. R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

There are at this time (although the Faculty expect a still larger number before the close of the session,) *two hundred and fifty one students.*

The Library of the department, although very respectable before, has been enlarged by the purchases lately made in England and France. As soon as all the invoices shall have arrived, it will number 7,000 volumes; and by those who are competent to decide, it is pronounced to be the richest collection of valuable Medical works in the United States. It would be impossible, and perhaps unnecessary in a report like this, to give a full inventory of the Chemical and Anatomical apparatus belong to the department. It has been enlarged by recent purchases in Europe, and far exceeds that of any Medical School in the Union, save, perhaps, that of the University of Pennsylvania. Whatever may have been said to the contrary by those who are interested in the downfall of this department, but whose ability has not equalled their desire to bring about its destruction, the stock of *Anatomical material* has been and is ample. In this, and in every other respect, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the students are perfectly satisfied. There never has been, it is believed, a more respectable, attentive, and studious class in the school. The impression is now firm in the public mind abroad, as well as at home, that the results of this session will place the paramount prosperity of this department beyond the cavil of a doubt. It is probable that the graduating class will exceed *seventy*. Munificently patronized by a liberal city and an enlightened community; sustained by the unbounded confidence of scientific men throughout the Mississippi valley; deeply seated in the affectionate attachment of her thousand *alumni*; with her Chairs filled by some of the brightest names that adorn the Medical world, it would be strange indeed if Transylvania did not boast the first seat of Medical science in the West, and fairly compete with any similar institution in America.

With unfeigned satisfaction we are able to state that great as is this prosperity of the Medical School, that of the Law department is equal if not greater. Brought into existence by the unsullied virtues and profound learn-

ing of Boyle, and nurtured by the legal acumen and extended reputation of Mays, it has, under as able teachers as the bench or the bar can supply, attained a height of usefulness, a ripeness of reputation, and an extent, in point of numbers, that may justly vie with any Law School in the Union. No institution of the kind in the United States contains as many Professors, and but one can boast an equal number of students. The class, during the present session, consists of *seventy one* members. The library, which was mainly purchased during the last summer in the Eastern cities and in England, contains 1300 volumes. Enriched as it is with all the English and American Reports, both Chancery and Common Law, and from the Year books down to the present time; stored with the most valuable Treatises on the English and the Civil Laws, and the rarest works on Political Philosophy, Legal Literature, and Constitutional Jurisprudence, it is believed that this library (by far the largest in the Mississippi valley) will be of incalculable advantage in familiarizing the students with legal authorities, and in enabling them to trace out doubtful or disputed points. The Faculty consists of the following Professors: HON. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Professor of Constitutional Law and Equitable Jurisprudence. Hon. T. A. MARSHALL, Professor of the Law of Pleading, Evidence and Contracts. Hon. A. K. WOOLLEY, Professor of the Elements of Common and Statute Law.

As two of the Professors are Judges of the Court of Appeals, serious inconvenience results from the interference of the terms of that Court with the sessions of the Law School. If this evil could be removed without detriment to the public service, (and we are unable to see why it cannot) the interests of the department would be greatly promoted. The absence of two Professors for a whole month, is a serious drawback upon the delivery of complete courses of lectures upon the different branches of Jurisprudence. We, therefore, trust that the Legislature will pass a law by which these gentlemen will be enabled to discharge their duties both to the State and the University, without loss to either. That there is any incompatibility between them no one surely can for a moment contend.

Many, whose opinions are formed from habit and prejudice rather than reason, have indulged a better enmity to all institutions whose aim is to teach the elements of the Common Law on scientific principles and a systematic plan. Ever since, however, Sir William Blackstone delivered his lectures before the University of Oxford, more liberal sentiments upon this subject have prevailed among enlightened men. If law, as all its votaries justly contend, be a moral science, founded on reason, either natural or artificial, surely it ought to be taught like all other sciences, by beginning the study with the elements and perfecting it by their practical application. If a knowledge of it be picked up peacemeal in an attorney's office, and the student is to wade through the forms and precedents before he is admitted to the principles, the danger is that he will be disgusted with the practice ere he is initiated into the spirit of the law. He will become, what Cicero describes, a civilian of his own age, a mere singer of forms and crier of precedents. No one can have read, without sympathy, the painful studies and laborious investigations which the old lawyers of England, and especially Spelman, assure us they waded through, before they were admitted even to the threshold of the temple of Jurisprudence. If, as the elegant author of the Commentaries remarks, practice be all that the student is taught, practice is all that he will surely learn. But when the law is studied from mo-

tives of ambition, and not practised solely for the purposes of avarice; when, after having been well-grounded in the elements of academical instruction, and especially of historical and metaphysical knowledge, the student shall be carried through the elements of jurisprudence, the profession will then be in fact what it is certainly in theory—the noblest of sciences. To receive daily recitations and lectures from gentlemen eminent in the law; to have doubts and difficulties removed; to have those points which are ambiguous explained, those which are apparently contradictory removed, and those which are obsolete pointed out, are advantages which cannot fail to be appreciated by him who is desirous to be introduced to a knowledge of the laws and constitution of his country. To know wherein the common law has been changed by the statute; wherein principles have grown into disuse, without having been expressly repealed; to trace the different branches of the great system to their originals—is a stock of knowledge which, if gained at all by the unaided student, must be gained with infinite pains and difficulty. Nor is it a matter of small concern to the University, that while she thus extends her walls, and brings within their limits the study of the law, she enlists in her favor the sympathy and support of a large and powerful profession. And in a country where a seat in the councils of the State is open to all, it is of infinite importance to the Commonwealth that she should contain within her borders an institution where the rudiments of legislation, political philosophy, and constitutional law, are taught on sound republican principles; where they who aspire to represent the people may perceive the difficulties and learn to appreciate the importance of the high and responsible duties which they will be called upon to discharge; where the sad fallacy that legislation is not an art which it is necessary to study, but a business to which every man, by nature, is competent, may be dispelled, and where our future legislators may first learn the old laws before they rashly attempt to make new ones.

Of the Academical Department we regret that we are unable to present so favorable a report. Although its organization is as yet partial, yet it has, since we have had the honor to be Trustees, increased more than two fold, both in funds and the number of students. We hope, ere long, to be able to announce the appointment of some able and distinguished gentleman to the Presidency. On the supposition that there are thirty pay scholars, we have resources sufficient to maintain a President, three Professors, and two Teachers in the Preparatory Department. The library, however, is limited, the apparatus defective, and the enclosure around the University grounds entirely out of repair. To remedy these defects we have no funds, since all our moneys are appropriated (and wisely) to specific purposes, from which they can, under no pretence, be diverted. Nor can it escape the attention of the Legislature that the appointment of additional Professors is necessary to embrace the whole circle of the sciences, and to make the institution useful and worthy of the State. This department contains *ninety* students, and is conducted under the following organization: Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, President pro tem., and Professor of Ancient Languages. Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy. Dr. ARTHUR J. DUMONT, Professor of Mathematics. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Experimental Philosophy. Rev. CHARLES CROW, Principal of Preparatory Department. WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Assistant Teacher of Preparatory Department.

In retracing the history of Transylvania University, it is impossible not to be touched with the lively interest which our parent commonwealth always manifested for its welfare, and the protecting care with which she watched its infancy, and nurtured it into the fulness and vigor which it has since attained. Even while battling for liberty, in the darkest hour of the revolution, and struggling for civil and political existence, with all the energy that hope and freedom could inspire, she did not neglect the moral and mental wants of her citizens in this remote and isolated section of the State. So early as the year 1780, her Legislature vested certain escheated lands, in the county of Kentucky, in Trustees for a public school, and in their own language proclaimed that it was "the interest of the commonwealth always to promote and encourage every design which may tend to the improvement of the mind, and the diffusion of useful knowledge, even among its remote citizens, whose situation a barbarous neighborhood and a savage intercourse might otherwise render unfriendly to science." In 1783, the Transylvania Seminary was incorporated—eight thousand acres of escheated land were vested in the Trustees—twenty thousand acres of said Seminary, if so much should at any time be obtained for its use, were exempted from taxation—all the Masters, Professors, and Students, were freed from militia duties—as many as twelve thousand acres, whenever it should become escheatable to the Commonwealth, were vested in the Trustees; and the first meeting of the said Trustees was ordered to be held at John Crow's Station, in Lincoln county, on the second Monday in November, 1783. In 1787, one sixth of the Surveyor's fees, in the Kentucky district, was taken from the Professors of William and Mary College, and ordered to be paid to the Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary. The Kentucky Academy, which had been incorporated in 1794, was united with the Transylvania Seminary in January, 1799, and the two schools became one general institution for the promotion of learning, under the style and name of the Transylvania University. The munificent example thus set by Virginia, is so honorable to her, and so useful in itself, that Kentucky cannot with credit refuse to follow it. Privileges and funds have been granted, from time to time, by the State, which the University acknowledges with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude. The principal appropriation was made to liquidate the debts incurred by the erection of the old College. That building was destroyed more than ten years since, and the assistance, at this time, derived from the State is comparatively small. The institution, for the most part, has been left to struggle for itself, and has, for many years, enjoyed the empty honor, without reaping any of the solid advantages, of being a State University. We cannot permit ourselves to believe that this indifference and neglect will continue any longer. Education has at length become a branch of State policy, and it would be strange, indeed, if the most efficient instrument of promoting the cause of popular knowledge, should not receive a portion of legislative favor and support. All the real estate and funds now belonging to the University, have been derived from the liberality, either of private individuals or the city of Lexington. A portion of the College grounds was given by a few public spirited gentlemen more than forty years ago. The balance of the grounds, the main edifice, the only endowed Professorship of which the University could heretofore boast, and the fund which may be expected from the residuary legacy of the late Col. Jas. Morrison, have all been derived from the munificent bequest of that patriotic citizen and enlightened benefactor

of his country. For the new Medical Hall, the additions to the Medical Library and Apparatus, the Law Library and a Professorship in Morrison College, we are indebted to the liberal appropriations of the city of Lexington. The Dormitory, and thirty thousand dollars for the foundation of scholarships have been raised by the voluntary contributions of private gentlemen, residing chiefly in the county of Fayette.

With these displays of liberality and patronage before them--in earlier days by the parent Commonwealth, and more recently by an enlightened city, and public spirited individuals--can the Legislature of Kentucky still leave their own University to shift for itself, and to rely upon the munificence of those who are under no especial obligation to support it. *We only ask that the Legislature make their portion of the funds equal to the control which they exercise in the management of the University.*

That the Common School Fund should not be diverted from the purposes to which it has been appropriated, and that the endowment of some institution for the instruction of Teachers, is necessary for the success of the system, are points upon which all the friends of popular knowledge concur. It is true that some difference of opinion exists as to the most appropriate mode of supplying the schools with Teachers, but a candid review of the experience of other States, and an impartial examination of our own condition, cannot but convince the Legislature that the State University is the most appropriate instrument to effect this desirable object. It is a common mistake to suppose that popular education is best promoted by beginning with primary schools, and postponing the support of higher institutions of learning. Upon this point the example of Virginia is full of warning and instruction. We are also sustained by the high authority both of the Governor of Kentucky and the Governor of Indiana, by whom these views are enforced in their last messages to the Legislatures of their respective States. Surely it is better to foster an existing institution than to attempt the erection of new ones. How the expense of purchasing grounds, rearing buildings, and supporting a Normal School, can be less than that of endowing a Professorship for the purpose of teaching the Art of Instruction, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. Will it be pretended that the State can sustain and supervise several Colleges, placed under different Trustees, and planted in different sections of the State, more efficiently and more economically than one institution upon which all her energies may be concentrated, and within whose walls every department of science and every branch of knowledge, whether those that are necessary to qualify men for the active service of their country, or those that are intended to fit them for the duties of the school room, may be thoroughly taught and profoundly learned. What motive of general interest, what suggestion of enlightened policy, can be urged for thus wasting our means, scattering our resources, and dividing our energies? It is easy to excite popular prejudices and to proclaim that a University is the school for the rich, and a private Academy the school for the poor; that the former is intended for the education only of scholars, but that the latter serve the higher and more important purpose of educating the people. But the friends of the great cause will do well to remember that before the people can be instructed, the men must be provided to instruct them; that collegiate education must first be made general, and the number of well trained men so great, that some will find it their interest to undertake teaching in the Public Schools for a com-

petent and honorable support. Who that is acquainted with the Literary History of New England, does not know that Yale and Harvard have not only for centuries been the seats of science, but also the nurseries of popular learning? Who does not know that the men who have issued from their Halls have infused life and vigor into the cause of Universal Education, wherever their lot has been cast, and that as many of her *Alumni* have devoted their time to instruction in private Academies and Common Schools, as have figured in any other walk of life? And if the politicians and many of the leading men in the State have been lukewarm in their support of our system, it is because Kentucky has neglected to provide an institution where her rising hope might have been early inspired with the love of learning and an enthusiasm for the spread of knowledge. This apathy and neglect will continue until the cause which produces them is removed. If New York has signally failed, as we are told, in achieving this important object, it is because she has taken the same false step to which some would now advise us, that of employing a number of Academies, when it would have been more politic to centre her patronage upon one. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the first great requisite of the Teacher is to be a scholar, to understand those branches of science which he undertakes to impart. If we would have our instructors men of learning, and not mere machines, they must learn the rudiments of human knowledge upon enlarged and scientific principles. That a single Professor can impart the science of teaching in an isolated Normal School, more practically and more efficiently than he can in a great University, where he has all the aids and advantages which that University can lend him, is a proposition, the force of which we have been unable to perceive. Nor are we able to see how the moral obligation to teach in the Public Schools would be greater in the one case rather than the other; nor how the character of the youthful mind, the general principles of the human heart, and the minute details of method and practical instruction can be more readily learned in an institution of the first kind than in that which we have under our control. Besides a Professorship to impart the science of Teaching, a school of Mines should be founded, and the science of Agriculture taught in the University. The endowment of Professorships to instruct the rising generation in these important branches of practical knowledge, is a matter of the last moment to the Commonwealth. *We therefore trust that the University will be incorporated and made a part of the Common School System.* And, having discharged our duty, we leave the whole subject to the wisdom and liberality of the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. C. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

H. I. BODLEY,	} <i>Trustees.</i>
JOHN M. McCALLA,	
BENJ. GRATZ,	
J. B. JOHNSON,	
WM. M. BRAND,	
F. K. HUNT,	
R. WICKLIFFE, Jr.	

[APPENDIX A.]

A statement of the Funds and Real Estate of the University.

Morrison Fund,	-	-	-	-	\$20,000
City Bonds,	-	-	-	-	35,000
Institute Funds,	-	-	-	-	40,000
Cash from sale of City Bonds,-	-	-	-	-	35,000
					<hr/>
					\$130,000

Amount expended and contracted to be expended:

Medical Library and Apparatus,	-	-	-	-	\$15,000
Medical Hall, -	-	-	-	-	30,000
Law Library, -	-	-	-	-	5,000
Dormitory, -	-	-	-	-	10,000
					<hr/>
					\$60,000
Balance on hand,	-	-	-	-	<hr/>
					\$70,000

REAL ESTATE.

Twenty acres of land,	-	-	-	-	\$30,000
Morrison College,	-	-	-	-	30,000
Dormitory,	-	-	-	-	10,000
Refectory,	-	-	-	-	5,000
Building of Preparatory Department,	-	-	-	-	5,000
Medical Hall, (of which, however, the legal title is in the City of Lexington,) -	-	-	-	-	30,000
					<hr/>
Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	\$110,000
Funds,	-	-	-	-	70,000
					<hr/>
Total, -	-	-	-	-	\$180,000

[APPENDIX B.]

A list of the Members of the Transylvania Institute.

Farmer Dewees,	Francis K. Hunt,
John R. Dunlap,	Larkin B. Smith,
James C. Cross,	Fred. Montmollin,
Leslie Combs,	A. K. Woolley,
George T. Cotton,	Henry Clay, jr.
John McCauley,	Richard Pindell,
Edward P. Johnson,	William H. Richardson,
William M. Brand,	Thomas A. Marshall,
Thomas K. Layton & Co.	M. C. Johnson,
Harry I. Bodley,	Henry Clay, sen.
Robert Wickliffe, jr.	James Weir,

John Allen,
 Henry Johnson,
 Henry Bell,
 Robert Peter,
 Henry C. Payne,
 Benjamin W. Dudley,
 Benjamin Gratz,
 Alfred Warner,
 Lewis Dedman,
 Joel Higgins,
 Joseph Bruen,
 John Tilford,
 Thomas H. Hunt,
 William Rodes,
 George Robertson,
 M. T. Scott,
 Thomas E. Boswell,
 John Brand,
 Patterson Bain,
 Cassius M. Clay,
 Hunter, Hale & Harper,
 David A. Sayre,
 Thomas Collins,
 William A. Leavy,
 Neal McCann,
 John Curd,
 E. K. Sayre,
 Tobias Gibson,
 C. Wilkins Dudley,

W. Ambrose Dudley,
 Daniel Vertner,
 Remus Payne,
 William Z. Thompson,
 Charles S. Morehead,
 Henry T. Duncan,
 Daniel Duncan,
 David Castleman,
 Jacob Hughes,
 James Erwin,
 Charles Buford,
 Joseph Scott,
 James G. McKinney,
 C. C. Moore,
 Thomas J. Rogers,
 John Croghan,
 Robert Wickliffe, sen.
 Samuel G. Jackson,
 Robert Innis,
 William Bryant,
 Andrew McClure,
 John Steele,
 William Thompson,
 Caleb J. Sanders,
 Thomas Hughes,
 David C. Humphreys,
 John Brennan,
 Margaret A. Lemon,
 William P. Warfield.

REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR 1839.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.*

The Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, respectfully beg leave to submit
their Sixteenth Annual Report.

The accompanying document, marked A, exhibits a list of patients who have received the benefits of the Institution during the past year; the time of admission, disease, age, sex, county or State from whence they came, with remarks—from which it appears that eighty six have been received during the year, making, together with one hundred and twenty two remaining at last report, two hundred and eight; of whom twenty five have been discharged, twelve have eloped, and thirty five have died; leaving at this time, one hundred and thirty six in the house, viz: sixty four males, and seventy two females. Since the opening of the Institution, seven hundred and seventy six have been received, three hundred and thirty eight discharged, and three hundred and two have died.

Your commissioners refer you to document marked B, containing a synopsis of the financial transactions of the Institution for the past year. The State appropriation, board paid for patients, and advanced by their committees, together with the balance on hand last year, amount to eighteen thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars sixty five and one fourth cents. The appropriation for the Fire Engine and premium of exchange on New York funds, amount to seventeen hundred and seventy dollars fourteen cents; making a total receipt of nineteen thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars seventy nine and one fourth cents; and the expenditure for the support of the Institution, improvements, fire engine and hose, and board repaid, amounts to twenty one thousand and nineteen dollars thirty seven cents; leaving a balance due the chairman, of ten hundred and ninety nine dollars fifty seven and three fourth cents.

The Commissioners, in conformity to the act of the Legislature, have had built one of Agneu's improved Suction Fire Engines, for which they paid in Philadelphia, fifteen hundred dollars. It left that place by the Pennsylvania canal, on the twenty fifth of November, since which are without advice. It has been insured, and are in hopes of receiving it so soon as navigation opens. The builder contracted to have it finished on the first of October, but failed in complying.

The Commissioners found the roof of the centre building had become so far decayed, and leaked so much, as to render it absolutely necessary to have it covered; and believing that the views and wishes of the humane Legislature would be more fully met, by covering it with metal, by which means, in the event of a fire occurring in either of the wings, it would be most probably arrested at the centre building; by which, not only a great part of the property could be saved, but many lives kept free from danger, therefore have done so.

In the communication made to your Honorable body last year, we stated, that owing to the increase of the patients, an additional building was wanted, as well as more land; both of which you authorised—and we have purchased about eight acres of land at one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and have erected a building and covered it with metal, three stories high, besides the basement, exclusive of which, it contains thirty six rooms, and will be warmed by furnaces upon the most approved plan. This house has been placed as far removed from the principal buildings, as could be conveniently done. The reason of which was, to avoid an unnecessary risk in case of fire; and as the Institution, since its establishment, has in two instances been visited with epidemics of a serious character, one the cholera, the other small pox, it could be used as a house of refuge, and the patients separated.

The purchase, under your direction, of a fire engine, made it necessary to provide a building for its safe keeping, which they have done by adding to the wash house; and by raising it so as to make it a two story building, they are enabled to have a work shop under the engine house, and above that and the wash house, an ironing and drying room, both of which were much wanted. They have had a cistern built to supply the engine with water, as it would not be useful without.

The great increase of the patients, constrained your Commissioners to press those improvements the past season; and has induced them to contract to pay out of the appropriations to be made by your honorable body, which, together with the amount necessary for the support of the establishment the ensuing season, will require a sum of twenty thousand five hundred dollars. The increase of patients during the past year, exceeded our expectation when we had the honor of making our last report, so far, that the appropriation has not been sufficient to defray the expenses—and the chairman has advanced out of his private funds, \$1099 57½. An appropriation at an early day, by your honorable body is desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. HUNT, *Chairman.*
JOHN BRAND,
JER'H. KIRTLEY,
S. CHIPLEY.

LEXINGTON, *January 1st, 1840.*

A.

A LIST OF PATIENTS who have received the benefits of the Lunatic Asylum from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1839.

App. to H. R. J.

Date of reception.	Disease.	From what county or State.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age.	No.	Remarks.
1824							
May 4, -	Idiocy, -	Bracken, -	F	S	24	5	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
July 20, -	Catamenia, -	Clarke, -	F	S	43	25	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 23, -	Idiocy, -	Madison, -	F	S	34	40	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
November 25, -	Mania, -	Fayette, -	M	S	44	50	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
1825							
January 25, -	Idiocy, -	Shelby, -	F	S	43	55	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
1826							
April 4, -	Mania, -	Jefferson, -	M	S	39	101	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1827							
May 29, -	Puerperil, -	Washington, -	F	W	60	140	1839, Aug. 31st, died, old age & atrophy.
November 2, -	Idiocy, -	Bracken, -	F	S	20	157	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
November 23, -	Mania, -	Logan, -	F	M	53	159	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 23, -	Mania, -	McCracken, -	F	W	48	161	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
1828							
February 15, -	Mania, -	Mississippi, -	M	S	50	165	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.

A.—Continued.

Date of Reception.	Disease.	From what county or State.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age.	No.	Remarks.
1828							
April 10, -	Mania, -	Barren, -	F	W	50	161	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
May 7, -	Mania, -	Laurel, -	F	M	37	173	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 4, -	Idiocy, -	Wayne, -	F	S	51	183	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 2, -	Mania, -	Barren, -	M	S	43	193	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
1829							
April 29, -	Epilepsy, -	Jefferson, -	M	S	28	208	1839, June 2d, Died, fits.
July 25, -	Mania, -	Simpson, -	F	M	42	220	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 5, -	Epilepsy, -	Mercer, -	F	S	24	224	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1830							
June 24, -	Mania, -	Mercer, -	F	M	47	254	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
September 2, -	Epilepsy, -	Spencer, -	F	S	37	261	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 2, -	Mania, -	Mercer, -	M	S	41	263	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
October 25, -	Epilepsy, -	Ohio, -	F	W	46	268	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1831							
December 11, -	Mania, -	Allen, -	F	S	41	311	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1832							
August 31, -	Epilepsy, -	Mason, -	M	S	40	338	1839, Feb. 18th, died, fits.
October 19, -	Mania, -	Woodford, -	F	W	42	348	1839, Sept. 29th, eloped: returned, see No. 758.

October 19,	-	Mania,	-	Fayette,	-	F	M	52	349	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1833										
April 22,	-	Mania,	-	Nelson,	-	M	S	27	368	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 31,	-	Mania,	-	Shelby,	-	M	S	29	374	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
November 6,	-	Mania,	-	Fayette,	-	M	S	40	388	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1834										
February 23,	-	Mania,	-	Hart,	-	F	W	41	398	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
March 19,	-	Mania,	-	Fayette,	-	F	S	33	400	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
April 4,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Bracken,	-	F	S	44	403	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
April 24,	-	Mania,	-	Jessamine,	-	F	S	30	407	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
May 1,	-	Mania,	-	Logan,	-	F	S	35	408	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
May 17,	-	Mania,	-	Owen,	-	F	S	27	410	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
June 14,	-	Mania,	-	Franklin,	-	F	M	29	414	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 18,	-	Mania,	-	Bath,	-	M	S	31	430	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 20,	-	Mania,	-	Simpson,	-	M	S	43	432	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 24,	-	Mania,	-	Shelby,	-	F	S	40	433	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 19,	-	Mania,	-	Allen,	-	F	S	24	437	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1835										
January 12,	-	Mania,	-	Jefferson,	-	M	S	37	450	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
January 19,	-	Mania,	-	Bourbon,	-	M	S	35	451	1839, Dec. 30th, died, atrophy.
March 13,	-	Mania,	-	Warren,	-	F	M	29	454	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
March 26,	-	Mania,	-	Nicholas,	-	F	W	31	458	1839, May 5th, died, consumption.
May 22,	-	Mania,	-	Shelby,	-	F	W	59	462	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 26,	-	Idiocy,	-	Montgomery,	-	M	S	24	465	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
July 20,	-	Mania,	-	Fayette,	-	M	W	68	474	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
August 26,	-	Mania,	-	Montgomery,	-	M	S	33	480	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 7,	-	Idiocy,	-	Bourbon,	-	F	W	54	492	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.

Date of Reception.	Disease.	From what county or State.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age.	No.	Remarks.
1836							
February 12, -	Idiocy, -	Henry, -	F	S	39	507	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
April 26, -	Idiocy, -	Harrison, -	F	S	54	518	1839, Nov. 14th, died, dysentery.
August 4, -	Mania, -	Hancock, -	F	W	29	532	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 17, -	Mania, -	Allen, -	F	S	24	538	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 26, -	Melancholia, -	Green, -	M	S	54	543	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 29, -	Mania, -	Grant, -	F	M	44	545	1839, May 15th, taken home.
September 19, -	Mania, -	Breckinridge, -	M	S	27	549	1839, July 27, eloped.
1837							
January 26, -	Mania, -	Scott, -	M	M	66	563	1839, Feb. 19th, died, old age and atrophy.
February 1, -	Mania, -	Henry, -	M	M	44	565	1839, July 7th, eloped.
March 2, -	Idiocy, -	Fayette, -	M	S	38	572	1839, Oct. 3d, died, gastro enteritis.
March 6, -	Mania, -	Trigg, -	F	M	31	573	1839, Feb. 18th, taken home.
March 23, -	Mania, -	Muhlenburg, -	F	M	26	577	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
April 12, -	Mania, -	Tennessee, -	F	W	39	580	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
June 9, -	Mania, -	Alabama, -	F	S	31	592	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 10, -	Mania, -	Nicholas, -	F	M	27	595	1839, Sept. 21st, died, gastro enteritis.
August 16, -	Idiocy, -	Fayette, -	F	S	39	602	1839, May 3d, died, apoplexy.
August 20, -	Mania, -	Hart, -	M	S	32	603	1839, Dec. 16th, died, atrophy.
September 5, -	Mania, -	Casey, -	F	M	42	605	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 19, -	Mania, -	Scott, -	F	S	72	609	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 19, -	Mania, -	Henderson, -	F	W	47	612	1839, Aug. 22d, died, convulsions.
October 23, -	Mania, -	Hardin, -	M	M	50	614	1839, May 18th, discharged, well.

October 28,	-	Mania, -	-	Jefferson,	-	F	W	52	617	1839, Sept. 13th, died, gastro enteritis.
November 27,	-	Mania, -	-	Alabama,	-	F	M	54	621	1839, July 7th, taken home.
December 11,	-	Mania, -	-	Christian,	-	M	M	32	623	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 14,	-	Mania, -	-	Illinois, -	-	F	M	37	624	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 17,	-	Mania, -	-	Jefferson,	-	F	M	37	625	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 29,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Fleming,	-	M	S	32	627	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
1838										
January 15,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Hardin,	-	M	S	27	629	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
January 15,	-	Mania, -	-	Alabama,	-	M	M	42	630	1839, Feb. 11th, discharged, well.
February 15,	-	Mania, -	-	Alabama,	-	F	W	39	631	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
March 8,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Montgomery,	-	F	S	23	634	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
March 26,	-	Mania, -	-	Livingston,	-	M	S	28	638	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
March 26,	-	Mania, -	-	Tennessee,	-	M	M	32	639	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
March 26,	-	Mania, -	-	Fayette,	-	F	S	27	640	1839, Nov. 19th, died, consumption.
April 7,	-	Mania, -	-	Barren,	-	M	S	36	641	1839, Sep. 21st, discharged, well.
April 10,	-	Mania, -	-	Clarke,	-	F	S	52	642	1839, May 15th, taken home, returned, see 715.
April 22,	-	Mania, -	-	Clay,	-	M	W	52	645	1839, Nov. 8th, eloped, improved.
April 24,	-	Mania, -	-	Illinois, -	-	M	M	27	646	1839, Feb. 28th, discharged, well.
April 25,	-	Mania, -	-	Clinton,	-	M	S	25	647	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
April 30,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Nicholas,	-	M	S	27	648	1839, Feb. 24th, died, fits.
May 23,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Boone, -	-	M	S	20	650	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 28,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Alabama,	-	M	S	37	653	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 31,	-	Mania, -	-	Boone, -	-	M	S	38	655	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
June 5,	-	Mania, -	-	Mason, -	-	M	W	50	656	1839, June 11th, died, gastro enteritis.
June 12,	-	Idiocy, -	-	Ohio State,	-	M	W	31	658	1839, Jan. 26th, taken home.
June 15,	-	Epilepsy,	-	Harrison,	-	M	S	34	659	1839, Dec. 17th, died, convulsions.
June 30,	-	Idiocy, -	-	Livingston,	-	F	S	13	660	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 13,	-	Catamenia,	-	Louisiana,	-	F	S	21	662	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
July 20,	-	Mania apotu,	-	Indiana,	-	F	W	32	664	1839, Feb. 18th, eloped, returned, see No. 724.
July 26,	-	Catamenia,	-	Spencer,	-	F	S	40	665	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.

Date of Reception.	Disease.	From what country or State.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age.	No.	Remarks.
1838							
July 26, -	Catamenia, -	Tennessee, -	F	S	32	666	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 27, -	Mania, -	Breckinridge, -	F	W	43	667	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 7, -	Mania apotu, -	Mason, -	M	S	34	668	1839, Nov. 13th, eloped, restored.
August 16, -	Melancholia, -	Alabama, -	M	M	42	669	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 20, -	Melancholia, -	Christian, -	M	S	42	670	1839, May 15th, taken home.
September 25, -	Melancholia, -	Casey, -	M	W	52	671	1839, July 7th, died, gastro enteritis.
September 25, -	Mania, -	Green, -	M	W	67	672	1839, Sept. 3d, died, old age and apoplexy.
September 25, -	Mania, -	Madison, -	F	S	37	673	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 3, -	Epilepsy, -	Whitley, -	M	S	22	674	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 4, -	Melancholia, -	Jefferson, -	M	S	29	676	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 16, -	Melancholia, -	Indiana, -	M	S	41	677	1839, Oct. 21st, taken home, improved.
October 19, -	Mania, -	Indiana, -	M	S	22	679	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 23, -	Mania, -	N. Carolina, -	M	S	31	680	1839, July 10th, died, chronic dysentery.
November 8, -	Mania, -	Fayette, -	M	S	41	681	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 10, -	Mania, -	Mercer, -	F	W	76	682	1839, Feb. 24th, died, dysentery.
November 10, -	Epilepsy, -	Nelson, -	F	S	29	683	1839, May 25th, died, convulsions.
November 14, -	Idiocy, -	Fayette, -	F	S	24	684	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 14, -	Epilepsy, -	Owen, -	F	S	14	685	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 18, -	Mania, -	Boone, -	F	S	17	686	1839, March 4th, died, atrophy.
November 21, -	Mania, -	Alabama, -	F	M	34	687	1740, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 15, -	Mania, -	Henry, -	M	S	27	688	1839, May 8th, died, consumption.
December 27, -	Mania, -	Spencer, -	F	S	19	689	1840, Jan. 1st, remains, restored, works.

December 31, -	Mania, -	Bourbon, -	F	S	27	690	1839, Oct. 25th, discharged.
January 16, -	Mania apotu, -	Mason, -	M	M	41	691	1839, June 21st, taken home.
January 20, -	Mania, -	Jefferson, -	M	S	32	692	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
January 20, -	Mania, -	Jefferson, -	F	W	40	693	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
January 21, -	Mania, -	Simpson, -	F	M	49	694	1839, March 7th, died, atrophy. [No. 744.
February 1, -	Mania apotu, -	Fayette, -	M	S	25	695	1839, Aug. 13th, taken home, returned, see
February 3, -	Mania (suicidal)	Jefferson, -	M	S	25	696	1839, May 25th, taken home. [No. 719.
February 11, -	Mania (heredit.)	Nicholas, -	F	M	32	697	1839, May 23d, taken home, returned, see
February 11, -	Mania, -	Bath, -	M	M	33	698	1839, Nov. 25th, eloped, improved.
February 22, -	Idiocy, -	Fayette, -	F	S	51	699	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
March 2, -	Puerperil, -	Woodford, -	F	M	36	700	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
March 19, -	Puerperil, -	Harrison, -	F	M	28	701	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
March 21, -	Mania, -	Madison, -	F	M	55	702	1839, May 30th, discharged, well.
March 22, -	Mania, -	Henry, -	M	W	39	703	1839, June 17th, died, consumption.
March 27, -	Melancholia, -	Union, -	M	S	39	704	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary, works.
April 5, -	Mania, -	Daviess, -	M	S	19	705	1839, Sept. 22d, died gastro enteritis.
April 9, -	Melancholia, -	New York, -	M	S	31	706	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
April 16, -	Mania, -	Mississippi, -	F	W	52	707	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
April 19, -	Melancholia, -	Ohio State, -	M	W	27	708	1839, June 3d, taken home.
April 27, -	Puerperil, -	Campbell, -	F	M	27	709	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 1, -	Idiocy, -	Shelby, -	F	S	41	710	1839, Nov. 16th, died, fits.
May 1, -	Mania, -	Missouri, -	M	S	46	711	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 4, -	Mania, -	Alabama, -	M	M	38	712	1839, Oct. 25th, discharged, well.
May 10, -	Melancholia, -	Indiana, -	F	M	41	713	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 15, -	Mania, -	Jessamine, -	M	S	42	714	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 20, -	Mania, -	Clarke, -	F	W	52	715	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
May 23, -	Mania (suicidal)	Ohio State, -	M	S	25	716	1839, Aug. 23d, taken home.
May 24, -	Mania, -	Spencer, -	F	S	24	717	1839, June 20th, died, atrophy.
May 28, -	Epilepsy, -	Ohio, -	M	S	10	718	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.

Date of Reception.	Disease.	From what country or State.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age.	No.	Remarks.
1839							
May 30, -	Mania (heredit.)	Nicholas,	F	M	32	719	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
June 1, -	Mania, -	Christian,	M	M	48	720	1839, July 5th, taken home, improved.
June 5, -	Mania, -	Shelby, -	M	M	38	721	1839, Nov. 2d, discharged.
June 8, -	Mania, -	Madison,	M	S	35	722	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
June 8, -	Mania, -	Warren,	F	S	26	723	1839, July 28th, died, atrophy.
June 12, -	Mania apotu, -	Indiana,	F	M	32	724	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
June 20, -	Mania, -	Livingston,	F	M	32	725	1839, Dec. 23d, discharged, well.
June 22, -	Mania, -	Bath, -	F	M	22	726	1839, Nov. 10th, died, atrophy.
June 26, -	Mania, -	Bracken,	M	S	20	727	1839, Oct. 4th, taken home.
July 2, -	Mania, -	Canada,	M	S	29	728	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 5, -	Mania, -	Bullitt, -	F	S	41	729	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 8, -	Mania, -	Campbell,	F	M	36	730	1839, July 11th, died, atrophy.
July 11, -	Melancholia, -	Campbell,	F	M	39	731	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 11, -	Mania, -	Ohio, -	F	W	51	732	1839, Oct. 11th, died, apoplexy.
July 11, -	Mania, -	Jefferson,	M	M	33	733	1839, Oct. 7th, died, gastro enteritis.
July 11, -	Mania, -	Jefferson,	M	S	26	734	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 13, -	Mania, -	Christian,	M	S	31	735	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 17, -	Mania, -	Barren, -	M	S	36	736	1840, Jan. 1st, remains restored.
July 18, -	Mania, -	Jefferson,	M	M	46	737	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
July 31, -	Mania apotu, -	Hancock,	M	S	43	738	1839, Oct. 8th, eloped, restored. [of the brain.
August 5, -	Melancholia, -	Alabama,	M	M	55	739	1839, Aug. 30th, died, chron. inflam. & dropsy
August 6, -	Mania, -	Mississippi,	M	S	40	740	1740, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.

August 8,	Mania, -	Warren,	F	741	1839, Dec. 3d, taken home, improved.
August 11,	Idiocy, -	Woodford,	M	742	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 13,	Mania, -	Nelson, -	M	743	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 14,	Mania apotu, -	Fayette,	M	744	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 17,	Epilepsy, -	Gallatin,	F	745	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 17,	Mania, -	Henry, -	M	746	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
August 24,	Mania, -	Simpson,	M	747	1839, Oct. 2d, eloped, improved.
August 27,	Mania, -	Shelby, -	M	748	1839, Nov. 20, eloped, returned, see No. 772.
September 4,	Mania, -	Scott, -	M	749	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 4,	Mania apotu, -	Fleming,	F	750	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 11,	Mania, -	Casey, -	M	751	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 20,	Mania, -	Rockcastle,	M	752	1839, Nov. 8th, eloped.
September 20,	Epilepsy, -	Barren, -	M	753	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 20,	Epilepsy, -	Barren, -	M	754	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
September 28,	Mania, -	Barren, -	F	755	1840, Jan. 1st, remains, restored.
September 29,	Mania apotu, -	Missouri,	M	756	1839, Oct. 31st, eloped, restored.
September 30,	Mania apotu, -	Fayette,	M	757	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 4,	Mania, -	Clarke, -	M	758	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 5,	Mania, -	Woodford,	F	759	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 7,	Mania, -	Barren, -	M	760	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 7,	Epilepsy, -	Knox, -	M	761	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 7,	Mania, -	Fayette,	M	762	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 11,	Mania, -	Clarke, -	F	763	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 15,	Mania, -	Jessamine,	M	764	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 18,	Epilepsy, -	Campbell,	M	765	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 18,	Epilepsy, -	Lewis, -	M	766	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
October 29,	Mania, -	Montgomery,	M	767	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 3,	Mania, -	Caldwell,	F	768	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 4,	Mania, -	Illinois, -	F	769	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 5,	Mania, -	Mason, -	M	770	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 12,	Epilepsy, -	Jefferson,	F	771	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 20,	Mania, -	Madison,	M	771	1840, Jan. 1st, remains, improved.

Date of Reception.	Disease.	From what county or State.	Sex.	Civil state.	Age.	No.	Remarks.
1839							
November 25, -	Mania, -	Shelby, -	M	S	31	772	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
November 25, -	Mania, -	Jefferson, -	F	S	25	773	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 13, -	Mania apotu, -	Indiana, -	M	S	31	774	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 14, -	Mania, -	Jessamine, -	F	S	35	775	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.
December 23, -	Mania apotu, -	Scott, -	M	S	28	776	1840, Jan. 1st, remains stationary.

Remaining—Males, - - 64
 Females, - - 72
 136

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the state of the Asylum during the year 1839.

	OLD CASES.			RECENT CASES.			IDIOTS AND EPILEPTICS.			TOTAL.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Patients remaining, December 31, 1838, -	37	45	82	4	7	11	13	16	29	54	68	122
Admitted during 1839, -	24	23	47	22	6	28	7	4	11	53	33	86
Total in the house during 1839, -	61	68	129	26	13	39	20	20	40	107	101	208
Of whom have died, -	9	13	22	3	1	4	5	4	9	17	18	35
Discharged, Restored, -	4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	-	8	2	10
Improved, -	2	-	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	2	7
Taken home, -	-	5	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	5	8
Eloped, Restored, -	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
Improved, -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Stationary, -	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4
Discharged and died, -	23	21	44	14	4	18	6	4	10	43	29	72
Which leaves in the house December 31st, 1839. -	38	47	85	12	9	21	14	16	30	64	72	136

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

	STATE PATIENTS.			BOARDERS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Total.
Of the preceding there were, - - -	58	72	130	49	29	78	208
Discharged, &c. -	16	20	36	27	9	36	72
Remain, - - - -	42	52	94	22	20	42	136

	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Of old cases restored,	7	1	8	11.47	1.47	6.20
Improved,	5	1	6	8.19	1.47	4.65
Both, - - -	-	-	-	19.67	2.94	10.85
Recent cases restored,	5	1	6	19.23	7.69	15.38
Improved,	3	2	5	11.53	15.38	12.82
Both, - - -	-	-	-	30.76	23.07	28.20
Old cases died, -	9	13	22	14.75	19.11	17.05
Recent cases died, -	3	1	4	11.53	7.69	10.25
Both, - - -	-	-	-	13.79	17.28	15.47

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the monthly admissions, deaths and discharges in 1839.

MONTHS.	Admitted	Died.	Discharg- ed.	Remain'd end of month.	Average No. in house each month.
Remained, Dec. 31, 1838, - - -	122				
January, - - -	4	-	1	125	123.451
February, - - -	5	4	4	122	126.000
March, - - -	5	2	-	125	122.548
April, - - -	5	-	-	130	127.633
May, - - -	10	4	7	129	129.870
June, - - -	8	4	2	131	130.333
July, - - -	11	4	4	134	133.451
August, - - -	9	2	2	139	138.096
September, - - -	9	5	2	141	139.466
October, - - -	10	3	7	141	141.870
November, - - -	7	4	6	138	139.600
December, - - -	3	3	2	136	137.580
Average for year, -	-	-	-	-	132.491

TABLE No. 3.

Showing of what Diseases the Patients have died.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gastro Enteritis, - - - - -	5	2	7
Convulsions, - - - - -	4	3	7
Atrophy, - - - - -	2	6	8
Old age and Atrophy, - - - - -	2	2	4
Consumption, - - - - -	2	2	4
Apoplexy, - - - - -	-	2	2
Chronic Dysentery, - - - - -	1	1	2
Dropsy of Brain, - - - - -	1	-	1
	17	18	35

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the civil state of the patients.

	M.	F.	Total.
Single, - - - - -	80	47	127
Married, - - - - -	20	23	43
Widowed, - - - - -	7	31	38
	107	101	208

TABLE No. 5.

The quantity and value of the various kinds of provisions purchased in 1839.

	Doll. Cts
Flour, 23,356 lbs., - - - - -	626 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meal, 841 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, - - - - -	549 06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salt, 140 bushels, - - - - -	133 06
Potatoes, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, - - - - -	76 75
Pork, 17,069 lbs., - - - - -	683 69
Bacon, 1,015 lbs., - - - - -	85 20
Cows and food, - - - - -	95 95
Sugar, 5,429 lbs., - - - - -	482 09
Coffee, 1751 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., - - - - -	239 34
Carriage of sugar, &c., - - - - -	44 18
Tea, 94 lbs., - - - - -	69 75
Molasses, 152 gallons, - - - - -	68 40
Rice, 433 lbs., - - - - -	34 55
Beef, 13,543 lbs., - - - - -	406 29
Lard, 401 lbs., - - - - -	34 18
Butter, 256 lbs. \$64 63. 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. eggs, \$24, -	88 63
Mackerel, 1 barrel, \$19 62 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pigs, \$26, -	45 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips, \$27 66. Garden seed, \$13 87 $\frac{3}{4}$, -	41 53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vinegar, 46 gallons, - - - - -	9 00
Marketing, - - - - -	93 99 $\frac{3}{4}$
In superintendent's hands, - - - - -	51 36
	\$3,959 46$\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE No. 6.

Counties and States from which the Patients were sent, and the number from each.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Adair - - - - -	—	Lewis - - - - -	2
Allen, - - - - -	9	Madison - - - - -	25
Anderson - - - - -	6	Mercer - - - - -	27
Bracken - - - - -	8	Mason, - - - - -	27
Breckinridge, - - - - -	7	Montgomery - - - - -	6
Butler - - - - -	3	McCracken - - - - -	2
Bath - - - - -	7	Monroe - - - - -	2
Bourbon - - - - -	22	Morgan - - - - -	2
Barren - - - - -	13	Muhlenburgh - - - - -	1
Boone - - - - -	8	Meade - - - - -	2
Bullitt - - - - -	4	Nicholas - - - - -	12
Clay - - - - -	1	Nelson - - - - -	14
Clinton, - - - - -	1	Owen - - - - -	6
Calloway - - - - -	1	Ohio - - - - -	5
Cumberland - - - - -	4	Pike - - - - -	2
Campbell - - - - -	13	Pulaski - - - - -	1
Christian - - - - -	8	Perry - - - - -	2
Caldwell - - - - -	4	Pendleton - - - - -	4
Clarke - - - - -	14	Rockcastle - - - - -	3
Casey - - - - -	7	Scott - - - - -	22
Daviess - - - - -	7	Shelby - - - - -	27
Fayette - - - - -	111	Spencer - - - - -	6
Franklin - - - - -	5	Simpson - - - - -	6
Fleming - - - - -	11	Todd - - - - -	6
Grayson - - - - -	3	Trigg - - - - -	2
Garrard - - - - -	11	Woodford - - - - -	15
Green - - - - -	6	Warren - - - - -	10
Greenup - - - - -	3	Washington - - - - -	5
Gallatin - - - - -	2	Wayne - - - - -	5
Grant - - - - -	2	Whitley - - - - -	2
Henry - - - - -	12	Union - - - - -	1
Hopkins - - - - -	6	States of Alabama - - - - -	12
Henderson - - - - -	2	Indiana - - - - -	11
Hardin - - - - -	7	Illinois - - - - -	5
Harrison - - - - -	15	Louisiana - - - - -	2
Harlan - - - - -	3	Mississippi - - - - -	10
Hart - - - - -	6	Missouri - - - - -	4
Hickman - - - - -	2	North Carolina - - - - -	1
Hancock - - - - -	2	New York - - - - -	1
Jefferson - - - - -	49	Ohio - - - - -	6
Jessamine - - - - -	21	Tennessee - - - - -	9
Knox - - - - -	3	Wisconsin - - - - -	1
Lincoln - - - - -	13	Canada - - - - -	1
Logan - - - - -	17		
Laurel - - - - -	1		
Livingston - - - - -	4		
			776

B.

*Receipt and Expenditure of the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Kentucky,
from the 1st day of January, 1839, to the 1st day of January, 1840.*

CHARGE.

Balance in Chairman's hands, as per last report,	-	-	34	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
State Treasurer, for amount of appropriation,	-	-	12,000	00
Committees of patients, advances made by them for board &c.	-	-	6,114	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
State Treasurer, appropriation for fire engine,	\$1,600	00		
Premium on New York check, at Philadelphia,	170	14		
			1,770	14
Balance due Chairman this day,	-	-	1,099	57 $\frac{3}{4}$
				<u>\$21,019 37</u>

DISCHARGE.

Amount paid for provisions,	-	-	-	\$3,959	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount paid for clothing,	-	-	-	1,441	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount paid for salaries and hire,	-	-	-	1,844	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount paid for medicine and attendance,	-	-	-	264	04 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount paid for fuel,	-	-	-	1,102	00
Amount paid for conveying patients,	-	-	-	677	75
Amount paid for repairs,	-	-	-	230	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount paid for miscellaneous expenses,	-	-	-	502	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount paid for insurance, 1839 and 1840,	-	-	-	400	00
Amount paid for furniture and bedding,	-	\$606	95 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Amount paid for extra do,	-	1,371	16		
				1,978	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount paid for improvements, and in part of new building,				6,018	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount paid for fire engine, &c. in Philadelphia,	\$1,500	00			
Amount paid for insurance on fire engine, \$15—					
copying of act, \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$,	-	-	15	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				1,516	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount refunded boarders' committees,	-	-	-	1,084	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
					<u>\$21,019 37</u>

E. & O. E.

JOHN BRAND,
JEREMIAH KIRTLEY,
S. CHIPLEY.

LEXINGTON, *January 1, 1840.*

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL COMPANY.

THE Board present to the Stockholders, a statement of the affairs of the Company, for the year that has just closed; and exhibit the General account of the same for the year 1839, as follows:

	DR.
To balance per last Report, - - - - -	\$50,193 59
“ amount received for Canal Tolls, in 1839, - -	180,364 01
“ “ received for Rents and incidental receipts, - -	1,004 98
	<u>\$231,562 58</u>
	CR.
By dividend No. 11, paid January, 1839, - - - -	\$47,915 00
“ partial dividend, No. 12, paid July, 1839, - - -	88,047 00
On account of superintendence and labor on locks, - -	7,570 43
“ “ of lighting and watching, - - - -	857 17
“ “ of repairs and alterations, - - - -	6,288 53
“ “ of incidental expenses of office, printing, law charges, tax, &c., - - - -	2,256 13
“ “ completion of Canal, - - - -	17,904 94
“ “ balance in the Treasury, - - - -	60,723 38
	<u>\$231,562 58</u>

By the above account, it will be seen, that the sum of \$17,904 94, has been expended towards the completion of the Canal on the work now in progress, in widening and walling up the sides. This sum is convertible into stock, and when sold, will, with the above balance in the Treasury, warrant the payment of a final dividend of eight per cent., which, with the partial payment made in July, will make seventeen per cent. for the year.

The improvements towards the completion of the work during the past year, have progressed with much more rapidity than in any former year, and as rapidly as they could be done, consistent with economy and the continued use of the Canal, a strong force having been well employed.

The wall is now completed from the foot of 11th Street down the Canal, to within three hundred yards of the Locks, and as low as it is proposed to erect it on the southern side, and with the exception of about one hundred yards below the Bridge, the lower half of the wall is built on the northern side of the Canal. This bank of the canal has been much relieved by the re-

mōval of immense piles of loose stone, which were constantly falling in and obstructing the navigation.

The building of the wall is progressing rapidly, and is of but moderate cost, but to clear away the earth and rock from the sides of the Canal of a sufficient width to commence the foundation, so as to maintain a uniform width in the Canal of 65 feet, constitutes the principal expense of this important improvement. The width of 65 feet has been assumed, and is still adhered to, in anticipation of hereafter constructing an additional set of Locks of increased dimensions. The whole extent of the wall contemplated, will be completed the next low water season.

During the last season of low water, the birm rock or projecting foundation on which the walls are erected, has been wedged and blasted off, from the head of the Canal on the southern side, to about four hundred yards below the stone Bridge, and in many of the worst places below that point, as also on the opposite side. This work is of great importance, as it widens and straightens the Canal at the base of the walls, and preserves the wheels of Steam Boats from injury. Experience proves, that at least three fourths of this birm can be wedged off and removed without materially impeding the navigation of the Canal.

A list of the Boats that have passed through the Canal the past year, with their tonnage and number of trips, is subjoined.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MARSHALL, *President.*

SIMEON S. GOODWIN, *Secretary.*

Office of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, }
December 31, 1839.

Abstract of the Boats that have passed, and Tolls received on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

YEAR,	Steam Boats,	Flat & Keel Boats,	Tons,	Amounts received.
1831,	406,	421,	76,323,	\$12,750 77
1832,	453,	179,	70,109,	25,756 12
1833,	875,	710,	169,885,	60,736 92
1834,	938,	623,	162,000,	61,848 17
1835,	1,256,	355,	200,413,	80,165 24
1836,	1,182,	260,	182,220,	88,343 23
1837,	1,501,	165,	242,374,	145,424 69
1838,	1,058,	438,	201,750,	121,107 16
1839,	1,666,	578,	300,406,	180,365 01
	<hr/> 9,335,	<hr/> 3,729	<hr/> 1,605,680	<hr/> \$776,496 31

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, at their Office in the City of Louisville, January 6, 1840, the Report of the President and Directors was received and ordered to be printed.

The following persons were then duly elected President and Directors, for the present year:

JAMES MARSHALL,	PRESIDENT.
SIMEON S. GOODWIN,	} Directors.
JOHN HULME,	
JAMES RONALDSON,	
ELIHU CHAUNCEY.	

Resolved, That the Board of President and Directors be directed to make and pay out to the Stockholders, a final dividend of eight dollars per Share for the last six months, on the whole number of Shares standing on the books of the Company, Dec. 31st, 1839, to be paid to the persons in whose names the stock stood on that day, making the dividend for the year, seven-
 ten per cent.

W. G. BAKEWELL, *Chairman*.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

S. S. GOODWIN, *Secretary*.

A List of Steam Boats, Navigating the Louisville and Portland Canal, in 1839—showing their Respective Tonnage and Canal Toll.

NAMES.	MEASUREMENT.		CANAL TOLL.		TRIPS THRO' CANAL 1839
	Tons.	95ths.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. trips.
Atalanta	217	06	130	23	11
Albany	158	20	94	92	8
Algonquin	221	45	132	87	7
Adriatic	381	75	228	95	5
Alex. Porter,	156	32	93	75	1
A. M. Phillips	175	..	105	..	12
Avalanche	143	22	85	93	12
Augusta	346	51	207	90	2
Alert	103	43	62	05	1
Angora	202	56	121	53	4
Amazon	231	83	139	09	15
Arabian	97	27	58	36	5
Athenian	110	..	66	..	1
Amida	43	36	26	..	1
A. Gallatin	94	62	56	75	4
Agnes	131	..	78	60	3
Argo	84	89	50	93	2
Arrow	195	08	117	..	1
Alleghany	24	28	14	56	2
Amboy	120	..	72	..	1
Artisan	144	75	86	85	1
Bonaparte	204	58	122	75	5
Buckeye	170	..	102	..	9
Ben. Franklin, No. 1	98	82	59	29	3
Brazil	194	06	116	43	12
Brighton	86	..	51	60	24
Black Walnut	229	..	137	40	2
Buffaloe	115	30	69	18	6
Baton Rouge	241	42	144	85	4
Baltic	407	83	244	69	1
Bridgewater	160	..	96	..	2
Bunker Hill	301	11	180	66	2
Burlington	200	35	120	18	2
Boston	147	10	88	25	6
Bedford	82	76	49	65	3
Bogue Houma	114	..	68	40	1
Columbus, No. 1	340	..	204	..	8
Chancellor	423	33	254	..	8
Commodore	214	..	128	40	8
Commerce	165	..	99	..	12
Clarkesville	245	..	147	..	1

A list of Steamboats navigating the Louisville and Portland Canal, in 1839--showing their respective Tonnage and Canal Toll.

NAMES.	MEASUREMENT.		CANAL TOLL.		TRIPS THRO' CANAL 1839.
	Tons.	95ths.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Trips.
Canton, No. 2	98	55	59	13	1
Canton, No. 1	102	80	61	68	7
Czar	184	40	110	62	8
Corvette	195	..	117	..	6
Conqueror	336	80	202	08	1
Corinthian	296	55	177	93	4
Casket	90	39	54	25	12
Columbus, No. 2	237	..	142	20	4
Clyde	193	80	116	28	3
Cornet	195	..	117	..	1
Columbian	114	50	68	70	3
Colorado	171	36	102	81	2
Cherokee	137	05	82	20	5
Cinderella	125	25	75	12	2
Camden	103	35	62	13	2
Col. Woods	134	40	80	64	3
Creole	192	55	115	50	1
Cumberland	148	..	88	80	3
Caddo	191	80	116	88	1
Chester	218	19	130	90	1
Dover	79	64	47	78	18
Danube	298	37	179	..	13
Diana	280	66	168	37	5
Dolphin	156	38	93	81	10
Dayton	111	34	66	80	9
Detroit	121	33	72	79	16
Delaware	106	18	63	70	11
Davy Crockett	99	80	59	88	16
Demoine	93	05	55	83	2
Duquesne	140	35	84	21	2
Daisy	68	08	40	84	2
Embassy	144	92	86	95	14
Empire	132	24	79	34	13
Empress	199	40	119	64	13
Express	192	30	115	37	8
Edward Shippen,	289	85	173	91	4
Elk	99	80	59	87	10
Eutaw	51	70	31	..	1
Elba	161	35	96	81	9
Ellen Douglass	270	..	162	..	2
Euphrase	161	66	97	..	1
Effort	54	67	32	80	4
Elizabeth	52	01	31	22	4
Excel	40	33	24	19	6
Florida	93	35	56	..	3
Fusilier	157	85	94	71	9
Flora	118	75	71	25	15
Fulton	122	26	73	35	6
Formosa	222	08	133	24	5
Fox	102	26	61	35	7
Far West	150	30	90	18	2
Fayette	112	70	67	62	2
Fair Play	135	13	81	07	1
Georgia	135	65	81	39	8
Gen'l Harrison	158	55	95	13	9
Geo. Washington	317	91	190	74	5

A list of Steamboats, navigating the Louisville and Portland Canal, in 1839—showing their respective Tonnage and Canal Toll.

NAMES.	MEASUREMENT.		CANAL TOLL.		TRIPS THRO' CANAL 1839
	Tons.	95ths.	Dollars .	Cents.	No. Trips.
Gen'l Gaines	194	92	116	95	7
Gainsville	221	65	132	99	1
Gen'l Brown	195	49	117	25	10
Gen'l Wayne	208	24	124	92	7
Gov. Shelby	199	55	119	73	11
Gov. Clark	146	56	87	93	8
Girard	139	60	83	75	12
Gen'l Pike, No. 1	139	..	83	40	9
Gen'l Brady	177	81	106	68	2
Glaucus	191	30	114	78	1
Gladiator	99	45	59	67	2
Gen'l Hamilton	158	50	95	12	1
Gallatin	143	..	85	80	16
Grecian	88	..	52	80	9
Gloster	172	19	103	31	5
Gen'l Scott	179	56	107	73	1
Gallant	125	..	75	..	2
Gen'l Bryan	72	76	43	65	1
Gem	47	11	28	26	1
H. L. White	175	73	105	43	2
Home	75	..	45	..	3
Hermitage	82	53	49	50	2
Havana	138	65	83	19	10
Henry Clay	424	87	254	92	4
Homer	410	08	246	..	1
H. L. Kinney	135	85	81	50	2
Hercules	161	..	96	60	1
Houma	159	55	95	73	2
Hero	89	69	53	81	4
Harrisburg	144	75	86	85	2
Hoosier	75	..	45	..	1
Illinois	85	08	51	..	1
Independence	312	..	187	20	8
Ivanhoe	197	..	118	20	1
Ion	125	79	75	50	13
Iris	95	60	57	37	7
Invincible	210	..	126	..	6
Isabella	142	50	85	50	1
Isora	124	13	74	47	2
Indian Queen	137	06	82	23	1
John Mills	223	45	134	07	4
John Stackner	72	28	43	36	6
John Duncan	265	57	159	34	3
John Armstrong	143	55	86	12	3
Josiah Nichol	105	..	63	..	11
Jewess	150	50	90	30	1
Knickerbocker	169	15	101	50	5
Kentucky	90	22	54	13	1
Keokuck	90	47	54	25	12
Keystone	69	43	41	65	3
Lady Morgan	59	05	35	43	11
London	125	05	75	..	6
Lady of the Lake	285	50	171	30	3
Lexington	230	64	138	37	9
Laurel	100	..	60	..	1
Leavenworth	160	18	96	10	1

A list of Steamboats navigating the Louisville and Portland Canal, in 1839—showing their respective Tonnage and Canal Toll.

NAMES.	MEASUREMENT.		CANAL TOLL.		TRIPS THRO' CANAL 1839
	Tons.	95ths.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Trips.
Lily	82	48	49	48	2
Loyal Hanna	76	76	46	05	7
Lamplighter	180	..	108	..	2
Little Rock	156	63	94	..	2
Liberty	81	..	50	40	3
Logansport	127	..	76	20	2
Lowell	159	04	95	42	1
Lady of Lyons	285	35	171	20	1
Maryland	121	25	72	75	6
Mississippi	373	58	224	14	2
Moravian	321	34	194	60	6
Madison	322	35	193	41	2
Monarch	317	70	190	62	8
Marmion	201	45	122	62	9
Merrimack	211	70	146	82	11
Mediator	225	..	135	..	7
Mountaineer	162	54	97	52	10
Memphis	355	..	213	..	4
Maine	145	35	87	21	8
Mogul	414	46	248	67	4
Melton	74	40	44	64	12
Monsoon	171	25	102	75	9
McFarland	218	52	131	12	3
Malta	114	58	68	74	2
Maid of Orleans	276	30	165	78	1
Monongahela	240	..	144	..	2
Monroe	88	75	53	25	6
Medoc	111	80	67	06	7
Massillon	96	14	57	62	2
Miami	114	90	68	94	5
Mail	148	10	88	86	3
Montgomery	162	91	97	75	1
Norma	188	44	113	..	5
Norfolk	119	33	131	50	14
New Albany	148	85	89	31	8
New York, No. 1	105	35	63	21	3
North Star	157	45	94	47	14
Niagara	125	20	75	12	7
Naples	140	47	84	25	8
North America	445	05	267	..	1
Naomi	165	35	99	21	3
North St. Louis	88	10	52	26	2
Nautilus	189	47	113	68	3
New York, No. 2	131	35	78	81	4
New Argo	133	15	79	89	2
Oronoko	367	67	220	60	8
Oswego	95	45	57	27	1
Othello	85	56	51	31	2
Ontario	133	75	80	25	5
Oconee	115	27	69	16	2
Oceola	93	76	56	25	1
Ozark	130	..	78	..	2
Odessa	61	37	36	81	7
Orleans	78	42	47	05	3
Paris	131	25	78	75	8
Paul Jones	149	73	89	83	2

A list of Steamboats, navigating the Louisville and Portland Canal, in 1839—showing their respective Tonnage and Canal Toll.

NAMES.	MEASUREMENT.		CANAL TOLL.		TRIPS THRO' CANAL 1889
	Tons.	95ths.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Trips.
Pennsylvania	134	..	80	40	5
Peru	291	67	175	..	7
P. Miller	153	93	92	35	3
Persian	430	20	258	12	8
Pioneer	112	23	67	31	4
Philadelphia	101	..	60	60	3
Princess	216	50	129	95	3
Pekin	104	87	62	92	1
Pirate, No. 1	128	27	76	96	2
Ponchartrain	132	40	79	44	2
Pike	35	68	21	40	1
Peoria	161	80	97	08	13
Pizarro	107	70	64	62	2
Patrick Henry	93	..	55	80	2
Palmyra	101	30	60	75	8
Paragon	263	47	158	..	2
Pilot	128	52	77	11	4
Pensacola	172	19	103	31	7
Pocahontas	150	..	90	..	7
Pirate, No. 2	23	..	13	80	2
Panola	156	40	81	84	1
Paul Pry	34	..	20	40	3
Pauline	53	50	32	10	1
Queen of the West	291	19	174	71	1
Rochester	98	..	58	80	16
Reliance	145	74	87	44	18
Robert Morris	123	40	74	04	12
Reporter	134	86	80	92	6
Robert Emmet	103	70	62	22	9
Rienzi	173	05	103	84	2
Rhine	118	..	70	80	4
Rubicon	164	12	98	47	10
Renown	163	..	97	80	4
Rio	122	10	73	25	12
Rappahannock	166	36	99	81	18
Roanoke	99	86	59	91	13
Rosalie	145	85	87	50	9
Robert Fulton	169	12	101	37	7
Rodolph	150	27	90	17	6
Return	56	80	34	08	3
Romeo	126	35	75	81	1
Rapid	109	87	65	92	3
Reserve	115	..	69	..	4
Richmond	108	45	65	10	4
Shockoquon	90	..	54	..	1
St. Lawrence	111	36	66	81	10
Savanna	137	54	82	52	11
Swallow	252	84	151	70	15
Splendid	354	66	212	79	6
Shakspeare	227	35	136	41	6
Shylock	180	..	108	..	2
Susquehanna	138	56	83	13	16
Smithland	234	15	140	50	5
Swiss Boy	121	60	72	96	2
Shawnee	164	80	98	88	1
Smelter	180	..	108	..	3

A list of Steamboats, navigating the Louisville and Portland Canal, in 1839—showing their respective Tonnage and Canal Toll.

NAMES.	MEASUREMENT.		CANAL TOLL.		TRIPS THRO' CANAL 1839
	Tons.	95ths.	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Trips.
Sultan	240	..	144	..	2
Saline	75	..	45	..	5
Sun Flower	70	85	45	50	2
Shannon	77	40	46	44	2
Sylph	65	..	39	..	4
S. J. Peters (Ferry)	67	19	40	31	1
Trident	70	76	41	45	11
Tennessee	86	58	52	94	13
Transit	101	01	62	40	4
Tribune	220	76	132	45	11
Tiber	207	72	124	62	10
Toledo	164	33	98	59	2
Tarquin	178	..	106	80	14
Troubadour	113	47	68	08	2
Tide	99	45	59	67	2
Tuscarora	286	86	172	11	2
Thames	136	..	81	60	14
Troy	120	30	72	18	4
Tremont	112	80	67	68	3
Tallahassee	133	36	80	..	1
Victoria, No. 2	179	69	107	75	1
Vermont	158	76	95	25	12
Victoria, No. 1	85	56	51	33	8
Visiter	100	19	60	12	15
Virago	44	95	30	25	2
Vienna	155	48	93	25	5
Volant	113	38	68	..	7
Virginia	116	30	69	75	2
Victor	90	..	54	..	2
Valley Forge	199	60	119	75	1
Wheeling	93	37	56	..	15
Worden Pope	205	45	123	25	9
Wm. Robinson, jr.	277	40	166	49	9
Walker	112	33	67	37	1
Winchester	162	53	97	50	15
Western	154	35	92	61	9
Wm. Glasgow	249	34	149	60	4
Wm. Penn	145	25	87	15	5
Wm. French	265	12	159	..	4
Wacousta	98	15	58	83	12
Warren	290	50	174	30	1
Wm. Paris	172	92	103	75	9
Zanesville	113	..	67	80	1

Making a total of 1666 passages through the Canal, made by 308 Steamboats, in 1839. In addition to which, 578 Flat and Keel Boats have passed through during the same period.

1666 Steamboats,

578 Flat and Keel Boats,

2244 Whole number of Trips through Canal, in 1839.

JOHN HULME, *Collector.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, }
Frankfort, January, 16, 1840. }

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, through you, to the Senate the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement, and accompanying documents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. MOREHEAD.

To the Hon. JOHN L. HELM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Board of Internal Improvement very respectfully report to the General Assembly:

That it would have been a source of sincere gratification to them, if they could have had it in their power to present their annual report at an earlier period of the session; but the condition of the public works on the Kentucky river below Frankfort was such, as in their opinion, to require the constant personal attention of both the Chief and Resident Engineers during the greater part of the last month; and the engagements of the former, having put it out of his power to prepare his report to the Board, they were compelled of necessity to postpone theirs. The Board flatter themselves, however, that no material inconvenience has resulted, inasmuch as the facts which have been communicated in answer to the various resolutions of the House of Representatives, have put the General Assembly in possession of much of the information, which a general report at the commencement of the session would have contained.

As early as practicable after the close of the session of the last Legislature, the Board proceeded to act upon the subject of reducing the number of Engineers in the State's service. The salary of the Chief Engineer was fixed by law, and the Board had consequently no power over it. That there might not be such inequality between his compensation and the salaries of the Resident Engineers, as to lead to dissatisfaction at a moment when their services were of great importance to the State, and could not easily be supplied, the Board deemed it most advisable, instead of reducing the compensation of each, to diminish the number of the Engineers. They therefore dispensed with the services of four of them—leaving only one Resident Engineer on the Kentucky, one on Licking, and one on Green and Barren rivers. Mr. Eastin was continued in charge of the roads, and Mr. Taylor was retained as an assistant. Regarding, however, the amount of service which the Legislature had required to be done in the field, the Board became satisfied that one Engineer was inadequate to superintend the roads which had

been assigned to him, and make the surveys of new lines of road in many parts of the Commonwealth which became necessary in consequence of the several legislative acts. The Board were, therefore, constrained by their sense of duty, to supply the place of one of the Engineers that had left the service, by the appointment of W. R. M'Kee. The gentleman thus appointed was dispatched immediately to the southern part of the State to make a survey of the Logan, Todd and Christian turnpike road.

Turnpike Roads.

The road which commences at Russellville, in Logan county, and terminates at Eddyville, in Caldwell county, was incorporated in 1838. By an act incorporating the Green River Railroad Company, approved on the 22d day of December, in the year 1831, the Board of Internal Improvement were required to subscribe, in the capital stock of that company, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and the subscriptions were made in the years 1836 and 1837. By the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes, approved 16th February, 1838, authority was given to the stockholders of the Green River Railroad Company to transfer the individual stock subscribed thereto, to the capital stock of the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company, and upon the transfer being made and certified to the Board of Internal Improvement, the unpaid balance of the \$200,000 subscribed, as above stated, on the part of the State, viz: \$198,097 was in like manner to become a part of the State's subscription of stock to the Turnpike Road Company. In the latter part of August two members of the Board of Internal Improvement visited the public works south of Green river, and extended their visit to Hopkinsville on the line of the road surveyed for the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company. They examined the survey and estimates of the Engineer, and lists of subscription of private stock, and subscribed the amount required by the charter to be invested on behalf of the State. Forty five and a half miles of the road have since that time been put under contract, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Chief Engineer, at an average cost of \$5,130 69 per mile.

The visit of the Board to the towns and counties through which this road is laid off, satisfied them of its vast importance, not only to the people immediately interested in its construction, but to the State at large. It forms a link in the chain of communication, destined to connect the Ohio river at Maysville, with the counties in Kentucky which border on the Mississippi, and must become, at no remote period, during those seasons of the year when the Ohio is innavigable, the leading thoroughfare of transportation and travel between the points above mentioned. The commerce of the counties dependent on it as an outlet for their productions, is considerable; and they are so situated in reference to our navigable streams, that it is the only improvement which can be judiciously made, adapted at once to the wants and the convenience of their population. Without it, a large and respectable portion of the Green river counties, will continue to be deprived of those encouragements which tend so powerfully to stimulate their labor and industry, and with it they will have the greatest facility which can be afforded them, of access to our own markets, and those of other States.

By the tenth section of the act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State, approved February 22d, 1839, the sum of \$9,000

was appropriated to the road from Greensburg, by way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line, in a direction to Knoxville; and \$10,000 to the road from Irvine, in Estill county, to the mouth of Troublesome creek, in Perry county, provided the Board of Internal Improvement should be of opinion that the expenditure would be of sufficient public utility to justify the same.

On the eighteenth of March last, the Board, to enable them to carry the foregoing provisions into effect, ordered surveys to be made of both roads. The road first mentioned, was surveyed and located by Mr. Eastin, from Greensburg to the Tennessee line, a distance of 94 miles. The charter does not contemplate a paved Turnpike, but a graded road, thirty feet wide, with the necessary bridges and culverts. The cost of such a road, excluding from the estimate the bridge across the Cumberland river, is estimated by Mr. Eastin, at \$2,391 76 per mile, or an aggregate of \$224,993.

The report of Mr. Eastin also furnishes an estimate of the cost of improving some of the most difficult and impracticable parts of the road, so as to make it safe and convenient for transportation. The cost of such an improvement is estimated to be \$29,723 45. The benefits of the communication which this road would give to the people of the counties through which it passes, will be the more highly appreciated, when it is considered that those counties are mountainous and sparsely inhabited; that the road, in its present condition, furnishes few or no facilities, and that owing to the sparseness of the adjacent population, the power conferred on the county courts to direct the opening and improvement of the public highways is, in a great degree, unavailable.

The road from Irvine to the mouth of Troublesome creek has also been surveyed. Its whole length is 54½ miles; and the estimated cost of a practicable wagon road, is \$35,770. The Board, since the completion of the surveys, have taken no other step in regard to either of these roads.

In the act of the last session of the General Assembly, further to provide for the internal improvement of the State, if, in the judgment of the Board of Internal Improvement, the road leading from Greensburg, by way of the Cross Roads and Carter Courthouse, in Carter county, to Prestonsburg, in Floyd county, can be improved advantageously, and would be of sufficient public utility to justify it, the sum of \$20,000 was authorized to be expended in the opening, location and improvement thereof.

In August last, the Board directed an examination of this road to be made by the Chief Engineer. After the return of Mr. McKee from the Green river country, he was directed to make a regular survey of it; and, having done so, to survey, likewise, the road from the Poplar Plains, in Fleming county, to Louisa, in Lawrence county. Both surveys have been made; but the latter having been commenced sometime in November, his engagements have not enabled him to prepare and report the necessary plans and estimates. They will be communicated as soon as they are received.

That portion of the Franklin and Crab Orchard road which lies between Frankfort and Lawrenceburg, at the instance of the company authorized to construct it, has also been surveyed by Mr. Eastin. The length of the road is seven and nine tenth miles; and it is estimated to cost, inclusive of individual subscription of stock, \$47,665 31.

By the 30th section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "an act defining the powers and duties of the Board of Internal Improvement, and

for other purposes," approved 29th day of February, 1836, it was provided "that a sum not exceeding \$40,000, be appropriated to the improvement of Rockcastle river, from its mouth upwards, under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvement: Provided, that the Board of Internal Improvement shall believe said improvements expedient, and of sufficient public importance; but if said Board shall deem it inexpedient, they shall cause the same to be expended in the construction of that part of the turnpike road and bridges between the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap, and the turnpike road from Richmond to the Cumberland Gap, through London, in Laurel county, which is common to both roads."

In the month of January last, the Board took the subject under consideration, and believing it to be inexpedient to expend the sum appropriated on the Rockcastle river, directed the President to subscribe that amount in the stock of the turnpike road, as directed by the act.

The Chief Engineer was directed to examine the line of the road as surveyed by Mr. Eastin, in 1836, and designate such parts of it as, in his opinion, ought first to be made, having regard to the available funds of the company, and to the manner of applying the sum subscribed by the Board in conformity with the Legislative direction. He was further directed, to have so much of the road as he might think advisable put under contract. Those duties were performed some time in the spring, and the parts of the road designated by the Engineer were let in September, subject to the condition that the State was not to be called on for payment of any part of the money subscribed by the Board, until the necessary funds were at their disposal to enable them to meet the engagements of the State. The length of road put under contract is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The aggregate cost, including the two bridges across the Cumberland and Rockcastle rivers, is estimated at \$104,362 17.

The road from Springfield, through Perryville, to Danville, was surveyed during the past year, by Mr. Eastin, from Springfield to Perryville. The remaining part of the road has not been located. From Springfield to Perryville the distance is 16.3 miles; and the estimated cost of the road for that distance is \$123,195 84, equal to \$7,557 90 per mile, including bridges.

A survey was directed to be made, by Mr. Buford, of the road from Newport to Winchester, as far as Falmouth, during the present winter.

For more minute details respecting the preceding surveys and examinations, the General Assembly is respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the Chief and Resident Engineers. It is only deemed necessary to add that the estimates of the cost of the roads which have been enumerated, includes in all cases the sums to be advanced by individual stockholders, as well as by the State.

Improvements for Descending Navigation.

The sums expended by the Board during the past year, for the improvement of the descending navigation of the several rivers to which appropriations of money have been made by the Legislature, have necessarily been limited. Portions of those appropriations were applied in 1838, to the Cumberland river, to the South Fork of Kentucky, and Goose creek and its tributaries, Rough creek, Pond river, and Muddy river, the amounts of which were set forth in the last annual report of the Board. Orders were made, early in the last spring, for prosecuting those works which had been commenced, and were unfinished; orders for commencing those on Green

river, from Neatsville to the mouth of Little Barren, and on the Big Sandy river and the West Fork, had been made previously, in conformity with the several acts respecting them. Anxious as the Board were to further the views of the Legislature, in regard to these improvements, they found themselves unable to have the orders executed in consequence of the failure of funds. At the period of their meeting in March last, the embarrassments which have since pervaded the money markets of the world, did not exist; and confident expectations were entertained from the well known diligence of the agent employed in the negotiation of our State bonds and the established credit of the State, that money would be obtained, before the summer elapsed, for the prosecution of all the public works, for which the Legislature had made provision. When at length it was satisfactorily ascertained that these expectations would be disappointed, the Board were constrained to postpone any further action in respect to improvements for descending navigation, and to apply all their available resources to those objects which were in a condition to suffer great detriment, if not ruin, from being left exposed, unfinished, to the winter floods. Accordingly on the 9th of August they made an order to that effect. The improvements directed by the several laws in reference thereto, of the descending navigation of Bayou du Chien, Little river, Tradewater, and Muddy river, from the Wolf lick to the mouth, were, for similar reasons, suspended. The whole amount heretofore paid by the Board under the various laws for improvements for descending navigation is \$26,794 95. The accompanying report of the Chief Engineer exhibits the details.

In compliance with the act of the last General Assembly, entitled, an act further to provide for the internal improvement of the State, the Board directed the Chief Engineer, in March last, to receive proposals in May and June following, for the construction of two additional locks and dams, Nos. 5 and 6, on Green river; three, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, on Licking; three, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, on the Kentucky; one, No. 2, on Barren; one on Muddy, and one on the South Fork of the Kentucky river. Proposals were accordingly invited by advertisements in the public prints, and contracts were made for all the proposed works, with the exception of the additional lock and dam on Barren river, and lock and dam No. 6, on Licking. In the execution of the contracts, however, the Board deemed it their duty to cause stipulations to be inserted in all, that the works were not to be commenced until the contractors were duly notified by the Board, that the funds were at their disposal for the fulfilment of the engagements of the State.

No proposals which were deemed satisfactory, were offered for lock and dam No. 6, on the Licking; and the Resident Engineer was directed to obtain proposals from men who would be enabled to perform the work, and forward them to the Board. Some proposals have been received, but have not yet been acted on.

Preparatory to the reception of proposals, the necessary plans and specifications of the works had to be submitted to the inspection and examination of those who might be disposed to become contractors. To enable the Board to determine the plan of the navigation on Barren river, it became necessary that a minute examination should be made of that river above Bowlinggreen; and the Chief Engineer was directed to make that examination in due time for the exhibition of the plan, previous to the day for the reception of the proposals. Mr. Welch visited the Green river country for the purpose in May, but the high stage of water in Barren river rendered

it impracticable for a satisfactory examination to be made. No bids, consequently, were received, and the letting was postponed. In August following, the Board renewed the order for letting that lock and dam on the 1st of October. The Chief Engineer was directed to receive proposals for constructing the work according to two plans. One plan conforming, in all particulars, to the size and dimensions of the lock and dam No. 1, now in progress, on the same river, 15 miles above its junction with Green river, that is to say, 36 feet wide and 160 feet long in the chamber. The other, of smaller dimensions, being 22 feet wide and 120 feet long in the chamber—leaving to the Board the privilege of selecting either when the contracts were presented for consummation. The proposals were received on the day specified, and are now on file in the office of the Board, awaiting their final determination. Some embarrassment was experienced in making the selection of the plan, and a vacancy having occurred in the Board shortly after the proposals were received, and not having been filled until several weeks of the session had elapsed, the subject was postponed for reference to the Board when it should be full. The embarrassment alluded to, grew out of the question, whether it was the purpose of the Legislature to extend the slack-water navigation of Barren river by the construction of other similar works. If such be the Legislative intention, the Board would have no difficulty in determining, that locks and dams of smaller dimensions than those below on Barren and Green rivers, would be most expedient. If the improvements are to go no farther than the lock and dam proposed, a different conclusion might be drawn. The Board will, in a few days, dispose of the subject, and report the result to the General Assembly. No possible inconvenience can have resulted from the delay, inasmuch as the Board will deem it their duty to insert in the contract, the condition contained in all the contracts of the last year, that the work is not to be commenced until the necessary funds are obtained to prosecute it.

Green and Barren River Navigation.

The report of the President of the Board of Green River Commissioners is herewith communicated, together with the report of the Resident Engineer. Causes over which that Board had no control, such as sickness of the laborers employed, difficulty in the employment of the others, besides the inconveniences arising from delay in obtaining funds, have retarded the progress of the works. Two of the locks and dams, Nos. 2 and 3, have been completed, and are in use. There is reason to believe that No. 4 was in a condition, on the first of this month, for the passage of boats: though the Board have received no additional information since the date of Mr. Livermore's report. The dam at No. 1 on Green river is in considerable forwardness, and can be finished, without doubt, during the present year. No. 1 on Barren river is nearer completion, and can also be finished the next season.

The amount of work remaining to be done to complete the navigation of Green and Barren river to Bowlinggreen, is \$96,261 77. This sum includes the cost of lock houses, and all other contingencies.

The whole estimated cost of the five locks and dams on those rivers now in progress, including all works necessary to complete the navigation, and all expenses incident thereto, with the exception of the works necessary for the application of the water power, is \$636,230 04; estimated cost of locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6 on Green river, above the mouth of Barren, and

contracted for but not in progress, \$230,000—making the whole estimated cost of the works under contract on Green river, \$866,230 04. The whole estimated cost of the Green and Barren river navigation, including Green river from its mouth to Greensburg, a distance of two hundred and sixty nine miles, and Barren river from its mouth to Bowlinggreen, thirty miles, and exclusive of the cost of works for the application of water power, is \$1,292,000. The additional lock and dam for which proposals have been received at Bowlinggreen, is not embraced in the above estimates; that lock and dam is estimated to cost \$95,000, if constructed of the dimensions of the works below; and \$60,000 if the plan for building it of smaller size should be adopted by the Board.

Muddy River.

The lock and dam on this river which was put under contract in compliance with the act of the last Legislature, and has not yet been commenced for want of funds, is estimated to cost \$50,000. The lock is twenty two feet wide and 120 feet long in the chamber, and is situated at the highest point at which the back water from Green river furnishes sufficient depth for navigation, a distance of about fifteen miles.

Kentucky River Navigation.

The works on this river have been measurably retarded by sickness of the mechanics and laborers, and more so by the protracted indisposition of some of the contractors.

The Board, at their meeting in March last, determined to adopt the most decisive measures to ensure the completion of all the locks and dams below Frankfort, except that near the mouth of the river, which was not sufficiently advanced to be finished during the year by any efforts that could be made. The Chief and Resident Engineers were directed to prosecute those measures without delay; and in view of any disinclination that might be indicated by the contractors to procure forces adequate to expediting the progress of the works, and in the event of their refusal or failure, from any cause, to do so, the Engineers were required to employ them on their behalf. An estimate was made by the Resident Engineer of the number of men necessary to be employed on the several works, and advertisements were published and distributed by the contractors at various places on the Ohio river and elsewhere, where it was supposed labor could be obtained.

Vigorous as these arrangements were deemed to be, the progress of the works was not sufficiently rapid to secure the objects which the Board had in view. Delays still occurred, while the season advanced—chiefly attributable to the want of the adequate number of men. To have forfeited the contracts at such a crisis would have been, to say the least of it, a hazardous step. To have left the works unfinished and exposed to the freshets of the river during the winter, was, in the view of the Board, no less hazardous. The completion of the works, so far as to open the navigation through the locks, was still deemed practicable; and for the purpose of hastening the period when the works could be made profitable as sources of revenue to the State, and of advantage to the commerce of the country, and of presenting to the Legislature a personal view of the practicability of the

slackwater system of improvement, the Board were extremely solicitous for the completion of them. When it was ascertained that the works were not advancing as rapidly as was desirable, the Board determined, with the assent of the contractors, to despatch agents to Louisville, Cincinnati and other places, to procure workmen, and bring them to the works; and the Resident Engineer of the Kentucky River Navigation was directed to employ the agents, and furnish them with the means of defraying the expenses of the workmen to the several points of their engagement. In aid of the efforts of the Board, the contractors offered to pay the men, thus employed, \$22 a month, and to supply them with comfortable subsistence. Toward the last of August all the contractors of the three locks Nos. 2, 3, and 4, were taken sick, and the Board directed the employment of superintendents to supply their places on the works.

The Board have now the gratification to inform the General Assembly that the whole of the works on the river, which it was their great object, by the adoption of the measures referred to, to complete, are now so far advanced, as to be ready for use by the 20th inst., that steamboats may pass through the locks, and that the navigation will be opened during the greater part of the year from Frankfort to the Ohio river.

The greater part of the work which remains to be done at these locks can be carried on without any material interference with the navigation.

The contractors at No. 1 and 5 were not required to prosecute their works with the same diligence. During the summer they employed such a force as they thought necessary, without any direction from the Board; but as the season advanced the force at those points was reduced, and the contractors were informed that payment upon their estimates would be limited.

At lock No. 1 about nine tenths of the masonry in the lock walls has been done; and the materials for the remainder have been, to a large extent, prepared. The dam has not yet been commenced, but considerable preparations have been made by the contractors for its construction.

The contractors have built about three fifths of the lock walls at No. 5, besides having furnished the materials for the greater part of the remaining work. The dam and abutments are partly constructed. Both the works at Nos. 1 and 5 can be finished during the next season.

The estimated value of the work done on the Kentucky river, including all contingent expenditures, is \$599,322. The amount paid by the State to the 20th of December, 1839, is \$513,917 23. The estimated cost of the whole of the five locks and dams, and all expenditures connected with them, is \$811,396. Leaving the amount yet to be paid when the works are completed, \$297,478 77.

The estimated cost of the locks and dams put under contract on the Kentucky in 1839, in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of the last session, entitled, "an act further to provide for the internal improvement of the State," is \$494,961, including lock houses, clearing the river banks, and expenditures on all other accounts. These works have not been commenced.

Licking River Navigation.

The works upon the Licking river, progressed very slowly in the early part of the season. Three of the locks and dams were abandoned by the contractors. One of these was re-let without delay; but some time elapsed

before contractors, in whom the Board had confidence, could be found to agree to build the other two at fair prices. They are now under contract.

In the country along the Licking river, below Falmouth, there are but few places where building stone can be procured; and where these are found, they lie in such situations that it is difficult and expensive to procure them. To this circumstance, is to be attributed most of the delay which occurred prior to the middle of last summer. To procure stone from the banks of the Ohio river, required a good deal of capital, and this, the contractors who undertook the building of the locks, did not appear to possess.

Where materials are found in the vicinity of a lock, the contractor can procure and deliver them, and he is paid for what he delivers, every month. In this way, he can prosecute his work advantageously, with a small capital.

The contractors who first undertook to build locks Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, intended to procure so many of the stone as were to be cut, from the Ohio river. They were to be transferred more than 100 miles upon the Ohio, and those for the three lower locks, were to be taken by water, up the Licking to the lock sites. The preparations for the transportation of the stone, were expensive; and as they were made partly upon credit, a delay from any unusual cause, would produce embarrassment with contractors. This delay occurred in the early stage of the work, and was probably the cause of the failure of the contractors to proceed with their work, according to the stipulations of their contracts. The contractor for lock No. 3, made but little preparation; and when the work was abandoned, the Board found it necessary for a time, to authorise the Resident Engineer to procure materials, and have them conveyed to the lock when the water of the Ohio should rise high enough to float boats to the locks. Such a rise did not occur during the last year, after the first of March.

During the latter part of the season, the works could have been prosecuted more expeditiously, if the Board had been in possession of funds to meet the expenses; but when it became apparent that money would not be realized from the sale of the State bonds, the Board regarded it as their duty to the public, to apply the greater part of that which was then at their disposal, to the prosecution or completion of works which were most advanced. Some of these works upon the Kentucky and Green rivers, were too far advanced to be secure from injury by floods, if left in an unfinished state; and they would have obstructed the natural navigation.

There was a limited sum left for the Licking river works, and the Resident Engineer was directed not to urge them forward, except so far as was necessary to put them in a condition for operations early next spring.

The estimated cost of the locks and dams now in progress, including all expenses, is \$463,885. The estimated cost of locks Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, including all expenses, is \$407,575. Estimated cost of the eight locks and dams, is \$871,460. Amount paid for work done up to the 20th December, 1839, including contingent expenses, is \$113,980 64. Amount required to complete the eight locks and dams, authorised by law to be put under contract, is \$757,489 56. The work upon locks Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, is now in progress.

For the details of the foregoing estimates, the Board respectfully refer to the report of the Chief Engineer.

The Board have thus submitted an account of their operations since the date of their last report. From it the General Assembly will perceive that as much has been done by those under their charge, as could have been crowded into the compass of a single year. The personal attention of the members of the Board has been applied to the roads, and other public works, to a greater extent than during any former year. They have visited several of the most important improvements, and have endeavored to make themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, and the wants of the people, in different portions of the State. It was their intention to make a visit to the Cumberland river, and an order to that effect was made, with the view of examining the parts of that river now undergoing improvement at Smith's Shoals, and also to enable them to satisfy themselves of the practicability of expending usefully the sum appropriated by the law of the last session of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Cumberland river, from the Great Falls to the mouth of Laurel. But the failure to sell the State bonds rendered it unnecessary, and the trip was declined.

The Board devolved upon the President the onerous duty of negotiating with the Banks the sums of money obtained from those institutions for the prosecution of the public works. But for the liberal and patriotic spirit with which they extended their accommodations, the operations of the Board could not have been carried on, and great injury to the Commonwealth, perhaps heavy losses, would have been sustained.

Looking back to the progress of the system of Internal Improvement in Kentucky, no one can fail to observe what vast ameliorations have been made in the condition of the country, and what extensive facilities for social and commercial intercourse have been given by them. The past has been chiefly conspicuous for the changes which a wise system of legislative policy has produced in the principal roads of the Commonwealth. Five years ago there were few States in the Union whose roads were worse than ours. During portions of the year the commercial intercourse of the various sections of the State, with each other, and with the markets of other States, so far as that intercourse depended upon transportation by land, was as effectually checked as if an impenetrable wilderness interposed between them. The great agricultural staples on which our commerce mainly relied for its prosperity, were dead capital in the hands of producers. The influence of such a state of things on the prosperity of all the great interests of the community was plainly perceived and broadly felt. Thousands of individuals were found who were willing to spend their capital conjointly with the State, in the improvement of the public highways. Among them were the yeomanry of the country—the cultivators of the soil—the great tax paying portion of the State—for it was *their* policy that agriculture should find an outlet and a market for its productions, by means of good roads and navigable rivers. That policy at length became the fixed and cherished policy of the Representatives of the People, as their statute books abundantly prove.

Within that short period no people have done more for the improvement of their condition than the people of Kentucky. In no State of equal population and extent of territory have so many miles of turn-pike road been made: and no where have the benefits derived from them been more certain or more universal. Those benefits have consisted

not alone in the increased facilities which have been given to commercial pursuits and social intercourse: but the interests of agriculture, those interests which lie at the foundation of all others, have been quickened into new life, invigorated and enlarged. But these are not all. The farming interest has been benefitted by the greatly augmented value of real estate; the mechanic and merchant by the additional impetus which has been given to every branch of trade and industry. A spirit of enquiry and investigation pervades the community as to the extent of our mineral resources and public attention has every where been powerfully drawn to the regions where those resources abound, which however obscure and valueless they may have been heretofore regarded, are beginning to be justly esteemed as part and parcel of the common wealth. Consequences like these, amply vindicate, if any vindication were wanting, the legislative policy, and confirm the principle, the truth of which it is believed will be questioned by none, that the improvement of the means of intercourse, social, commercial and political, between different parts of the same community, is one of the first duties, and noblest employments of government.

If the advantages to be derived from improved highways are so conspicuous in their influence on the welfare of the people of a distinct, political community, in a national point of view, their importance is inconceivably heightened.

Kentucky is a member of a great national confederacy, the glory and the permanence of which essentially depend on the integrity of the Union of the several parts which compose it. Since it became the established principle of action of the National Government, that the constitutional power to make roads and canals belonged exclusively to the State governments, a large majority of the States have resorted to that policy; and while on the one hand their systems of improvement will redound to the advancement of their domestic interests, they will not fail to operate as a national security on the other. In whatever direction our attention is now turned—to whatever point of the compass, within the limits of our wide spread territory, the eye is cast, proofs, in profusion, rise up to convince us of its improved and immeasurably improving condition; and no doubt can be entertained of the enviable destiny that awaits us as a nation, if the people persevere in their policy with the decision of purpose and vigor of action that become them. Those works of internal improvement now pervading the States are rapidly maturing, from their connexion with each other, into a great national system, by means of which, at no distant day, their social, commercial and political intercourse will be placed beyond the reach of vicissitude, and the interests dependent upon that intercourse will become identified. They are links of a chain, stronger than iron, binding the parts of the Union together, into one common destiny, so long as they shall be governed by a common constitution. If the progress of those works of the States should not be interrupted by revolutions in the money markets of the world, or by revolutions, no less disastrous when they occur, in public opinion, the time is at hand when we shall witness the accomplishment of a great line of intercommunication between the States, stretching from the northeastern boundary to the southern extremity of the Union. Diverging from it in almost all directions, other lines are already formed or are forming, communicating with the lakes of the north west and the States of the west and south, and when those ramifications shall extend, as in process of time they

will do, through the heart of every State in the confederacy, who will not feel that the bonds of the union are made sure, and that the foundations of the government are established in the interests as well as in the affections of the people?

In the consummation of an object so dear to the heart of every friend of his country, it will devolve upon Kentucky to bear her part. That she will not shrink from it is as certain as that she has already borne her part in all the glorious efforts that have been made to vindicate the honor, to maintain the rights, to elevate the character, to strengthen the bonds and perpetuate the institutions of the republic.

Thus far the legislative policy of Kentucky has contributed to the establishment of the line of improvement alluded to, in the construction of the great road from Maysville to Lexington, and from Lexington, through the seat of Government, to Louisville; and when the roads leading from the latter city, through Glasgow and Bowlinggreen to the Tennessee boundary line, and from Bowlinggreen, through Russellville, Elkton, Hopkinsville and Eddyville, to some point on the Mississippi river, shall be completed, all will have been done on her part which is due to the interests of her own citizens and to her sister States.

The Board have reviewed the history of the past to show, that the great interests of Kentucky have been extensively promoted by the construction of a system of artificial roads, in furnishing facilities for speedy travel and transportation, by means of which our agricultural staples can now find access to market during seasons of the year when, previous to their completion, those facilities did not exist. But whatever may have been the salutary influence of the improvements which have been made upon the public welfare, it is to the future that our most fondly cherished hopes are directed: and the Board most respectfully solicit the Legislative indulgence while they submit a few observations as to the benefits which may be expected to flow from the system of slackwater navigation which it was the pleasure of previous Legislatures to sanction and adopt. They do so with the less constraint at the present moment, because a crisis has arisen in the monetary affairs of the United States and of Europe, which threatens to disturb the policy that has been adopted and check the progress of the system before an opportunity has been afforded to test the advantages of its practical operations.

If any arguments were wanting, in addition to those which swayed the deliberations of successive Legislatures, in support of the policy of improving the navigation of our principal rivers, and of rousing into action those immense resources which now are imbedded in our mountains, useless and unproductive, it would seem to the Board that they are furnished in the occurrence of the very crisis which we are now experiencing. With such turnpike roads as we now have completed and in progress, if our fellow citizens could avail themselves of more than 800 miles of artificial navigation, penetrating portions of the State hitherto inaccessible; abounding in all the materials which constitute the wealth of a community; paying no tribute ourselves, and making other States tributary to us; supplying the demands of our home markets; creating a trade, the balance of which would always be in our favor, and retaining within our own borders that heavy amount of the circulating medium which now goes into the pockets of producers of our sister States; it might safely be alledged, that the great inter-

ests of Kentucky would be but slightly affected by the pressures and embarrassments of other communities. We would be an independent people. The sources of our prosperity would then consist in the development of our energies, untrammelled by the policy of any other government but our own; and the labor of our fellow citizens would find a sure reward, because it would alone be employed in the production of the necessaries and comforts of life.

The slightest glance at the map of Kentucky, and at her geographical position, in reference to her sister States, must satisfy the mind of any candid observer, that if the system now in progress of opening the navigation of our principal rivers is a practicable system, nothing can be more important to her future welfare and aggrandizement than that it should be prosecuted to completion. What is her position in a commercial point of view? She has a greater extent of navigable water coast than other State of the confederacy—furnishing facilities for the most profitable intercourse with the markets of the Union. Extending from the Virginia line to its confluence with the Mississippi, the Ohio river washes the whole extent of her northern boundary for a distance of more than seven hundred miles. Her soil, fruitful to a proverb, abounds with agricultural staples, and her capacity for mineral productions is unbounded. She contains within her limits—the Board borrow the statement of a distinguished member of the Kentucky legislature*—ten millions of acres of coal lands, more than is contained in the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Her coal is invariably represented to be of a highly superior quality—adapted both for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Her iron region is co-extensive with the coal formation: and, it is stated by the same intelligent gentleman, himself a manufacturer of iron, that, with the exception of Pennsylvania, more iron is now manufactured in Kentucky than in any other American State.

The sources of her lumber trade are comparatively untouched. Their full extent is unknown.

The Board are enabled to state, from a satisfactory personal examination, that the valley of the Goose creek furnishes salt water in sufficient abundance, and of the first quality, to supply the States of the west and southwest with the indispensable article of salt, scarcely a bushel of which finds its way to the Ohio river.

It is to be regretted that the means do not exist to enable the Board to determine with accuracy the value of the agricultural products of the State, or of our annual exportations, arising from all sources. Fifteen millions of dollars may be safely assumed as the minimum value. What probable addition would be made to that sum, if the mineral and other resources of our mountains and our valleys were even partially developed; if the navigation of our principal rivers were opened, and a safe and certain transportation were effected, it is difficult to reduce to certainty. Suppose it to be \$6,000,000, annually, the aggregate amount of our exportations would then be equal to \$21,000,000.

The amount the people of Kentucky now pay to other States, for coal and lumber, for the products of manufacturing industry, and for the raw material of such as we could manufacture ourselves, must amount to several millions more.

Now, the questions are, can Kentucky, by any policy which her Legis-

* Mr. Trimble's Report on the Iron and Coal trade of Kentucky.

lature has adopted, or may adopt, increase to the extent spoken of, the amount of her exportations, and at the same time add proportionably to the existing sources of her labor and capital? and can she save the heavy sum which now goes annually from the pockets of her people to increase the revenues of other States, and the wealth of their citizens? In a word, can we stimulate the labor of our citizens, and increase the quantum of our own productions, by ceasing to encourage the labor and industry of the people of other States?

The Board propose, very respectfully, to show, that all this can be done, and certainly will be done, whenever the works on our principal rivers which have been commenced shall be completed, and a connection is formed with those navigable thoroughfares and the various turnpike roads of the State.

The Board has already alluded to the extent of navigable water coast which the Ohio river furnishes to Kentucky.

It is a most important fact, in view of the advantages of an internal commerce, that all our great rivers, the Licking, the Kentucky, the Cumberland, the Barren and Green, rise and terminate within our own limits.

The Green and Barren rivers either penetrate or border upon fifteen counties of the State, containing taxable property to the amount of \$32,906,302, and paying an amount of annual revenue, equal to \$32,906 30. Seven counties are tributary to the Cumberland, above the Tennessee line; their taxable property equal to \$5,981,020, and paying, \$5,981 04 of revenue, annually. Stretching along a distance of more than 300 miles from the mountains to the Ohio, through the central portion of the State, the Kentucky river would furnish facilities of commercial intercourse to 25 counties, including Jefferson and the City of Louisville, containing an amount of taxable property of \$129,245,735, and paying into the Treasury \$129,245 94 of revenue. The Licking river, taking its rise also in the Cumberland mountains, runs through another important region, embracing 10 counties, containing taxable property equal to \$40,575,484, and paying \$40,575 47 of revenue. The great Sandy river washes the eastern boundary of the State, and furnishes an outlet to the commerce of 4 counties, containing taxable property amounting, in value, to \$2,559,148, and paying a revenue of \$2,559 65. The navigation of the tributaries of these streams, many of which are now useful as channels of exportation, would of course be facilitated and aided by the improvements of the main rivers, and may fairly be taken into the estimate of the advantages which those improvements would confer.

Thus it is seen, that the exports of 61 counties in this Commonwealth, containing an amount of taxable property equal to \$211,267,889; paying into the State Treasury an annual amount of \$211,267 80 of revenue, with the facilities of conveyance which the improved navigation of those several rivers would ensure to the community, could with certainty and safety at any season of the year, be poured into that great Western thoroughfare, the Ohio river. Arriving there, the Kentucky exporter would have a selection of markets; the Ohio and Mississippi would take him to New Orleans or St. Louis; the public works of Ohio and Indiana would conduct him to the Lakes, and thence to New York; or he might ascend the Ohio to Pittsburgh, and find a market for his productions in the Atlantic ports.

The history of public improvements in Europe and in the United States

establishes the fact, that in proportion as the facilities of conveyance to market, by land or water, are increased, in the same, if not in a greater proportion, are the productions of human industry multiplied. The cause is obvious. The farmer, who has no market for his surplus products, has no inducement to increase those products beyond a comfortable subsistence for his family. The artisan in a country village, who has no means of disposing of the fruits of his labor beyond the limits of his neighborhood, exerts his industry no farther than is necessary to supply the demands upon that industry. Create for them markets, where their labor will find a reward, where all that they produce beyond what is indispensable for domestic consumption and sale will bring them value, and the motive is at once presented, in the irresistible promptings of self-interest, to increase their earnings, and at the same time their wealth. No man prefers to labor gratuitously. It is his interest alone that stimulates his industry. The wealth of a nation consists in the quantity of its productive labor; and that nation is the wealthiest, whose aggregate means and resources find the most active and universal employment, and which calls forth, to the greatest extent, and for the most useful purposes, the energies, both of mind and body, of its people. The principle may be illustrated by a reference to facts within the knowledge of every citizen of Kentucky, who has watched, with any degree of solicitude, the progress of our system of improvements. In the mountains, from whence our principal rivers derive their origin, and in the respective regions of country through which they flow, exhaustless resources are known to exist, idle and unproductive, requiring only the means of access to market, to supply the wants, to increase the comforts, to employ the industry, and to add millions to the wealth of the citizens of the State. Of what avail are they, the Board would most respectfully enquire, either to the inhabitants of the soil where those resources abound, or to the Commonwealth, if they are destined to remain idle and unproductive forever? Unlock those resources—overcome the impediments which Nature has thrown in the way of their transmission to market—and what will be the consequence? They will find a market; their development will furnish employment to labor; that labor will find subsistence and reward; to produce that subsistence additional labor will be employed—the neighboring soil must be cultivated, and regions now uninhabited will be filled up with an industrious population. Do the benefits of such a policy end with this enumeration of them? No. Lands now waste and worthless, will become valuable, because they will be profitable; with the enhanced value of those lands and the productive industry of those who cultivate them, the revenues of the Commonwealth will be increased; a commerce will spring up, heretofore unknown—distant parts of the community will be brought into neighborhood—sectional jealousies will be removed, and they will be bound together by the ties of a mutual intercourse and a common interest. But other benefits still will follow. The wants of thousands of the consumers of the State, which are now supplied by other States, will be furnished with cheaper and better commodities by the citizens of our own—that large amount of the circulating medium annually expended for the purchase of foreign articles of consumption would be kept at home, and usefully employed among ourselves; from the superior rapidity of our mode of transportation on our rivers, as well as its cheapness, our coal, our iron, our salt, our lumber, the commerce in which is now comparatively nominal, would find their way into other markets be-

sides our own, and in this manner we would be exactors of tribute from neighboring States; and unless the laws of trade which regulate the intercourse of every community shall lose their force, the labor thus employed profitably at home, would be indemnified by constantly increasing acquisitions, and the capital thus saved by supplying our own markets with our own productions, would find access into the regions from whence they come, to undergo the powerfully accumulating but certain process of reproduction.

New sources of manufacturing industry would be furnished to portions of the State now languishing for the want of it, the benefits of which can be estimated by the extent of the water power upon our rivers. Capitalists would find it their interest to invest their capital in manufacturing establishments—the production of the staple articles of our agriculture would increase with the demand for them, and demands would be created for the production of articles not now classed among our prominent staples. The consequence of all this increased prosperity, and the great additional employments which would be furnished to the industrious classes of the State would be, that the tide of emigration would be, to a great degree, checked, encouragements would be afforded to our population to remain among us, and our political strength would sooner reach its maturity.

These are some of the advantages which would follow the completion of our system of improvements, as the people are to be affected in the acquisition of individual wealth. The advantages to the Commonwealth would be no less permanent and conspicuous. In the last annual report, the Board had the honor to present some estimates to the General Assembly, bearing on the probable profits of our slackwater navigation. To that they now respectfully refer. If those estimates are not delusive, and the Board believed then, as they believe now, that they are founded on data sufficiently satisfactory to justify the conclusions at which they arrived, the “profits arising from them, will pay the annual interest on the debt created for their construction; and in progress of a few years, will so far increase as to constitute an annual fund sufficient to pay the principal when the debts become due.”

To show that the foregoing are not idle and fanciful speculations, the Board would only advert to the experience of every community where improvements of the like kind have been made, either for facilitating the means of conveyance to market, and for creating facilities where none existed before.

A distinguished writer on the Commercial Power of Great Britain,* thus speaks of the influence of the Public Works in England, on the prosperity of that Kingdom: “It was under the administration of Lord Chatham, in “in the very midst of the seven years’ war, that we behold the commencement of all those great internal works, useful to commerce, which are now “the admiration of every foreigner. Up to 1756, England had not a single “line of artificial navigation; she possessed, for communication by land, “only a small number of roads, injudiciously cut, and ill kept up. Of a sudden, an individual conceives the idea to profit by the general impulsion “which industry had received, by cutting a canal to carry to Manchester “the product of his mines. Shortly afterwards a town which thrives, and “of which the exuberant wealth seeks every where productive outlets—

“Liverpool—aspires to still higher designs; she is the first to form and to realize the project of opening a navigable channel between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. Other channels, even more extended, are established by degrees: thus, within the short space of half a century, a double row of canals is formed, both for great and small navigation, for the purpose of uniting together opposite seas; basins separated by numberless chains of hills and mountains; opulent ports; industrious towns; fertile plains; and inexhaustible mines; and this presents a developement of more than one thousand leagues in length, upon a portion of territory not equal to one fourth of France.”

“These works which thus procure to commerce a new prosperity, had at the same time the advantage of adding to the value of landed property. To those territorial possessions which all human knowledge never will be able to extend beyond the boundaries which nature has given to them, it adds the possessions of industry, unlimited in their variety, their greatness, and their wealth, like the genius from which they sprung. Thus, during the short interval of sixty years, commercial industry has created a property inseparable from the soil, to the extent of \$500,000,000 upon roads, of a *milliard* upon rivers and canals, and of another *milliard* upon maritime ports and sea coasts.”*

The celebrated Robert Fulton, in a letter to Mr. Gallatin, written in 1807, in reference to the effects of roads and canals on raising the value of the public lands, and thereby augmenting the revenue, remarks: “In all cases, where canals shall pass through the lands of the United States, and upon a cheap communication to a good market, such lands will rise in value for 20 miles on each side of the canal. The farmer, who will reside 20 miles from the canal, can, in one day, carry a load of produce to its borders. And were the lands 600 miles from one of our sea port towns, his barrel of flour, in weight 200 lbs, could be carried that distance for 60 cents, the price which is now paid to carry a barrel 50 miles on the Lancaster turnpike. Consequently, as relates to cheapness of carriage, and easy access to market, the new lands which lie 600 miles from the sea ports, would be of equal value with lands of equal fertility, which lie 50 miles from the sea ports.

“But not to insist on their being of so great value, until population is as great, it is evident that they must rise in value, in a three or four fold degree. Every lineal mile of canal, would accommodate 25,600 acres. The lands sold by the United States in 1806, averaged about \$2,00 an acre; and certainly every acre accommodated with a canal, would produce \$6,00. Thus, only 20 miles of canal, each year, running through national lands, would raise the value of 512,000 acres, at least \$4,00 an acre; giving \$2,048,000 to the Treasury, a sum sufficient to make 136 miles of canal. Had an individual such property, and funds to construct canals to its centre, he would certainly do it for his own interest. The nation has the property, and the nation possesses ample funds for such undertakings.”

Mr. Gallatin himself, then the Secretary of the Treasury, and a member of Mr. Jefferson’s cabinet, uses the following language in a report made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the U. States, March 2, 1807:

“The general utility of artificial roads and canals, is at this time so universally admitted, as hardly to require any additional proofs. It is suffi-

* M. Dupin’s estimates are, of course, given in francs.

ciently evident, that whenever the annual expense of transportation on a certain route in its natural state exceeds the interest on the capital employed in improving the communication, and the annual expense of transportation (exclusively of the tolls) by the improved route, the difference is an annual additional income to the nation. Nor does in that case, the general result vary, although the tolls may not have been fixed at a rate sufficient to pay to the undertakers, the interest on the capital laid out.—They, indeed, when that happens, lose; but the community is nevertheless benefitted by the undertaking. The general gain is not confined to the difference between the expenses of the transportation of those articles which had, formerly, been conveyed by that route, but many which were brought to market by other channels will then find a new and more advantageous direction; and those which, on account of their distance or weight, could not be transported in any manner whatever, will acquire a value, and become a clear addition to the national wealth.”

In an elaborate article published in one of the ablest periodical publications in the United States,* on the coal trade of Pennsylvania, notice is thus taken of the effects of the improvements of that great State, on the interests of the particular regions where those improvements have been made: “We visited recently the anthracite coal mines in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania. The spectacle of enterprise, industry, and prosperity, which we there beheld, was most imposing to the eye, and most instructive to the mind. In the heart of a wild broken territory, amid the sharp ridges of the Alleghanies, intersected by the hundred rivers and streamlets which swell the tides of the Delaware and Susquehanna, in what was but a few years ago one of the most desert regions of the United States, are found a numerous and fixed population, with all the appliances of refined life, and a multitude of improvements, in railroads, canals, and other works, of which the most advanced people in America, or even in Europe, might justly be proud. A new world seemed to have sprung up in the wilderness as if by enchantment. Smiling villages were spread out in peace and abundance, beneath overshadowing peaks, and beside mountain tops reaching up their bleak summits to the sky. The dwellings of cultivated competency, and ware-houses stored with merchandize, stood on the very edge of the old primeval forests of the continent. There was the centre of a vast business, which had all at once vivified the surrounding country, converted the wildest waste into the theatre of active life, given a fresh stimulus to individual enterprise, created an inexhaustible source of wealth to the State in which it lay, and opened a new commerce and a new bond of fraternity to the whole Union.”

In his message to the Legislature of New York, on 4th January, 1820, Dewitt Clinton presents the following persuasive inducements to the prosecution of the great works of internal communication, of which he was the projector: “The reciprocal dependence of the great departments of productive industry, is a wise dispensation of Providence to extend the sphere of human usefulness, to animate and multiply the motives for activity, and to cement the fabric of human society. The successful progress of the important channels of communication now opening in the State, will have a benign influence, not only in producing facility and cheapness of trans-

* North American Review, January, 1836.

"portation for the proceeds of labor, but also in creating markets for their consumption. Already do we perceive the establishment of villages on the borders of the great canal, and the raw materials of the husbandman, obtained with comparative ease and cheapness by the manufacturer, will be converted into articles of accommodation and comfort. This, in time, will establish, on a solid foundation, an important interest, which will use the fruits of agriculture, as well in the fabrication of commodities, as in the sustenance of human life. And thus, by the reciprocal action of benign influences, the great departments of productive labor will harmoniously co-operate in creating individual and national opulence."

"The improvement of natural, and the prosecution of artificial navigation ought not, however, to divert your attention from the establishment of roads and bridges, so much demanded by the wants of new settlements, the convenience of all descriptions of people and the primary interests of society. Every judicious improvement of this nature increases the value of land, enhances the price of commodities, and augments the public wealth."

After the preceding view of the progress of our works of internal improvement, and of their influence on the permanent prosperity of individuals and the State, it is the duty of the Board to subjoin a few observations on their cost to the Commonwealth.

The whole estimated cost of the slackwater navigation, now projected, will amount, according to estimates founded on contracts already made for the construction of the works in progress, to the sum of \$5,837,000; and it will consist of 296 miles on Green river, 30 miles on Barren river, 28 miles on Muddy, Kentucky river 257½ miles, and 231 miles on the Licking river—making an aggregate distance of 815½ miles.

The Board venture the opinion, with all confidence, that in no part of the world has such an improvement been made for so small an amount of money. It is less than one half of the annual exportations of the State. It is less than the amount of additional exportations which those improvements themselves will produce in one year after their completion. Its cost as compared with the aggregate value of the taxable property of the Commonwealth, is as \$5,837,000 to \$300,000,000, and as compared with the cost of other works in the United States, is fairly exhibited by the subjoined table:*

	Miles.	Cost.
Lehigh navigation, - - - - -	46	\$1,546,094 96
Former river improvements, - - - - -	-	155,420 80
Railroad to Summit mines, and laterals, - - - - -	16½	59,766 39
Room Run Railroad, - - - - -	8¼	123,000 00
Schuylkill navigation, - - - - -	108	2,966,480 13
West Branch Railroad, - - - - -	15	185,000 00
Lateral roads, connected with the above, - - - - -	10½	31,500 00
Norwegian, or Mount Carbon Railroad, - - - - -	9	95,000 00
Laterals, connected with the above, - - - - -	1½	5,250 00
Mill Creek Railroad, - - - - -	4	15,000 00
Laterals, connected with the above, - - - - -	7	11,700 00
Schuylkill Valley Railroad, - - - - -	10	60,000 00
Laterals, connected with the above, - - - - -	11½	19,200 00
Amounts carried forward, - - - - -	247¼	\$5,273,412 28

Amounts brought forward, - - - - -	2474	\$5,273,412 28
Navigable Feeder of the Union Canal and Dam, - - - - -	21	164,364 38
Pine Grove Railroad, - - - - -	4	20,561 25
Continuation of the same, - - - - -	2½	7,500 00
Lyken's Valley Railroad, - - - - -	16	90,000 00
Little Schuylkill, or Tamaqua, Single, Double, and Treble tracks, - - - - -	26¾	225,557 11
Delaware Division of Pennsylvania Canal, - - - - -	60	1,430,211 85
Total.	<u>377</u>	<u>\$7,211,666 07</u>

This work brought into market 100,000 acres of land, estimated at \$40, \$4,000,000. The above 377 miles, cost \$19,128 93 cents per mile.

It remains for the wisdom of the Legislative councils to determine whether a system involving such great and benificent results to ourselves and our posterity shall still continue to receive, as it has heretofore received, the most favorable encouragement. To doubt that the people of Kentucky will cordially co-operate in the prosecution of the measures necessary to the completion of it, is to question their intelligence to comprehend, and their public spirit to support, great measures of public policy, on the accomplishment of which their comforts, their happiness and their glory depend.

The Board refer to the Report of the Chief Engineer for specific details of the operations of the several road companies during the year 1839.—They have been necessarily retarded, owing to the embarrassed condition of the Internal Improvement Fund.

J. T. MOREHEAD, *President*.
SAM. DAVIESS,
THOMAS METCALFE.

A TABULAR STATEMENT exhibiting the counties interested in the improvement of the rivers, *Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Sandy*; together with the total valuation of property and revenue paid in each.

KENTUCKY RIVER.

COUNTIES.	Total valuation of property.	Revenue Paid.
Anderson, - - - - -	1,133,138 00	1,133 14
Breathitt, - - - - -	239,818 00	239 82
Clay, - - - - -	677,361 00	677 36
Clarke, - - - - -	6,967,637 00	6,967 64
Estill, - - - - -	1,117,027 00	1,117 03
Fayette, - - - - -	18,399,621 00	18,399 62
Franklin, - - - - -	4,090,912 00	4,090 91
Garrard, - - - - -	3,931,093 00	3,931 09
Henry, - - - - -	5,347,058 00	5,347 06
Jessamine, - - - - -	5,409,478 00	5,409 49
Lincoln, - - - - -	5,013,188 00	5,013 19
Montgomery, (half,) - - - - -	2,489,472 00	2,489 47
Madison, - - - - -	8,289,785 00	8,289 78
Mercer, - - - - -	7,503,039 00	7,503 04
Owen, - - - - -	3,022,739 00	3,022 74
Carroll, - - - - -	1,384,278 00	1,384 28
Perry, - - - - -	231,324 00	231 32
Shelby, - - - - -	10,326,438 00	10,326 44
Scott, - - - - -	6,704,968 00	6,704 97
Woodford, - - - - -	7,662,559 00	7,662 56
Gallatin, - - - - -	1,171,293 00	1,171 29
City of Louisville, - - - - -	26,730,587 00	26,730 59
Knox, - - - - -	796,371 00	796 37
Laurel, - - - - -	352,780 00	352 78
Harlan, - - - - -	253,871 00	253 87
	129,245,935 00	129,245 94

LICKING RIVER.

Campbell, - - - - -	3,962,341 00	3,962 34
Bracken, - - - - -	2,006,689 00	2,006 67
Pendleton, - - - - -	1,275,933 00	1,275 93
Harrison, - - - - -	5,218,119 00	5,218 12
Nicholas, - - - - -	3,492,172 00	3,492 17
Fleming, - - - - -	4,364,660 00	4,364 66
Bath, - - - - -	4,148,169 00	4,148 17
Morgan, - - - - -	540,005 00	540 00
Bourbon, - - - - -	13,077,944 00	13,077 94
Montgomery, (half,) - - - - -	2,489,472 00	2,489 47
Totals, - - - - -	40,575,484 00	40,575 48

GREEN RIVER.

COUNTIES.	Total valuation of property.	Revenue paid.
Henderson, - - - - -	5,218,119 00	5,218 12
Daviess, - - - - -	2,784,464 00	2,784 46
Hopkins, - - - - -	1,654,899 00	1,654 90
Muhlenburg, - - - - -	1,424,940 00	1,424 94
Ohio, - - - - -	1,075,976 00	1,075 98
Butler, - - - - -	525,736 00	525 74
Logan, - - - - -	4,963,231 00	4,963 33
Warren, - - - - -	4,021,462 00	4,021 46
Edmonson, - - - - -	508,404 00	508 40
Hart, - - - - -	1,137,671 00	1,137 67
Barren, - - - - -	3,615,247 00	3,615 25
Green, - - - - -	3,246,306 00	3,246 31
Adair, - - - - -	1,375,147 00	1,375 15
Casey, - - - - -	754,901 00	754 90
Grayson, - - - - -	599,686 00	599 69
Totals, - - - - -	32,906,302 00	32,906 30

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

Whitley, - - - - -	408,100 00	408 10
Pulaski, - - - - -	1,275,933 00	1,275 93
Wayne, - - - - -	1,315,775 00	1,315 78
Russell, - - - - -	562,845 00	562 85
Cumberland, - - - - -	1,077,188 00	1,077 19
Monroe, - - - - -	777,406 00	777 41
Rockcastle, - - - - -	563,775 00	563 78
Total, - - - - -	5,981,020 00	5,981 04

SANDY RIVER.

Greenup, - - - - -	7,147,941 00	1,147 94
Lawrence, - - - - -	381,303 00	381 30
Floyd, - - - - -	716,769 00	716 77
Pike, - - - - -	313,135 00	313 14
Total, - - - - -	2,559,148 00	2,559 15

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Expenditures of the Board from the 11th of October, 1838, to 20th December, 1839, inclusive.

1838

October 12, To Richmond and Lexington road,	- -	\$2,059 00
October 12, To Mountsterling and Maysville road,	- -	4,319 00
October 12, To Board Internal Improvement of Lincoln county,	- - - - -	2,560 00
October 15, To G. R. Eichbaum, Assistant Engineer, 3d quarter salary,	- - - - -	325 00
October 15, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 5,	- -	506 10
October 16, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	- -	750 00
October 16, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, (July estimate,)	- - - - -	750 00
October 17, To Muldrow hill, (Sanders and Singleton,)	- -	150 00
October 17, To Muldrow hill, (Sanders and Singleton,)	- -	350 00
October 17, To Mountsterling and Maysville road,	- -	9,302 00
October 20, To Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern road,	- -	2,250 00
October 25, To Board Internal Improvement Mercer county,	- -	292 00
October 25, To survey of Big Sandy river, by N. B. Buford,	- -	898 93
October 25, To survey of Pikeville and Sounding Gap road, by N. B. Buford,	- - - - -	110 00
October 25, To survey of Mountsterling and Virginia line road, by N. B. Buford,	- - - - -	63 00
October 25, To Licking river navigation,	- - -	259 53
October 25, To Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road,	- -	681 00
October 25, To Maysville and Bracken road,	- -	3,000 00
October 26, To T McLaughlin, Superintendent lock No. 3, four month's salary, to 31st instant,	- - - - -	240 00
October 26, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2,	- -	653 00
October 26, To Bardstown and Green river road,	- -	10,692 00
November 1, To Kentucky river navigation, locks Nos. 2. & 3,	- -	7,550 00
November 2, To Kentucky river navigation, locks Nos. 1 & 5,	- -	6,300 00
November 3, To Louisville and Elizabethtown road, (Hardin county,)	- - - - -	13,800 00
November 5, To Bowlinggreen and Tennessee line road,	- -	1,750 00
November 5, To Geo. Stealey, Superintendent lock No. 1, three months' salary, to 31st ult.,	- - - - -	180 00
November 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4,	- -	3,050 00
November 13, To Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,	- - - - -	5,560 00
November 14, To W. B. Foster, jr., Resident Engineer, 3d quarter salary,	- - - - -	625 00
November 14, To C. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 3d quarter salary,	- - - - -	200 00
November 14, To Smith's Shoals, on Cumberland river,	- -	3,199 69
App. to H. R. J.	27	

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November 17, To Licking river navigation, (to remove obstructions from mouth,) - - - - -	\$ 5,383 47
November 17, To Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road, - - -	838 00
November 17, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, - - -	1,655 28
November 17, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, - - -	987 65
November 17, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, - - -	650 77
November 17, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3, - - -	1,061 33
November 20, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, - - -	1,600 00
November 20, To Board Internal Improvement Franklin county, (Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville,) - - -	850 00
November 20, To Pikeville and Sounding Gap road, - - -	2,000 00
November 20, To Mountsterling and Virginia line road, - - -	5,164 00
November 21, To Board of Internal Improvement for Scott county, - - - - -	1,161 00
November 21, To J. S. Evans, superintendent lock No. 2, Kentucky river navigation, salary, 2 m'ths to 30th inst., - - -	120 00
November 22, To Green River Commissioners, - - -	12,000 00
November 23, To Licking river navigation, land at No. 1, - - -	400 00
November 29, To Louisville and mouth of Salt river road, (Jefferson county,) - - - - -	1,480 00
November 30, To Th. McLaughlin, Superintendent lock No. 3, salary to date, - - - - -	60 00
November 30, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, - - -	1,800 00
November 30, To Glasgow and Scottsville road, - - -	890 00
December 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3, - - -	3,050 00
December 3, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2, - - -	2,160 00
December 3, To Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road, - - -	1,360 00
December 4, To Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern road, - - -	3,956 00
December 4, To Bardstown and Green river road, - - -	5,938 00
December 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, - - -	3,320 00
December 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, - - -	2,000 00
December 5, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, - - -	1,027 11
December 5, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, - - -	790 57
December 5, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3, - - -	405 82
December 5, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, - - -	734 86
December 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, part of retained per centage, - - - - -	1,262 00
December 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, part of retained per centage, - - - - -	650 00
December 8, To Glasgow and Scottsville road, - - -	10,432 00
December 8, To Muldrow hill, (Sanders and Singleton,) - - -	1,000 00
December 8, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c.) - - -	500 00
December 13, To Board of Internal Improvement Mercer county, - - - - -	1,000 00
December 15, To Board Internal Improvement Scott county, - - -	1,600 00
December 18, To Owingsville and Big Sandy road, - - -	8,000 00
December 18, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, - - -	1,450 00
December 18, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, part of retained per centage. - - - - -	231 00

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December 19, To A. Snyder, Resident Engineer, 4th quarter salary,	\$ 625 00
December 19, To Green River Commissioners,	12,000 00
December 20, To Covington and Georgetown road,	500 00
December 20, To Licking river navigation, land at lock No. 3,	333 33
December 20, To Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,	5,500 00
December 20, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, portion of retained per centage,	549 32
December 20, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, portion of retained per centage,	357 45
December 20, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, portion of retained per centage,	244 79
December 25, To J. S. Evans, Superintendent, salary to 31st instant,	60 00
December 25, To S. H. Moon, Superintendent, salary to 31st instant,	120 00
December 27, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2,	2,200 00
December 27, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2, portion of retained per centage,	500 00
December 28, To D. Mitchell, jr. 4th quarter salary,	300 00
December 28, To W. B. Foster, jr., Resident Engineer, cash, reconnoissance of Rough, Nolin, Caney and Bear creek, and Pond and Muddy rivers, &c. &c.	249 60
December 31, To S. Welch, chief Engineer, 4th qr. salary,	1000 00
December 31, To C. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 4th quarter salary,	200 00
December 31, To Austin P. Cox, 4th quarter salary,	250 00
December 31, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3,	1,050 00
December 31, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3, portion retained per centage,	1,208 00

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January 1, To Louisville and Elizabethtown, (Hardin c'ty,)	450 00
January 1, To Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern,	588 00
January 1, To N. B. Buford, Resident Engineer, 4th quarter salary,	625 00
January 1, To Bowlinggreen and Tennessee line road,	3,334 00
January 1, To M. R. Stealey, Resident Engineer, 4th quarter salary,	750 00
January 2, To hydraulic lime, (at Tarascon's mill,)	1,782 30
January 2, To Versailles and Anderson county road,	950 00
January 2, To Geo. R. Eichbaum, Assistant Engineer, 4th quarter salary,	325 00
January 5, To Muldrow hill, (Sanders and Singleton,)	1,626 75
January 5, To H. J. Eastin, Resident Engineer, 4th quarter salary,	400 00
January 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4,	1,700 00
January 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5,	800 00
January 7, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1,	824 69

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January 7, To Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern road,	-	\$ 13,580 00
January 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	-	550 00
January 7, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c.)	-	250 00
January 9, To Bardstown and Green river road,	-	8,856 00
January 9, To Board Internal Improvement Franklin county, (Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville road),	-	200 00
January 10, To Kentucky river navigation, M. Skelton, salary from 30th June to 31st December, Superintendent,	-	360 00
January 10, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4,	-	350 00
January 10, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3,	-	778 20
January 10, To Bowlinggreen and Tennessee line road,	-	5,615 00
January 11, To Board Internal Improvement Lincoln county,	-	4,719 00
January 17, To Kentucky river navigation, S. H. Moon, Superintendent, salary to 31st ult.,	-	60 00
January 17, To M. V. Thompson, services to Dec. 13, (member of Board,) - - - - -	-	235 13
January 17, To J. R. Skiles, services to Dec. 24, (member of Board,) - - - - -	-	334 00
January 18, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	-	850 00
January 24, To Danville, Lancaster, and Nicholasville road,	-	12,473 00
January 25, To Board Internal Improvement Mercer county,	-	1,000 00
January 28, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, Superintendent, salary to 31st instant,	-	60 00
January 29, To D. R. Murray and others, Commissioners of Breckinridge county, - - - - -	-	3,000 00
January 31, To hydraulic line establishment, - - -	-	2,000 00
January 31, To Mountsterling and Maysville road, - -	-	7,000 00
February 1, To Kentucky river navigation, S. H. Moon, Superintendent, salary to 31st ult., - - - - -	-	60 00
February 1, To Kentucky river navigation, Th. McLaughlin, Superintendent, salary to 31st ult., - - - - -	-	120 00
February 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	-	960 00
February 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2,	-	1,250 00
February 1, To general expenses, Brown & Hodges, for printing, - - - - -	-	402 79
February 1, To general expenses, A. C. Keenon, binding, pressing, stitching, &c. &c., - - - - -	-	77 75
February 1, To general expenses, W. M. Todd, for stationery, - - - - -	-	243 73
February 1, To South Fork Kentucky river, and Goose creek,	-	2,176 63
February 1, To Winchester and Lexington road, - -	-	455 00
February 4, To Tradewater, expense of reconnoissance by Eichbaum, - - - - -	-	100 00
February 4, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c.)	-	191 32
February 4, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3,	-	730 00
February 4, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4,	-	760 00
February 4, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5,	-	1,230 00
February 6, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1,	-	778 96
February 6, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2,	-	621 57
February 6, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3,	-	621 46

1839

February 7, To Board Internal Improvement Mercer county,	\$ 2,000 00
February 8, To Bardstown and Springfield road, - -	3,100 00
February 8, To Bardstown and Louisville road, - -	2,000 00
February 8, To Owingsville and Big Sandy road, - -	7,800 00
February 8, To Versailles and Anderson county line road, -	1,460 00
February 8, To Richmond and Lexington road, - -	2,507 00
February 9, To Muldrow hill, (Sanders and Singleton,) -	2,000 00
February 9, To M. V. Thomson, (member, services to date,) -	73 25
February 9, To W. R. Griffith, Commissioner of Daviess county, - - - - -	1,250 00
February 13, To Green river Commissioners, - - - - -	8,000 00
February 13, To Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road, -	3,630 00
February 15, To G. Blackwell, (Commmissioner of Union county,) - - - - -	1,000 00
February, 15, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	450 00
February 15, To Board Internal Improvement Scott county, -	600 00
February 15, To general expenses, grate, &c. from G. W. Gwin & Co., - - - - -	31 43
February 18, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c.) -	948 68
February 18, To Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern road, -	10,264 00
February 18, To Glasgow and Scottsville road, - -	2,130 00
February 18, To general expenses, engineering instruments, stationery, surveys, &c. &c. - - - - -	1,001 42
February 23, To W. B. Foster, jr., Resident Engineer, 4th quarter salary, - - - - -	625 00
February 23, To general expenses, survey of Little river and Green river, (upper,) - - - - -	121 58
February 23, To general expenses, Samuel Daviess, (member, services to date,) - - - - -	430 47
February 23, To general expenses, J. R. Skiles, (member, services in part,) - - - - -	274 00
February 23, To Kentucky river, fish dams, &c.—(see act of 1839, - - - - -	100 00
February 23, To Green river Commissioners, - - - - -	12,000 00
February 23, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, salary to 28th inst. - - - - -	60 00
March 1, To Maysville and Bracken road, - - - - -	3,875 00
March 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	1,230 00
March 1, To S. H. Moon, Superintendent, salary to 28th ult. -	60 00
March 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, portion retained per centage, - - - - -	500 00
March 5, To Kentcnky river navigation, lock No. 5, - -	1,440 00
March 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, - -	540 00
March 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3, - -	900 00
March 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2. - -	1,000 00
March 14, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, - -	827 00
March 14, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, - -	466 00
March 14, To Louisville and mouth Salt river road, (Jefferson county,) - - - - -	1,364 00
March 15, To general expenses, table, double writing desk, &c. &c., C. Hutchison, - - - - -	258 50

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March 15, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2, part of retained per centage,	\$ 1,500 00
March 15, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, part of retained per centage,	1,500 00
March 15, To Muldrow hill, (Sanders and Singleton,)	1,000 00
March 15, To Green river Commissioners, freight on 1,200 barrels of lime,	600 00
March 15, To hydraulic lime establishment,	5,000 00
March 15, To Kentucky river navigation, T. McLaughlin, Superintendent, salary to 31st inst.,	120 00
March 15, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, Superintendent, salary to 31st inst.,	60 00
March 15, To general expenses, J. M. Bullock, agent to sell bonds,	1,000 00
March 18, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	750 00
March 18, To Kentucky river navigation, Geo. Stealey, Superintendent, salary from 31st Oct. to 31st inst.,	300 00
March 20, To general expenses, J. R. Skiles, (member, services to date,)	125 00
March 20, To Green River Commissioners,	10,000 00
March 20, To Board Internal Improvement of Mercer c'ty,	2,500 00
March 25, To J. T. Morehead, agent to sell bonds in 1837, (by order of Gov. Clark,)	700 00
March 25, To C. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 1st quarter salary,	200 00
March 25, To Bardstown and Green river road,	10,334 00
March 35, To Glasgow and Scottsville road,	1,700 00
April 1, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3,	2,000 00
April 1, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 2,598 barrels lime,	1,623 75
April 1, To N. B. Buford, Resident Engineer, 1st quarter salary,	625 00
April 1, W. B. Foster, jr., Resident Engineer, 1st quarter salary,	625 00
April 1, To Antes Snyder, Resident Engineer, 1st quarter salary,	625 00
April 1, To G. R. Eichbaum, Assistant Engineer, 1st quarter salary,	325 00
April 1, To Austin P. Cox, Secretary, 1st quarter salary,	250 00
April 1, To D. Meriwether for A. Wickersham, (see act of 1839,)	625 00
April 1, To S. Welch, Chief Engineer, 1st quarter salary,	1,000 00
April 3, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2,	1,300 00
April 3, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	1,000 00
April 3, To Kentucky river navigation, S. H. Moon, Superintendent, salary to 31st ult.	60 00
April 3, To Kentucky river navigation, M. Skelton, Superintendent, salary to 31st ult.	180 00
April 3, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4,	2,010 00
April 3, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5,	1,690 00
April 3, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3,	1,500 00

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April 10, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead &c.)	- -	\$ 3,030 00
April 11, To H. J. Eastin, Resident Engineer, salary 1st quarter,	- - - - -	400 00
April 11, To general expenses, theodolite and chain,	- -	266. 00
April 11, To general expenses, reconnoissance of road from Greensburg to Tennessee line,	- - - - -	70 75
April 12, To Maysville and Mountsterling road,	- -	1,880 00
April 15, Kentucky navigation, lock No. 1,	- - -	1,680 00
April 15, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3,	- -	2,000 00
April 18, To M. R. Stealey, Resident Engineer one quarter's salary,	- - - - -	750 00
April 18, To Kentucky river navigation, H. Iseminger for bacon and lard, for hands clearing banks,	- - - - -	292 70
April 18, To Kentucky river navigation, H. Moffett, coffee, sugar, &c. for hands clearing banks,	- - - - -	241 89
April 18, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1,	- -	765 00
April 18, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2,	- -	470 00
April 18, To freight on 2,043 barrels lime,	- - -	687 90
April 18, To hydraulic lime establishment,	- - -	6,000 00
April 20, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, superintendent, salary to 30th instant,	- - - - -	60 00
April 23, To Glasgow and Scottsville road,	- - -	6,285 00
April 26, To Lexington, and Harrodsburg and Perryville road,	- - -	2,500 00
April 26, To Louisville and Elizabethtown road, (Hardin county,)	- - - - -	17,000 00
April 26, To Louisville and Elizabethtown road, (Jefferson county,)	- - - - -	1,000 00
April 29, To Green River Commissioneers,	- - -	10,000 00
April 29, To Bowlinggreen and Tennessee line road,	- -	8,300 00
April 29, To Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road,	- -	946 00
May 2, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	- - -	2,776 14
May 4, To Kentucky river navigation, T. McLaughlin, superintendent, salary to 30th ultimo,	- - - - -	60 00
May 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4,	- - -	3,050 00
May 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5,	- - -	1,625 00
May 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3,	- - -	1,795 00
May 9, To Kentucky river navigation lock, No. 2,	- -	2,830 00
May 10, To Kentucky river navigation, S. H. Moon, superintendent, salary to 30th ultimo,	- - - - -	60 00
May 10, To Kentucky river navigation, groceries, boats, &c. outfit for corps clearing banks,	- - - - -	1,101 32
May 15, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	- -	712 86
May 15, To general expenses, Stealey and Taylor's expense to Georgetown to estimate Wickersham's work, (see act, 1839,	- - - - -	6 00
May 15, To Licking river navigation, Lock No. 2,	- -	1,100 00
May 15, To Louisville and Elizabethtown road, Jefferson county,	- - - - -	300 00
May 15, To Maysville and Bracken road,	- - -	2,683 00

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May 15, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead & Co.)	-	\$ 1,600 00
May 18, To Bell's Tavern and Bowlinggreen road,	-	4,000 00
May 23, To Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,	-	3,474 00
May 23, To general expenses, 910 bushels coal, in 1838-'9,	-	172 20
May 24, To Kentucky river navigation, Lock No. 3,	-	2,320 00
May 24, To Kentucky river navigation, Th. McLaughlin, superintendent—salary to 31st instant,	- - -	60 00
May 25, To Elizabethtown and Bell's Tavern road,	- -	3,000 00
May 25, To Kentucky river navigation, Lock No. 2,	- -	2,640 00
May 25, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, superintendent—salary to 31st instant,	- - -	60 00
May 27, To Licking river navigation, Lock No. 5,	-	1,782 50
May 27, To M. R. Stealey, Resident Engineer, salary to 15th instant,	- - -	375 00
May 28, To Licking river navigation, Lock No. 1,	- -	929 00
May 28, To Licking river navigation, Lock No. 2,	- -	448 00
May 28, To Licking river navigation, Lock No. 4,	- -	330 00
May 28, To general expenses—T. S. Page, going to Louisville to settle with Banks,	- - -	30 00
May 28, To general expenses—J. M. Bullock, agent to sell Bonds, balance,	- - -	25 00
June 6, To Green river Commissioners,	- - -	6,000 00
June 6, To Kentucky river navigation freight on 300 barrels lime to No. 4,	- - -	450 00
June 6, To Bardstown and Green river road,	- - -	5,000 00
June 7, To Versailles and Anderson county line road,	- -	1,740 00
June 8, To Austin P. Cox, 2d quarter salary,	- -	250 00
June 10, To A. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Edmondson county,	- - -	460 00
June 11, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, portion retained per centage,	- - -	3,000 00
June 11, To Kentucky river navigation, expense of line of levels, by George Stealey,	- - -	680 28
June 11, To General expenses, by W. M. Todd, for Stationary,	- - -	131 50
June 11, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	- -	2,345 00
June 11, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4,	- -	2,705 00
June 11, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5,	- -	2,510 00
June 11, To Freight on 800 barrels of lime, to No. 2,	- -	500 00
June 11, To Freight on 398 barrels of lime, to No. 4,	- -	484 00
June 17, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1,	- -	231 00
June 22, To Maysville and Mountsterling road,	- -	126 00
June 24, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 247 barrels of lime, to No. 4,	- - -	346 00
June 24, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	- -	1,730 00
June 25, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2,	- -	500 00
June 25, To Licking river navigation, clearing banks,	-	1,000 00
June 25, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead &c.)	-	1,000 00
June 25, To Board of Internal Improvements Mercer county,	-	2,500 00

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June 25, To Board of Internal Improvements Scott county,	1,118 00
June 26, To Green river Commissioners, - - - -	10,000 00
June 26, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, Superintendent, salary to 30th instant, - - - -	60 00
June 27, To Owingsville and Big Sandy road, - - -	5,000 00
June 27, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 750 barrels of lime from 1 to 2, and from 5 to 4, - - -	229 75
July 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, - -	2,130 00
July 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2, - -	5,570 00
July 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3, - -	6,080 00
July 1, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 120 barrels of lime to No. 4, - - - -	160 00
July 1, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, - -	1,760 90
July 1, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, - -	470 00
July 1, To Licking river navigation, J. S. Bush, superintendent, - - - -	250 00
July 2, To Geo. R. Eichbaum, assistant Engineer, fractional quarter salary, - - - -	64 27
July 2, To C. F. Taylor, assistant Engineer, second quarterly salary, - - - -	300 00
July 2, To N. B. Buford, Res't Eng'r, 2d quarter's salary, -	625 00
July 2, To S. Welch, Chief Engineer, 2d quarter's salary, -	1,000 00
July 2, To H. J. Eastin, Res't Eng'r, 2d quarter's salary, -	500 00
July 2, To M. R. Stealey, Resident Engineer, salary to date,	375 00
July 2, To survey of Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road, - - - -	652 67
July 5, To Kentucky river navigation, M. Skelton, superintendent, salary to the 30th instant, - - - -	180 00
July 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, - -	6,830 00
July 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, - -	4,320 00
July 5, To Kentucky river navigation, A. Mathews, superintendent, salary to the 30th ultimo, - - - -	146 00
July 6, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, - -	1,865 00
July 6, To Lexington and Ohio Railroad, - - - -	2,500 00
July 6, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, - -	91 00
July 6, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 143 barrels of lime to No. 4, - - - -	216 12
July 11, To Hydraulic lime establishment, - - - -	2,000 00
July 11, To survey of a portion of Mount Sterling and Virginia road, - - - -	24 37
July 11, To General expense of advertising, &c., per N. B. Buford, - - - -	15 00
July 11, To Licking river navigation, - - - -	759 61
July 11, To Bardstown and Green river road, - - -	10,000 00
July 11, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, - -	1,600 00
July 11, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, - -	2,000 00
July 16, To Licking river navigation, freight on 1891, barrels of lime, - - - -	875 35
July 16, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3, - -	1,700 00
July 16, To Louisville and Lexington road, (Jefferson county)	2,500 00

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July 18, To Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road, -	3,000 00
July 18, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	2,100 00
July 18, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 1600 barrels of lime to No. 2, -	1,000 00
July 18, To Kentucky river navigation, Thomas McLaughlin, Superintendent, salary to 31st instant, -	120 00
July 18, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, Superintendent, salary to 31st instant, -	60 00
July 22, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, -	3,000 00
July 22, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, -	3,000 00
August 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	4,640 00
August 1, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3, -	1,200 00
August 1, To Green river Commissioners, -	6,000 00
August 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2, -	6,140 00
August 1, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3, -	5,065 00
August 3, To Board Internal Improvement Mercer county, -	1,500 00
August 6, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, -	5,550 00
August 6, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, -	4,200 00
August 10, To survey of road from Irvine to mouth of Troublesome, -	448 50
August 10, To C. F. Taylor, general expenses, for stationary, going to Manchester at letting lock, &c. &c., -	52 06
August 16, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c.,) -	3,000 00
August 16, To Green river Commissioners, -	10,000 00
August 16, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, -	1,116 00
August 16, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, -	300 00
August 16, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, -	1,000 00
August 16, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	4,030 00
August 19, To Lexington and Ohio Railroad, -	2,500 00
August 19, To Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road, -	2,400 00
August 20, To Versailles and Anderson county line road, -	250 00
August 24, To General expenses, C. H. Julian, for stationary, -	130 83
August 24, To General expenses, A. C. Keenon, for binding, &c. &c., -	36 65
August 27, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, Superintendent, salary to 31st instant, -	60 00
August 27, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, -	850 00
August 27, To Owingsville and Big Sandy road, -	1,000 00
August 30, To Glasgow and Scottville road, -	2,500 00
August 30, To Elizabethtown and Bell's Tavern road, -	2,500 00
August 30, To Louisville and Elizabethtown road, (Jefferson county,) -	1,000 00
August 30, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, -	1,400 00
August 30, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, -	800 00
August 30, To Licking river navigation, clearing banks, -	1,000 00
August 30, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on lime from No. 2 to No. 3, -	45 85
August 30, To General expenses, Kentucky Penitentiary, for sundries, per bill: Skiff, slide irons for levelling rods, &c., -	74 93
September 6, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	4,930 00

1839

September 6, To Hydraulic lime, manufactured at Tarascon's mills,	991 77
September 6, To Bell's Tavern and Bowlinggreen road,	5,000 00
September 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3,	6,670 00
September 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5,	3,085 00
September 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4,	6,000 00
September 7, To Kentucky river navigation, A. Matthews, Superintendent, salary to 31st ultimo,	120 00
September 7, To Kentucky river navigation, M. Skelton, Superintendent, salary to 31st ultimo,	120 00
September 7, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2,	10,050 00
September 12, To Green river Commissioners,	10,000 00
September 21, To Lexington and Ohio Railroad,	2,500 00
September 21, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4,	950 00
September 21, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1,	1,200 00
September 21, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2,	400 00
September 21, To Licking river navigation, for land at lock No. 6,	1,014 00
September 21, To Logan, Todd and Christian road,	1,000 00
September 21, To N. B. Buford, Resident Engineer, third quarter salary,	625 00
September 21, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 448 barrels lime,	224 00
September 21, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	4,900 00
September 21, To H. J. Eastin, Resident Engineer, third quarter salary,	500 00
September 21, To W. R. McKee, Resident Engineer, salary from 18th September to 12th November,	1,200 00
September 21, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, Superintendent, salary to 30th instant,	60 00
September 25, To Austin P. Cox, Secretary, third quarter salary,	250 00
September 25, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c,)	3,000 00
September 25, To Newmarket and Rolling Fork road,	2,000 00
September 25, To Louisville and Elizabethtown road, (Jefferson county,)	180 00
September 26, To Licking river navigation lock No. 3,	1,600 00
September 26, To Board Internal Improvement, Mercer's ty.,	2,000 00
September 26, To General expenses, Prentice & Weissinger and Macey, to advertising locks to let,	70 00
October 2, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1,	1,200 00
October 2, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2,	2,200 00
October 2, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4,	1,000 00
October 2, To Green river Commissioners,	5,000 00
October 2, To Kentucky river navigation, Thos. McLaughlin, Superintendent, salary to 30th ultimo,	120 00
October 3, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1,	6,650 00
October 3, To S. Welch, Chief Engineer, third quarter salary,	1,000 00
October 15, To Lexington and Ohio Railroad,	2,500 00
October 15, To C. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, third quarter salary,	300 00

1839

October 17, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, -	4,600 00
October 17, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 495 barrels lime, - - - - -	247 50
October 17, To Kentucky river navigation, clearing banks, Section No. 3, by J. H. Smith, - - - - -	2,619 90
October 18, To Licking river navigation, J. S. Bush, Super- intendent, - - - - -	250 00
October 18, To Board Internal Improvement, Mercer c'ty., -	500 00
October 18, To Green River Commissioners, - - - - -	8,000 00
October 22, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2, irons furnished by D. A. Powell, - - - - -	623 01
October 22, To Kentucky river do. lock No. 3, irons furnished by D. A. Powell, - - - - -	623 01
October 22, To Kentucky river do. lock No. 4, irons furnished by D. A. Powell, - - - - -	623 01
October 22, To Kentucky river do. lock No. 5, irons furnished by D. A. Powell, - - - - -	623 01
October 22, To Kentucky river do. N. A. Spears, superinten- dent, salary from 11th September to date, - - - - -	84 00
October 22, To Licking river navigation, freight on lime, -	1,039 75
October 24, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, - - -	2,000 00
October 24, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, - - -	1,000 00
October 24, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3, - - -	2,000 00
October 24, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, - - -	2,300 00
October 24, To Licking river navigation, clearing banks, -	1,000 00
October 24, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, sala- ry to 31st instant, - - - - -	60 00
October 24, To general expenses, postage from 30th Septem- ber, 1836, to 30th September, 1839, - - - - -	209 13
October 24, To general expenses, Brown and Hodges, print- ing blanks, - - - - -	346 62
October 26, To Kentucky Penitentiary, rake, scraper and chairs, - - - - -	72 97
November 2, To Green River Commissioners, - - - - -	8,000 00
November 2, To Glasgow and Scottsville road, - - - - -	1,000 00
November 6, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 3, -	12,176 99
November 6, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	5,100 00
November 8, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 2, -	17,376 99
November 8, To general expenses, Davy, George and James, attendance on Engineer Office from 30th September, 1836, to 30th September, 1839, - - - - -	264 00
November 11, To M. R. Stealey, Resident Engineer, third quarter's salary, - - - - -	750 00
November 20, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, -	2,221 99
November 20, To Kentucky river navigation, clearing banks, section No. 2, by A. G. Cammack, - - - - -	4,654 04
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, -	5,326 99
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, -	2,550 00
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 118 barrels lime, - - - - -	147 50

	Subscriptions or appropriations by the State.	Subscriptions by individuals.	Amount paid by the State, up to and including 10th Oct. 1839.	Amount paid by the State, from 11th Oct. 1839, to 10th Oct. 1839, inclusive.	Total amount paid by the State, up to & including 10th Oct. 1839.	Amount paid by individuals up to 10th Oct. 1839.	Total amount paid by the State and individuals, up to & including 10th Oct. 1839.	Amount paid by the State from 11th Oct. to 20th Dec. 1839.	Total amount paid by the State and individuals, up to and including 20th Dec. 1839.
May-ville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road, - - - - -	213,200	213,200	213,200	-	213,200	213,200	426,400	-	213,200
Muldrow hill road, - - - - -	32,493 88	-	26,367 13	6,125 75	32,493 88	-	32,493 88	-	32,493 88
Franklin county and Crab Orchard road—									
Board Internal Improvement Franklin county, - - - - -	17,064	5,907	16,014	1,050	17,064	5,907	22,971	-	17,064
Board Internal Improvement Anderson county, - - - - -	42,950	26,425	42,950	-	42,950	26,425	69,375	-	12,950
Board Internal Improvement Mercer county, - - - - -	79,400	60,950	54,508	12,792	67,300	52,300	119,600	2,500	69,800
Board Internal Improvement Lincoln county, - - - - -	57,850	57,850	42,820	7,279	50,099	50,099	100,198	800	50,899
Franklin, Lexington and Versailles road, - - - - -	79,725	79,725	78,372	-	78,372	78,372	156,744	-	78,372
Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road, - - - - -	159,150	149,850	131,454	19,928	151,382	143,692	295,074	-	151,382
Road from Frankfort to Paris, through Georgetown—									
Board Internal Improvement Franklin county, - - - - -	15,500	15,500	15,400	-	15,400	15,400	30,800	-	15,400
Board Internal Improvement Scott county, - - - - -	41,100	41,100	36,621	5,104	41,725	41,100	82,825	-	41,725
Winchester and Lexington road, - - - - -	45,700	*45,700	44,645	455	45,100	*45,100	90,200	-	45,100
Covington and Georgetown road, - - - - -	173,960	128,000	33,000	500	33,500	33,500	67,000	1,200	34,700
Georgetown and Lexington road, - - - - -	29,000	29,000	27,255	-	27,255	27,255	54,510	-	27,255
Louisville Turnpike Company, via Bowlinggreen, to Tennessee line—									
Louisville to mouth Salt river, - - - - -	86,600	43,300	20,545	7,824	28,369	23,390	51,759	-	28,369
Mouth Salt river to Elizabethtown, - - - - -	87,200	43,600	32,905	31,250	64,155	32,100	96,255	-	64,155
Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, - - - - -	107,200	53,600	16,070	36,138	52,208	28,811	81,019	1,000	53,208
Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	62,800	31,400	535	12,334	12,869	7,658	20,527	-	12,869
Bowlinggreen to Tennessee line, - - - - -	84,200	42,100	723	15,665	16,388	8,194	24,582	-	16,388
Mountsterling and Virginia line, - - - - -	25,000	-	17,392 28	5,251 37	22,643 65	-	22,643 65	-	22,643 65
Pikeville and Sounding Gap road, - - - - -	8,000	-	4,114 09	2,110	6,224 09	-	6,224 09	-	6,224 09
Mouth Troublesome and Sounding Gap road, - - - - -	10,000	-	731 50	-	731 50	-	731 50	-	731 50
Bardstown and Springfield road, - - - - -	65,100	61,775	60,450	3,100	63,550	60,275	123,825	-	63,550
Richmond and Lexington road, - - - - -	67,400	67,400	54,820	4,566	59,386	65,000	124,386	-	59,386
Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road, - - - - -	85,000	25,000	1,219 75	652 67	1,872 42	-	1,872 42	-	1,872 42
Owingsville and Big Sandy road, - - - - -	150,000	15,000	84,200	21,800	106,000	13,500	119,500	1,500	107,500
Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road, - - - - -	88,250	88,250	52,312	22,434	74,746	78,417	153,193	-	74,746
Louisville to Tennessee line, via Bardstown, Glasgow and Scottsville—									
Louisville and Bardstown road, - - - - -	100,000	100,000	98,000	2,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	-	100,000
Bardstown and Green river road, - - - - -	230,300	115,150	111,858	51,090	162,948	87,015	249,963	1,500	165,015
Glasgow and Scottsville road, - - - - -	80,200	40,100	17,000	5,537	22,537	22,218	63,155	2,500	43,437
Mountsterling and Maysville road, - - - - -	99,600	86,000	31,259	22,627	53,886	56,666	110,552	6,000	59,886
Versailles and Anderson county road, - - - - -	20,000	20,000	14,070	4,400	18,470	19,370	37,840	-	18,470
Maysville and Bracken road, - - - - -	25,900	25,900	-	9,558	9,558	9,558	19,116	-	9,558
State and Stage road from mouth of Salt river to Shawneetown—									
Breckinridge county, - - - - -	4,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	6,000	-	4,000
Hancock county, - - - - -	1,000	500	1,000	-	1,000	500	1,500	-	1,000
Daviess county, - - - - -	2,250	500	1,000	1,250	2,250	500	2,750	-	2,250
Henderson county, - - - - -	1,000	500	1,000	-	1,000	500	1,500	-	1,000
Union county, - - - - -	1,000	500	-	1,000	1,000	500	1,500	-	1,000
Bridge across Richland creek, in Hopkins county, - - - - -	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100
Road from Frankfort to Jefferson county line—									
Board Internal Improvement Franklin county, - - - - -	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	40,000	-	20,000
Board Internal Improvement Shelby county, - - - - -	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	45,000	45,000	90,000	-	45,000
Lexington and Ohio Railroad, - - - - -	220,000	600,000	200,000	7,500	207,500	600,000	807,500	5,000	212,500
Green river Railroad, - - - - -	200,000	200,000	Ab'nd. 1,933	-	1,903	1,903	3,806	-	1,903
Kentucky river, removing fish dams and other obstructions, - - - - -	5,000	-	4,735	100	4,835	-	4,835	-	4,835
Green and Barren river navigation, - - - - -	550,000	-	411,871 15	111,600	523,474 15	-	523,474 15	39,000	562,474 15
Kentucky river navigation, - - - - -	500,000	-	177,249 69	211,419 66	388,669 35	-	388,669 35	67,572 95	456,242 30
Licking river navigation, - - - - -	250,000	-	13,537 30	65,595 52	79,132 82	-	79,132 82	18,556 82	97,689 64
Logan, Todd and Christian road, (balance Green river Railroad subscription,) - - - - -	198,097	100,000	-	1,000	1,000	1,086	2,086	-	1,000
General expenses, - - - - -	-	-	9,507 21	6,639 57	16,146 78	-	16,146 78	1,779 49	17,926 27
Salaries of Engineers and Secretary, - - - - -	-	-	40,666 60	18,114 27	58,780 87	-	58,780 87	1,050	59,830 87
Hydraulic lime, - - - - -	-	-	64,188 20	17,474 07	81,662 27	-	81,662 27	-	81,662 27
Edmonson county, - - - - -	1,410	705	-	460	460	705	1,165	-	460
Rolling Fork bridge, (near New Market,) - - - - -	16,425 24	-	-	13,520	13,520	-	13,520	800	14,320
Cumberland river, (Smith's Shoals,) - - - - -	40,000	-	-	3,199 69	3,199 69	-	3,199 69	-	3,199 69
South Fork Kentucky river and Goose creek, - - - - -	6,000	-	-	2,176 63	2,176 63	-	2,176 63	794 65	2,971 28
Irvine and Mouth of Troublesome road, - - - - -	10,000	-	-	448 50	448 50	-	448 50	-	448 50
Surveys, - - - - -	-	-	11,702 54	898 93	12,601 47	-	12,601 47	-	12,601 47
Tradewater river, - - - - -	5,000	-	-	100	100	-	100	-	100
New Market road, near Muldrow hill, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	1,600	3,600
Falmouth Bridge Company, - - - - -	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisville and Shepherdsville road, - - - - -	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hickman turnpike road, - - - - -	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grayson county, - - - - -	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
	4,637,314 12	2,759,737	2,384,774 44	797,768 63	3,182,543 07	2,017,245	5,199,789 07	153,653 91	3,336,196 98

*12,000 dollars of the individual subscription is paid by Lewis Vincent, Contractor.—See act of the Legislature of 1837-8.

App. to H. R. J.

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November 20, To Kentucky river navigation, clearing banks, section No. 2, by A. G. Cammack, - - - - -	4,654	04
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, -	5,326	99
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, -	2,550	00
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on 118 barrels lime, - - - - -	147	50

1839

November 28, To Covington and Lexington road, - -	1,200 00
November 28, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 4, -	2,200 00
November 28, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3, -	900 00
November 28, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 2, -	1,500 00
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, freight on- 1,008 barrels lime, - - - - -	504 00
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, J. S. Evans, su- perintendent, salary to 30th instant, - - - -	60 00
November 28, To Bardstown and Green river road, - -	1,500 00
November 28, To Owingsville and Big Sandy road, - -	1,500 00
November 28, To Board of Internal Improvement, Lincoln county, - - - - -	800 00
November 28, To M. V. Thomson, (member) services to date, general expenses, - - - - -	109 50
November 28, Rolling Fork and New Market road, - -	1,600 00
November 28, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c.) -	400 00
November 28, To Glasgow and Scottsville road, - - -	1,500 00
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 1, -	1,500 00
November 28, To Kentucky river navigation, N. A Spears, superintendent, salary to date, - - - - -	78 00
November 30, To Lexington and Ohio Railroad, - - -	2,500 00
November 30, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 1, -	3,200 00
December 3, To Green River Commissioners, - - - -	8,000 00
December 3, To Rolling Fork bridge, (Moorhead, &c.) -	400 00
December 5, To Board of Internal Improvement, Mercer county, - - - - -	2,000 00
December 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 4, -	4,213 01
December 5, To Kentucky river navigation, lock No. 5, -	1,500 00
December 6, To Licking river navigation, lock No. 3, -	1,100 00
December 9, To Licking river navigation, clearing banks, -	67 07
December 9, To Goose creek and South Fork Kentucky, -	794 65
December 9, To Kentucky river navigation, Th. McLaugh- lin, superintendent, salary, - - - - -	60 00
December 9, To Green River Commissioners, - - - -	10,000 00
December 13, To general expenses, S. Penn, Jr. and Macey, advertising locks to let, - - - - -	63 50
December 13, To Mountsterling and Maysville road, - -	6,000 00
December 13, To Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern road, -	1,000 00
December 18, To general expenses, J. R. Skiles, member, to date, - - - - -	160 00
December 18, To general expenses, Mrs. Moore, administra- trix, stationary, &c. by her late husband, - - -	100 78
December 18, To Green River Commissioners, - - - -	5,000 00
December 18, To Grayson county, (J. Thomas, Commissioner)	500 00
December 18, To general expenses, S. Daviess, member, ser- vices to date, - - - - -	452 99

\$951,422 54

REPORT OF MR. WELCH, CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
 Frankfort, Jan. 6th, 1840. }

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and progress of the public works under my Superintendence, together with the Report of the several Resident and Assistant Engineers.

There are now in the service of the State, five Resident Engineers, and one Assistant Engineer, viz:

M. R. STEALEY,	}	<i>Resident Engineers.</i>
ALONZO LIVERMORE,		
N. B. BUFORD,		
HENRY J. EASTIN,		
WM. R. MCKEE,		
CHARLES F. TAYLOR,		<i>Assistant Engineer.</i>

There are three Superintendents, one upon the Kentucky river, one upon the Green and Barren rivers, and one upon the Licking river, who assist the Resident Engineers in the general superintendence of the work, and do the duties heretofore performed by Assistant Engineers. Their names are,

GEORGE STEALEY,
 JAIRUS LIVERMORE,
 JOHN BUSH.

In addition to these, there is a Superintendent who is a practical mechanic, where such a one can be procured, employed at each lock and dam while the work is in progress. It is the duty of these Superintendents to see that the work is executed as required by the plans and specifications of the Engineer.

Surveys have been made during the year 1839, of the Logan, Todd, and Christian Turnpike road; of a road from Greensburg, via Columbia, Jamestown, and Monticello, to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville; of a road from Irvine, in Estill county, to the mouth of Troublesome Creek, in Breathitt county; of a road from Greensburg, in Greenup county, to Prestonsburg, in Floyd county; of a road from Poplar Plains, in Fleming county, to Louisa, in Lawrence county; of a Turnpike road from the Frankfort and Louisville road, to the road leading from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard, being part of the Frankfort and Crab Orchard road; of a Turnpike road from Springfield, in Washington county, to Perryville, in Mercer county, being a part of a road from Springfield to Danville; and of a Turnpike road from Mumfordsville to Bell's Tavern, (a part of the road from Louis-

ville via Elizabethtown, &c., to the Tennessee line.) Portions of the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road, have been re-surveyed, located and put under contract.

Logan, Todd, and Christian Turnpike Road.—This road, commencing at Russellville, and terminating at Eddyville, as located by Mr. McKee, is 76.44 miles long. For the greater part of the distance, the country is exceedingly favorable for the construction of a road, and there are but few points that present difficulties, and these are of minor importance.

The plan proposed for the road, fixes the width of the grade, exclusive of ditches, at 40 feet, except in deep cuts, where the minimum width between the ditches is 30 feet.

The steepest grade does not exceed a rise of one foot in the distance of $28\frac{5}{8}\%$, or an inclination of two degrees. The estimates are predicated upon the supposition that the stone roadway is to be 20 feet wide, and one foot deep, and to be constructed upon the Telford plan.

The estimated cost of the road 76.44 miles, is:

For the roadway, including grading and stoning,	-	-	394,497	26
For bridges and culverts,	-	-	18,101	25
For 15 toll houses and gates, at \$500,	-	-	7,500	00
For contingencies, 5 per cent.,	-	-	21,004	92
				<hr/>
				\$441,103 43

Making an average cost per mile, including all expenses, of \$5,770 58.

For the details of the cost of the road, see Mr. McKee's report, and the schedules which accompany it.

Contracts have been entered into, for the construction of $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road, at the average cost, exclusive of bridges and toll houses, of \$5,130 69 per mile, making \$233,446 40. The length of road not under contract, is 31 miles.

The Board of Managers of the Turnpike road Company, have directed the stone pavement upon the part of road under contract to be reduced to 18 feet in width.

Road from Greensburg, via Columbia, Jamestown, and Monticello, to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville.—In compliance with an order of the Board, of the 18th of March, a survey has been made by Mr. H. J. Eastin, and the road has been located from Greensburg to the Tennessee line. The distance is 94 miles. The estimate embraces the cost of a clay turnpike road, with a graded surface, 30 feet wide, and includes the bridges, except that over Cumberland river.

The estimated cost of the road from Greensburg to Columbia, (18.23 miles) is - - - - \$52,758 53

From Columbia to Jamestown, 18.78 miles,	25,480 03
From Jamestown to Monticello, 21.17 miles,	38,252 25
From Monticello to the State line, 35.89 miles,	97,758 30

\$214,279 11

Add for contingencies, - - - - - \$10,713 95
 Making \$2,391 76 per mile, including bridges, except the one over the Cumberland river.

An estimate was also made of the cost of improving such parts of the old road as offered the greatest obstacles to travel. The points designated for improvement, are, a bridge over Russel's Creek, and 370 perches of new road adjoining it; the hill on both sides of Cumberland river; one mile of new road at the Little South Fork; one mile of new road to ascend the ridge between the Little and Big South Forks of Cumberland river; one mile and a half of new road at the Rock Creek hill; about one third of a mile at a gap in the ridge near Winchester's shop; about six miles of new road embracing the South Fork hills and the ascent of the Cumberland ridge, to the Tennessee line—in all, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The plan for these improvements, requires that the road bed should be 18 feet wide, and that the timber should be cleared from a width of 30 feet. The whole estimated cost of the improvements, is \$29,723 45. The expenditure of this amount, would make a good wagon road from Greensburg to the Tennessee line. The amount now appropriated, is \$14,000. For the details relating to this road, see Mr. Eastin's report.

Road from Irvine, in Estill county, to the mouth of Troublesome Creek, in Breathitt county.—By an order of the Board, of the 18th of March 1839, "the Chief Engineer was directed "to cause the improvements contemplated by law, upon the road from Irvine, in Estill county, to the mouth of "Troublesome Creek, in Perry (now Breathitt county,) to be laid out;" and he was further directed to appoint a superintendent, who should procure the necessary materials and employ workmen, and execute the work as agent of the State. In compliance with the order, a survey of the road has been made, and the improvements have been laid out; but as no funds have been provided to pay the expenses, no superintendent has been appointed, and the work upon the improvement is not commenced.

The amount appropriated for the improvement of this road, is \$10,000.

The distance from Irvine to the mouth of the Middle Fork of Kentucky river is $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The estimated cost of the improvements necessary to make a practicable wagon road, is \$13,900.

The distance from the mouth of the Middle Fork to the mouth of Troublesome creek is $27\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the estimated cost of making a practicable wagon road is \$21,870. See Mr. Taylor's report.

Road from Greenupsburg, via Carter Court House in Carter county, to Floyd Court House in Floyd county.—The undersigned, in compliance with an order of the Board, made a reconnoissance of the route of this road in August last, and subsequently, by direction of the President of the Board, the road has been surveyed and located, but the estimates and the plans are not yet made, and Mr. McKee, who made the survey, has not communicated his report.

Road from Poplar Plains, in Fleming county, to Louisa, in Lawrence county.—Mr. McKee commenced the survey and location of this road in November, and it has been finished but a few days. His report is not yet prepared. He is now engaged in preparing it, together with the plans and

estimates of the road from Greenupsburg, by Carter Court House, to Prestonsburg.

Franklin and Crab Orchard Road.—In compliance with an order of the Board of the 18th of March, Mr. Eastin was directed to survey and lay out that part of the *Franklin and Crab Orchard* road which lies between the "Louisville and Anderson Turnpike roads," and the location was made in June. The length of the road on the route recommended, is 7.9 miles, and the estimated cost is \$45,395 56. Add for contingencies, five per cent., \$2,269 75. Whole cost of the road, \$47,665 31.

The road is to be graded with ascents and descents not exceeding a rise or fall of one foot in thirty feet of distance. The width of the road will be 40 feet, and the width of the stone roadway will be 18 feet, and the thickness or depth 1 foot. For further details, see Mr. Eastin's report.

Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap Road.—On 10th January, 1839, the following orders were made by the Board in relation to this road, viz: "The Board having had the subject under consideration think it inexpedient to have the \$40,000, appropriated in the 30th section of the Internal Improvement act of 1835 and 1836, expended on Rockcastle river; and further, in pursuance of the requirements of said section, the Board hereby direct the President to subscribe said \$40,000 to that part of the Wilderness road which is common to the road from the Crab Orchard to the Cumberland Gap, and from Richmond to the Cumberland Gap."

"Ordered further, that the Chief Engineer, as soon as his other duties will permit, examine the line of the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap turnpike road, as surveyed by H. J. Eastin, Resident Engineer, in 1836, and that he designate such parts of the road as in his opinion should be first made, having due regard to the amount of funds available for the purpose of making the road, and of their application according to the provisions of the several acts of assembly relating thereto."

"Ordered further, that the Chief Engineer direct one of the Resident or Assistant Engineers, in the service of the State, to prepare so much of the road as he may designate for contract, and to assist the Turnpike Road Company in making contracts with individuals for doing the work. The construction of the road to be under the direction of the State Engineer."

In April, the undersigned, accompanied by Mr. Eastin, examined the line of road as laid out, and designated such parts as, in his judgment, ought first to be improved.

Commencing at the Cumberland Gap, the parts selected for improvement are the descent from the Cumberland Gap to Yellow creek—the first, second and third, Log mountains—a bridge over Cumberland river—the dividing ridge between the Forks of Lynn Camp creek—the hill at Robertson's creek, and the hill at Laurel river.

To these improvements, the \$40,000 referred to in the above order, is to be applied.

Between the Forks of the road and Crab Orchard, the parts designated for improvement are the Little Rockcastle mountain, Pine mountain, Langford's hill, the mountain at Mount Vernon, Adams' hill, ridge between Kentucky and Cumberland rivers, Dick's river hill, and a bridge over the Rockcastle river.

The common funds of the Turnpike Road Company, consisting of payments made by individual stockholders and by the State, (except the \$40,000,) can be applied to pay the expenses of these improvements.

The road or the parts of it above specified, were laid out and prepared for the workmen by Mr. Eastin in May and June, and they were put under contract in September.

The contracts provide that no money shall be claimed from the State until funds shall be placed at the disposal of the Board of Internal Improvement. The work upon some sections of the road have been commenced.

The bridge over the Cumberland river is estimated to cost \$27,109 70.

The bridge over the Rockcastle river, is estimated to cost \$13,530 15.

The aggregate length of the road put under contract, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the aggregate cost, including the Rockcastle and Cumberland river bridges, is \$104,332 17.

For the details, see the report of H. J. Eastin on the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road.

Springfield, Perryville and Danville Turnpike Road.—This road has been surveyed and located from Springfield to Perryville. The road from Perryville to Danville was not located, as the company neglected to furnish the funds necessary to pay the expenses.

From Springfield to Perryville the distance is 16.3 miles. The road is laid out so that the ascents and descents do not exceed a rise or fall of one foot in a distance of 28.65 feet, or an inclination of two degrees with the horizontal plane. Width of the grade 40 feet—stone roadway 18 feet wide, and average one foot deep.

The cost of the road from Springfield to Perryville, is \$117,327 47. Add five per cent. for contingencies, \$5,866 37—making \$123,193 84, or \$7,557 90 per mile including bridges.

From Perryville to Danville the country is better adapted for the making of a road than that between Springfield; and a road can be made at a less cost per mile. The distance from Perryville to Danville, as measured along the old road, 9.33 miles.

For details relating to this road, see Mr. Eastin's report.

Turnpike road from Newport to Winchester.—Mr. Buford has been directed to locate this road as far as Falmouth, during the present winter.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR DESCENDING NAVIGATION.

The improvements upon the Cumberland river; South Fork of Kentucky river and Goose creek, and Collins' and East Forks of Goose creek; Rough creek; Pond and Muddy rivers, were prosecuted to some extent in 1838, and it was intended to complete them, so far as contemplated for the present, in 1839. In December, 1838, the Board directed an examination to be made of the Green river from Neatsville to the mouth of Little Barren river, which examination was made by Mr. Foster, then a Resident Engineer in the service of the State. His report was submitted to the Board in January, 1839, and the Chief Engineer was directed to cause the improvements to be made, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, approved February, 9, 1838. An order was made in January, directing the improvements for descending navi-

gation in Big Sandy river, and the West Fork, to be commenced as soon as the state of the water would permit—and the Chief Engineer was directed to appoint a superintendent to execute the work.

On the 18th of March, James R. Skiles, a member of the Board, was authorized to put under contract the improvements contemplated, for descending navigation, upon Bayou du Chien, Little river and Tradewater river; and he was also required to have the obstructions removed from Muddy river from the Wolf Lick Fork to its mouth. Mr. Moore, an Assistant Engineer, was directed to superintend the execution of the work, as also that upon the upper part of Green river.

In expectation that funds would soon be realized from the sale of the State bonds, the President of the Board of Internal Improvement gave verbal directions, from time to time, that the commencement of work upon these streams should be deferred until the 9th of August, when the following order was made by the Board, viz:

“WHEREAS, means have not been obtained to enable the Chief Engineer to execute the orders of the Board as to Sandy river, Cumberland river, Rough creek, the Sounding Gap road, Estill and mouth of Troublesome road and Goose creek and South Fork of Kentucky river: *and, whereas*, the same cannot be done unless the means are provided—therefore, ordered, that the Chief Engineer be directed not to proceed with the works on said rivers and roads until the further order of the Board or the President.”

It was understood that all the improvements for descending navigation were to be regulated by this order.

Upon Rough creek, Pond river, and upon the Forks of Goose creek, the work for the improvements is executed under contracts. Upon the first named stream, some work was done during the last summer, but without any direction from the Engineer.

The amount paid by the Board of Internal Improvement for descending navigation, is as follows:

Panther creek, - - - - -	\$2,827 00
Pond river, - - - - -	976 30
Rough creek, - - - - -	3,109 00
Muddy river, - - - - -	961 15
Barren river above Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	3,833 71
Drake's creek, - - - - -	734 50
Green river between locks Nos. 4 and 5, (belongs to slackwater improvent,) - - - - -	3,252 26
South Fork of Kentucky river, and Goose creek and Forks, - - - - -	2,966 34
Kentucky river, and North and Middle Forks, - - - - -	4,835 00
Cumberland river, (Smith's Shoals,) - - - - -	3,199 69
Tradewater river, - - - - -	100 00

Whole amount paid, - - - - -	<u>\$26,794 95</u>
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Green and Barren river navigation.—There are now six locks and dams under contract upon Green river, and one upon Barren river. The first four locks and dams upon Green river, and the lock and dam upon Barren river, are, as heretofore, under the direction of the Commissioners of the

Green and Barren river navigation. Two of those upon Green river, viz: Nos. 2 and 3, are finished; and the Resident Engineer, in his report of November 26th, states that lock and dam No. 4 (which is near the mouth of Barren river,) will probably be ready for the opening of the navigation by the first of January, 1840. These dams will make a continuous navigation in Green river of 106 miles, and in Barren river of 15 miles. The lock and dam in Barren river, which is 15 miles, by water, from Bowlinggreen, is not finished, and in its present condition it will obstruct the navigation, except in high water. Lock and dam No. 1 is also unfinished.

The amount of work remaining to be done at lock and dam No. 1 in Green river, as stated in the report of the Resident Engineer, is,		\$43,000	
Lock No. 4, - - - - -	- - - - -	11,000	
Lock No. 1, in Barren river, - - - - -	- - - - -	23,500	
		<hr/>	\$77,500 00
To complete the lock houses, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,435 00
To complete clearing the river banks, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	6,000 00
Add for Hydraulic line, Engineers' and Superintendents' pay and contingencies, not embraced in the report, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	8,326 77
			<hr/>
Work remaining to be done to complete the navigation from the mouth of Green river to Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$96,261 77
			<hr/>

The works necessary for the application of the surplus water for hydraulic purposes, at these five locks, have not yet been put under contract, except at lock No. 2. These works are estimated at \$12,000 for each lock, making, - - - - - \$60,000
At lock No. 2, work has been done to the amount of, - - - - - 8,000

Value of work to be done at the five locks for the works required for the application of the surplus water, - - - - -	- - - - -	\$52,000
		<hr/>

There has been paid, up to the 25th of November, towards the construction of the locks and dams, and works connected with the navigation, (including \$7,535 20 paid towards the construction of the gate and water power canal, at lock No. 2,) by the Green and Barren river Commissioners, - - - - -		\$490,723 43
By the Board of Internal Improvement, for Hydraulic lime and Engineers' salaries, - - - - -	- - - - -	43,667 90
		<hr/>
		\$534,391 33
		<hr/>

The whole estimated cost of the five locks and dams now in progress, including all works necessary to complete the navigation, (but not including the works required for the application of the surplus water for hydraulic

purposes,) is, for the locks and dams, lock houses, and clearing the river banks, - - - - - \$546,230 04

For Hydraulic lime, pay of Engineers and Superintendents, and other contingent expenses, - - - - - 90,000 00

\$636,230 04

Locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6, are estimated to cost, including lime and contingencies, - - - - - 230,000 00

Whole estimated cost of the works under contract upon Green and Barren rivers, - - - - - \$866,230 04

Locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6, in Green river, were put under contract in June last. The work upon them is not to be commenced until funds shall be provided to pay the expenses.

The contractors for lock and dam No. 5 are Henry, Hannay & Co.

The contractors for lock and dam No. 6 are McRery & Fleming.

The whole estimated cost of the Green and Barren river navigation, including Green river from its mouth to Greensburg, 269 miles, and Barren river from its mouth to Bowlinggreen, 30 miles, and exclusive of the cost of works for the application of water power, is, \$1,292,000.

The "additional lock and dam," authorized to be built at Bowlinggreen, is not included in this estimate.

Muddy river.—The lock and dam authorized by the 3d section of the act of Assembly, further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State, approved February 22d, 1839, was put under contract in June. The lock is 22 feet wide and 120 feet long in the chamber. It is located at a point called Hunt's Fish Trap, and at the highest point at which the back water of dam No. 3, on Green river, gives sufficient depth for navigation. This dam will back the water up to the mouth of Wolf Lick.

The estimated cost of the lock and dam, and the works connected with them, is \$50,000.

The contractor is James Forsythe. The work is not to be commenced until funds are provided.

The distance from the mouth of Muddy river, measured along the river, to the mouth of Wolf Lick, is 28 miles. The water from Green river backs up about 15 miles.

Kentucky river navigation.—The works upon the Kentucky river have been a good deal retarded by the difficulty of procuring mechanics and laborers, and some of them by sickness, during the latter part of the season.

On the 19th of March, the Board of Internal Improvement made the following orders, "That the Chief Engineer, and Resident Engineer, be directed to adopt such measures, without delay, as will ensure the completion of the locks and dams, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, upon the Kentucky river, on or before the first day of December next.

"And, that if the contractors, or any one of them, should neglect or refuse to employ a sufficient number of mechanics and laborers to finish their works, within the time above specified, the Resident Engineer be directed to employ as many as will make up the deficiency, and put them upon the

"works, at the expense of the contractor, or contractors; provided said contractor, or contractors, will consent thereto. But if the said contractors, or either of them, will not consent to have workmen so employed, and put upon the works, and if the said contractors continue to neglect or refuse to employ such workmen themselves, then the said Engineers are advised to declare the contracts, or any one of them, abandoned, as provided for by the contract, and that the Chief Engineer be directed to re-let the same without delay."

An estimate was made by the Resident Engineer, of the force which would be required to finish each lock and dam, within the time specified, and each contractor was required to employ such force without delay. Advertisements were printed and circulated in Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, and other places, inviting mechanics and labourers to come to the works, and offering very high wages. The order to employ workmen was not fully complied with, and the contractors informed the Engineers that they could not procure as many men as were required; but they gave their consent that men should be employed and put upon the locks to labor at their expense, and they manifested a desire to urge forward the work to the extent of their abilities.

It was found, in June, that the work was not progressing so fast as was necessary to ensure its completion within the time specified, and that some other plan must be pursued than that of relying upon the unaided effort of the present contractors. To have forfeited the contracts, at this time, would have produced serious loss to both contracting parties. The contractors who had invested a considerable sum of money in their work would have lost this, together with their labor; and in making new contracts, with other persons, the State would have been compelled to pay higher prices than are paid to the present contractors, and the increase would probably have exceeded the amount retained and forfeited to the State, as damages, for the failure to comply with the first contracts. The loss of time consequent upon a change of contractors would have lessened the chances of finishing the work, or of putting it in a condition to open the navigation, and would have probably defeated it.

Under these circumstances, it was considered best for the interest of the State and of the contractors too, to send agents to Louisville, Cincinnati, and other places, to employ workmen and to bring them to the several works, and the Resident Engineer was directed to employ such agents, and to furnish them with the means of defraying the expenses of the men whom they might employ, from the place where they engaged them, to the works. The contractors offered to pay common laborers, so employed, twenty two dollars per month, and to furnish them with comfortable board. At this high price it was found very difficult to procure the necessary number of men.

During the latter part of August and in September, nearly all the contractors were prevented, by sickness from giving personal superintendence to their work. A good many of their foremen and laborers were also sick. This being represented to the Board, at a meeting on the 26th of September, the following order was made, viz:

"The contractors on the line of the Kentucky river navigation have been prevented, by sickness, from attending to the prosecution of their respective works: ordered, that the Chief Engineer be authorized to employ

“such Superintendents, at the several locks, and at such rates, as he may deem proper,”

Under the authority of this order, one additional Superintendent was appointed for lock No. 2, two for lock No. 3, and one for lock No. 4. It was made the duty of these Superintendents to manage certain portions of the work, and to assist the contractors in procuring men, or in any other way that would expedite the progress of the work.

The three locks and dams, viz: Nos. 2, 3, and 4, will be in a condition for boats to pass by the 15th or 20th of this month, or as soon after that time as the water rises high enough to carry out the floating timber, the navigation can be opened.

The work that remains to be done at these locks can be mostly executed without interfering with the navigation. To put in the flood gates and some of the other works at the head and foot of the locks, it will be necessary to draw down the water for a short time, when the river becomes low, next summer.

At locks Nos. 1 and 5, no effort was made to urge forward the work except at the commencement of the season. During the summer the contractors kept such a force as they deemed best for their own interest. In October, the force at these locks was ordered to be reduced, or the contractors were informed that but a small amount of money could be appropriated towards paying for the work done upon them, until funds could be realized from the sale of the State Bonds.

At lock No. 1 about nine tenths of the masonry, in the lock walls, is laid, and the materials for the balance is mostly prepared. The works below the lock, for the protection of the bank, are commenced and partly built up. The building of the dam is not yet commenced, but materials to a considerable extent are delivered.

At lock No. 5 about three fifths of the masonry, in the walls, is laid, and the materials for the balance are nearly all prepared and delivered. The dam is partly built, as is also the abutment. These locks can all be finished next season, if funds are provided to pay the expenses.

The estimated value of work done at each lock, up to the 20th of December, including the cost of hydraulic lime and superintendence, is,

Lock and dam No. 1,	- - - - -	\$131,705 00	
Lock and dam No. 2,	- - - - -	118,216 00	
Lock and dam No. 3,	- - - - -	109,052 00	
Lock and dam No. 4,	- - - - -	120,053 00	
Lock and dam No. 5,	- - - - -	90,901 00	
			569,927 00
Running levels, laying out work, and clearing river banks,	-		16,268 00
Engineers' salaries, (for the Kentucky river navigation, since April, 1836,) - - - - -			13,127 00
			<u>\$599,322 00</u>

Amount paid up to December 20th, 1839.

No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$93,240 00	
No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,003 00	
No. 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,532 00	
No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,053 01	
No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,010 00	
									415,838 01
For hydraulic lime, and transportation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,358 22	
For cutting timber and clearing river banks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,143 00	
Superintendents' pay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,451 00	
Engineers' salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,127 00	
									<u>\$513,917 23</u>

Estimated cost of the five locks and dams, and works connected with them:

No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$179,075 00	
No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,306 00	
No. 3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,721 00	
No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,556 00	
No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,600 00	
									674,258 00
Clearing river banks, 95.2 miles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,500 00	
Engineers' salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000 00	
Lock houses, and contingent expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,394 00	
Superintendents' pay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00	
Hydraulic lime,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,244 00	

Whole estimated cost of the improvement for 95.2 miles, \$811,396 00

On the 5th of May proposals were received at Harrodsburg for building locks and dams Nos. 6, 7, and 8, and the contracts were awarded.

Lock and dam No. 6, to Cummings, Power, Sill & Co.

Lock and dam No. 7, to Henry & McClelland.

Lock and Dam No. 8, to Samuel Fitch.

The contracts for these locks provide that the work shall be commenced whenever directed by an order in writing from the Chief Engineer, or within ten days thereafter, and it was understood that this order would not be given until funds were realized from the sale of the State Bonds. None has yet been realized, and the work has not been commenced.

The estimated cost of the locks and dams, at the contract prices, is as follows:

Lock and dam No. 6,	-	-	-	-	-	\$141,730	
Lock and dam No. 7,	-	-	-	-	-	127,478	
Lock and dam No. 8,	-	-	-	-	-	136,673	
							<u>\$405,881</u>
Amount carried forward,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$405,881

Amount brought forward,	405,881
Hydraulic lime for the three locks,	37,500
Lock houses,	3,000
Clearing river banks 53 miles,	16,200
Superintendence and contingencies,	32,880
	<hr/> 494,961
Add for the first five locks and dams,	811,396
	<hr/> <u>\$1,306,357</u>

The following order directing the clearing of the banks of the river, was made on the 16th of March: Ordered, that the Chief Engineer be directed to have the timber cut and clearing done on the banks of the river Kentucky, for the first 90 miles; and that he cause the trees on the bank of said river, from the end of the 90 miles, as high up as the water will be slacked by lock No. 8, to be belted or deadened as high up the banks as he deems necessary for the purposes of navigation.

As it is not possible to have work of this kind well executed under contracts, persons were employed to hire workmen, to purchase the necessary tools, and to superintend the work as agents of the State. Each of these gave a bond, with security, for the faithful performance of his duties, and money was advanced to him to pay for supplies and to pay the laborers he might employ.

As the funds at the disposal of the Board were limited, only a part of the work, that which was necessary to have done before dams No. 2, 3, and 4, were finished, was commenced. This was divided into four parts, and four persons were employed to execute it.

The chopping and grubbing upon this distance, 51 miles, is done or very nearly so, and the trees have been belted or deadened from lock No. 2 to the mouth of the river, 31 miles. The amount paid for this work is, \$16,143 And the amount due to the agents, &c. about, - - - - 600

Making,	<hr/> <u>\$16,743</u>
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The cost of clearing the river banks was originally estimated at \$300 per mile, on the first 95 miles. The cost of the 51 miles upon which the timber has been cut, will be about \$320 per mile. The timber on the remaining 44 miles is not so heavy, and the expense of cutting it will be less.

The distance from the mouth of the river, to lock No. 1, is	4 miles
From lock No. 1, to lock No. 2,	27 miles
From lock No. 2, to lock No. 3,	11 miles
From lock No. 3, to lock No. 4,	23 miles
From lock No. 4, to lock No. 5,	17½ miles
From lock No. 5, to lock No. 6,	13 miles
From lock No. 6, to lock No. 7,	22½ miles
From lock No. 7, to lock No. 8,	17 miles
From lock No. 8, to lock No. 9,	14 miles
Whole distance from the Ohio to the head of the pool of dam No. 8,	148½ miles
App. to H. R. J.	30

When the pit for lock No. 1, was excavated down as low as was originally contemplated, the rock was found to be too soft to form a bottom for the lock, and it was found necessary to cut it out deep enough to put in an artificial bottom of timber. The thickness of the wall on the land side, has been increased for the purpose of supporting the hill side, which had a tendency to slide down. The base of the dam, in consequence of the softness of the rock, will be increased, and the lower slope made flatter.

At lock No. 2, the length of the base of the dam has been increased 14 feet, and the lower slope made longer and flatter, and piles have been driven about one third of the distance across from the side on which the bottom is the softest. The distance from the bottom of the river to the rock, where this dam is built, was found to be greater when the excavations were commenced, than appearances seemed to indicate before. These alterations have increased the cost of these two dams considerably. The hydraulic lime costs more than was expected. The transportation of it, during the last year, has been very expensive. The river was relied upon as a means of transportation, but the water has been too low for navigation, except for a very short time early in the spring. This increase in the cost of the lime, will add something to the cost of the other locks, as well as to that of Nos. 1 and 2.

The whole estimated cost of the navigation from the mouth of the river to the Three Forks, 257½ miles, is \$2,406,000.

South Fork of Kentucky river.—The lock and dam authorised by the 5th section of the act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State, approved February 22d, 1839, was put under contract about the last of May. The contractor is Philo Ingerson.

The lock is located at the foot of a rapid called the Narrows, and when the dam is built, it will back the water up above the head of it, and the danger of passing with descending boats, will be removed. The estimated cost of the lock and dam, and works connected with them, is \$53,000. No payments can be claimed by the contractor for work done, until funds are provided for that purpose, and not until he has been notified to commence his work.

Licking river Navigation.—In the early part of the season, the works under contract on the Licking, progressed very slowly. One company of contractors had three locks, viz: Nos. 1, 2, and 4. They assured the Engineers, and reliance was placed upon their assurance, that the means at their command, would enable them to complete the locks within the year 1839, and the dams could have been completed in 1840. Lock and dam No. 3, was abandoned by the original contractor, in January, and it was relet to Wm. S. Grant, who gave evidence that was satisfactory to the Board, that he could command the means of prosecuting his work, so as to finish, or nearly so, his lock, within the year. The contractor for No. 5, appeared also to have the means of prosecuting his work.

It was intended to get so many of the stone for locks Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, as were to be cut, from quarries on the Ohio river, and the contractors were directed to send as many of them, as practicable, to locks Nos. 3 and 4, during the continuance of high water in the spring. In March, it was found that the contractor for No. 3, had not provided the necessary means

to transport stone for the lock, and upon his failure to do this, he was required to relinquish his contract; and as no other efficient contractor could then be obtained, the Resident Engineer was authorised to purchase stone at the quarries, to convey them in boats to the mouth of the Licking, and have them ready to be sent to the lock as soon as the water would rise high enough to float them. A quantity of stone was taken to the mouth of Licking, but the river did not rise high enough to take them to the lock, and they have been disposed of at locks Nos. 1 and 2. A part of the stone engaged for lock No. 3, have been taken to the nearest place of landing to lock No. 4, and they are to be hauled, in wagons, to that lock.

In May, as the contractors for lock and dam No. 4, did not prosecute their work as was directed, they were required to relinquish it, and the contract was given to J. T. & J. C. Ham, at the same prices as were paid to the former contractor.

Lock No. 3, was also relet in May, to Robert Williams. who commenced the work soon after he entered into contract.

The contractor for lock No. 5, abandoned his contract in the early part of the season. The work was advertised to be re-let, but no proposals that were regarded as satisfactory, were made until November, when the work was given to Messrs. Laws and Bronson. The agreement provides, that they shall not commence their work until funds are provided, and not until they shall be directed to commence by the agents of the State.

In the country along the Licking river, below Falmouth, there are but few places where building stone can be procured, and they lie in such a position, that it is very difficult to procure them. To this circumstance, is to be attributed most of the delay which occurred prior to the middle of last summer. To procure stone from the Ohio river, required a good deal of capital, and this the contractors, who undertook the building of the locks, did not appear to possess. When materials are found near the work, the contractor can prepare them, and they are paid for as fast as they are delivered; or at least, it is the custom to pay for them every month. In this way, he can prosecute such work with advantage, with a small capital.

During the latter part of the season, the work could have been prosecuted more expeditiously, if there had been funds to meet the expenses. But when it became apparent that money would not be realized from the sale of the State bonds, the board determined to apply the greater part of that which was then at their disposal, to works which were most advanced, and which would suffer injury, and produce inconveniencies, by obstructing the navigation, if left unfinished. There was but a limited sum left for the Licking work, and the Resident Engineer was directed not to urge forward the work, except so far as was necessary to put it in a condition for operations early next spring.

On the 20th of May, proposals were received at Claysville for building locks and dams Nos. 6, 7 and 8, and contracts were entered into for building the two latter, with Curran, Fox, & Co. No proposals which were deemed satisfactory, were offered for lock and dam No. 6, and the Resident Engineer was directed to obtain, if practicable, proposals from good men, and forward them to the Board. Some proposals have been forwarded, but no contract has yet been made.

The agreement for locks Nos. 7 and 8, provide that no payments are to be made, until funds shall be provided for the purpose. The contractors,

however, have commenced work, and have quarried several thousand perches of good stone. The prospects of getting good building stone, above Falmouth, are better than they are below. One of the quarries opened by these contractors, will furnish a sufficient quantity of good stone, to build lock No. 8.

Estimated cost of the four locks and dams now in progress:

Work done and to be done under the contract for No. 1, - - - - -	\$104,955 00	
Work done and to be done under the contract for No. 2, - - - - -	96,655 00	
Work done and to be done under the contract for No. 3, - - - - -	91,320 00	
Work done and to be done under the contract for No. 4, - - - - -	96,955 00	
	<hr/>	\$389,885 00
Hydraulic lime, - - - - -	- - -	20,000 00
Improving channel of river below lock No. 1, - - -	- - -	15,000 00
Lock houses, - - - - -	- - -	4,000 00
Clearing river banks 44 miles, - - - - -	- - -	6,000 00
Land for lock sites, and damages to property, - - -	- - -	4,000 00
Pay of Superintendents, Engineers and contingent expenses, - - -	- - -	25,000 00

Estimated cost of the four locks and dams now in progress, including hydraulic lime, clearing the river banks, improving the channel of the river, and including pay of Engineers, Superintendents, and contingent expenses, - - - \$463,885 00

Estimated cost of locks and dams No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, including all expenses.

Lock and dam No. 5, - - - - -	\$97,210 00	
Lock and dam No. 6, - - - - -	93,190 00	
Lock and dam No. 7, - - - - -	84,830 00	
Lock and dam No. 8, - - - - -	80,545 00	
	<hr/>	\$355,775 00
Contingent expenses, and engineering, in addition to the amount for the first four locks, - - - - -	- - -	10,000 00
Hydraulic lime, - - - - -	- - -	20,000 00
Lock houses, - - - - -	- - -	5,600 00
Clearing river banks 47½ miles, - - - - -	- - -	7,200 00
Land for lock sites, and damages to property, - - -	- - -	9,000 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$407,575 00</u>

Note.—The lock at No. 5 has been commenced, but it is not now in progress. Lock and dam No. 6 is not under contract. For the details of these estimates, see the report of the Resident Engineer.

Estimated value of work done, upon the first five locks and dams, on the 28th of November, 1839.

Lock and dam No. 1,	- - - -	\$24,449 74	
Lock and dam No. 2,	- - - -	18,660 76	
Lock and dam No. 3,	- - - -	15,005 00	
Lock and dam No. 4,	- - - -	15,333 50	
Lock and dam No. 5,	- - - -	3,250 90	
		<hr/>	\$76,700 90
Hydraulic lime, including transportation,	- - - -		8,894 00
Clearing of river banks, opening the channel below lock No. 1,			
and expense of surveys,	- - - -		11,943 84
Paid for land,	- - - -		1,747 33
Superintendence, and Engineers' pay,	- - - -		10,500 00
		<hr/>	
			<u>\$109,786 07</u>

Amount paid towards the construction of the Licking river Navigation, up to the 20th of December, 1839.

To the contractors for lock and dam No. 1,	\$25,684 26	
To the contractors for lock and dam No. 2,	20,240 32	
To the contractors for lock and dam No. 3,	17,432 24	
To the contractors for lock and dam No. 4,	14,463 05	
To the contractors for lock and dam No. 5,	3,075 60	
	<hr/>	\$80,895 47
For hydraulic lime, including transportation,	- - - -	8,894 00
Clearing the banks and channel of the river, and expense of		
surveys,	- - - -	11,943 84

Note.—There was a force of 20 men employed under the direction of a superintendent, between the 20th of June and the 1st of December. They have cut down and partly cut in pieces the timbers on a distance of 29 miles. The cost of the work done is reported to be about \$100 per mile. A high flood in Licking, when the Ohio was low, would carry out the timber without further chopping.

Superintendence, and Engineers pay,	- - - -	10,500 00
For the purchase of land for lock sites,	- - - -	1,747 33
		<hr/>
Whole amount paid, up to Dec. 20, 1839, towards the construction of the Licking river Navigation,	- - - -	<u>\$113,980 64</u>

Note.—The Resident Engineer's report of the value of work done, was made out on the 25th of November. The payments up to the 20th of December, are included in the above.

Amount required to complete the locks and dams now under contract, including No. 6, which is not under contract.

Lock and dam No. 1, - - - - -	\$79,270 74	
Lock and dam No. 2, - - - - -	76,414 68	
Lock and dam No. 3, - - - - -	73,887 76	
Lock and dam No. 4, - - - - -	82,491 95	
Lime, superintendence, and engineering, - - - - -	40,914 83	
		<hr/>
		\$352,979 96
Lock and dam No. 5, - - - - -	94,134 40	
Lock and dam No. 6, - - - - -	93,190 00	
Lock and dam No. 7, - - - - -	84,830 00	
Lock and dam No. 8, - - - - -	80,545 00	
Hydraulic lime, and contingencies, - - - - -	51,800 00	
		<hr/>
		404,499 40
		<hr/>
Value of work to be done, - - - - -		\$757,479 36

The distance from the mouth of Licking river to lock No. 1, is	3 miles.
from lock No. 1 to lock No. 2, - - - - -	3 miles.
from lock No. 2 to lock No. 3, - - - - -	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
from lock No. 3 to lock No. 4, - - - - -	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
from lock No. 4 to lock No. 5, - - - - -	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
from lock No. 5 to lock No. 6, - - - - -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
from lock No. 6 to lock No. 7, - - - - -	16 miles.
from lock No. 7 to lock No. 8, - - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
from lock No. 8 to lock No. 9, - - - - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
	<hr/>
	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The whole estimated cost of the Licking river navigation, from the mouth of the river to West Liberty, 231 miles, is \$2,036 000.

Estimated cost of Slackwater Navigation.

Green and Barren river navigation—(one lock and dam on Barren river,) - - - - -	\$1,292,000 00
Muddy river, - - - - -	50,000 00
Kentucky river Navigation, - - - - -	2,406,000 00
South Fork of Kentucky river—(one lock and dam,) - - - - -	53,000 00
Licking river Navigation, - - - - -	2,036,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,837,000 00

Length of Slackwater Improvement, upon each river.

Green river, - - - - -	269 miles.
Barren river, to Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	30 miles.
Muddy river, - - - - -	28 miles.
South Fork, - - - - -	
Kentucky river, - - - - -	257 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Licking river, - - - - -	231 miles.
	<hr/>
Whole length of contemplated slackwater navigation, - - - - -	815 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The dams in Green river cause the water to back up the tributary streams. Upon Rough creek, and some of the other streams, the back water extends from 10 to 20 miles.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The work upon the Turnpike roads, has been very much retarded, in consequence of the inability of the companies to make regular payments to their contractors. Early in the summer, when the Presidents, or the agents of these companies, were informed that there was but a small amount of money, then at the disposal of the Board of Internal Improvement, which could be applied toward the payment of subscriptions to roads, and that beyond this, no further reliance must be placed upon payments, by the Board, until funds could be realised from the sale of the State bonds, the force employed upon the roads, was, generally reduced, and the work upon some mostly suspended.

Upon the road leading from Bardstown, via Glasgow, to the Tennessee line, and upon parts of the road leading from Louisville, via Elizabethtown, Mumfordsville, Bowlinggreen, &c., to the Tennessee line, a considerable number of workmen have been kept employed, and as the State pays two thirds of the expense upon these roads, the amount due, for works already done, is very considerable.

Turnpike Road from Louisville, via Elizabethtown, Munfordville, Bell's Tavern, Bowlinggreen, and Franklin, to the Tennessee line.—The grading upon this road, has all been put under contract, except about two miles, viz: Half a mile at Salt river, including the bridge, and one and a half miles at Bowlinggreen, including the Barren river. The bridge over Green river, for the building of which, a separate company has been incorporated, is not under contract. All the small bridges are under contract. The stone pavement or roadway, from Louisville to Elizabethtown, has nearly all been put under contract. From Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, 49½ miles, about one half the stone roadway is under contract. From Bell's Tavern to Franklin, is all under contract, except one and a half miles at Bowlinggreen, where no contract has been made for the grading. Between Franklin and the Tennessee line, there is between six and seven miles of the roadway not under contract.

The grading on the greater portion of the distance, is done, or nearly so. Between Louisville and Elizabethtown, sixteen miles of the road is finished, and in use. Other parts are nearly finished—a good deal of work, however, remains to be done on other parts of it, and the whole of the next season will be required to finish it. From Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, no part of the road is finished, except perhaps some short pieces, and the whole of the next season will be required to complete this.

From Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen, a good part of the pavement is laid, and about three miles of the road is finished. This part of the road could be finished as far as under contract, before the end of the year. From Bowlinggreen to the Tennessee line, the paving is not so far advanced. The whole season will be required to finish the work under contract.

The estimated cost of the road, including contingencies, is \$986,162 07

Estimated value of work done from Louisville to Elizabethtown, - - - - -	\$148,158 15
Estimated cost from Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, - - - - -	93,154 04
Estimated cost from Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	68,817 63
Estimated cost from Bowlinggreen to the Tennessee line, - - - - -	72,836 00
	<hr/> \$379,965 82 <hr/>

Amount paid from Louisville to Elizabethtown, - - - - -	\$111,067 15
Amount paid from Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, - - - - -	78,600 34
Amount paid from Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	25,364 77
Amount paid from Bowlinggreen to the Tennessee line, - - - - -	34,308 58
	<hr/> \$249,340 84 <hr/>

Estimated value of work not paid for, - - - - -	<hr/> \$130,624 98 <hr/>
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Estimated amount of work under contract, and remaining to be done, from Louisville to Elizabethtown, - - - - -	\$122,141 17
From Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, - - - - -	85,955 96
From Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen, - - - - -	55,262 19
From Bowlinggreen to Tennessee line, - - - - -	52,139 97
	<hr/> \$315,499 29 <hr/>

Estimated value of work not under contract, - - - - -	<hr/> \$290,696 96 <hr/>
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Turnpike Road from Louisville, via Bardstown, Glasgow, and Scottsville, to the Tennessee line.—The work from Bardstown to Glasgow, has all been put under contract, except about ten miles of stone pavement. From Glasgow to the Tennessee line, the grading and bridging has been put under contract, and five miles of the stone roadway. Nearly three fourths of the work which has been put under contract, is done. The balance could all be finished if funds are provided in time, before the first of September 1840. The large bridges are all finished.

The estimated cost of the road, including contingencies, is	\$914,502 15
Amount of work done from Bardstown to Glasgow, - - - - -	\$341,600 40
From Glasgow to Tennessee line, - - - - -	107,068 28
From Louisville to Bardstown, - - - - -	203,578 82
	<hr/> \$652,247 50 <hr/>

Paid from Louisville to Bardstown, - - - - -	\$202,578 82
From Bardstown to Glasgow, - - - - -	260,137 00
From Glasgow to Tennessee line, - - - - -	64,382 00
	<hr/> \$527,097 82 <hr/>

Estimated amount of work done, and not paid for,	-	-	\$125,149 68
Estimated amount of work under contract and remaining to be done, from Bardstown to Glasgow,	-	-	\$87,381 72
From Glasgow to Tennessee line,	-	-	21,516 58
For contingent work and superintendence,	-	-	24,799 55
			<hr/> \$133,697 85
Estimated value of work, not under contract,	-	-	<hr/> \$128,556 80

Turnpike Road from Hardinsville, via Lawrenceburg, Salvisa, Harrodsburg, Danville and Stanford, to Crab Orchard.—This road is all finished, except about one tenth of a mile in Lincoln county, and about half a mile in Mercer. It is all in use, except about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. For the details, see schedule marked No. 4, Turnpike roads. This road is now finished, except one bridge, and this is in a condition to pass over.

Turnpike Road from Lexington, via Harrodsburg, to Perryville.—On the North side of the Kentucky river, 9 miles of this road is reported as completed, and on the South side, about $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles. There is under contract, on the North side, 4 miles, which is principally graded. There is 8 miles—3 on the South, and 5 on the North side of the river, not under contract. The bridge over the river, is not under contract. For the cost of the road, &c., see schedule.

Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road.—From Lexington to Foxtown, 20 miles, the road is finished, except the bridge over the Kentucky river, which is not commenced. From Foxtown to Richmond, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the work is under contract, and nearly graded. The road can be completed within the present year. For cost, see schedule.

Turnpike Road from Georgetown to Covington.—This road was located from Georgetown to Florence, during the past summer. On the end next to Georgetown, 15 miles have been put under contract, except a part of the bridges. A part of the work has been commenced, and prosecuted to some extent, but only \$2,500 have been paid. On the Covington end, 10 miles is finished. The next 10 miles was put under contract last summer, and a considerable amount of work has been done.

As the State has paid no money on account of subscriptions for building the road between Florence and Williamstown, any payments that have been made, must have been derived from subscriptions of individuals. There is $36\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the road not under contract. For cost and other details, see schedule.

Turnpike road from Mountsterling, via Sherburne Mills and Flemingsburg, to Maysville.—There is of this road about $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles completed. About $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles now under contract; and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles next Mount Sterling, which was put under contract about two years ago, has since been abandoned, and not re-let. There is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles located, which is not under contract, and a little more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which has not been located. Of the finished part of the road, 5 miles is on the west side of Lick-

ing river, in Bath county; and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the east side of the river, between Flemingsburg and Maysville. The part of the road under contract lies between Flemingsburg and Maysville. If funds were provided, it could all be finished early next summer. The report states that five miles may be finished within two months.

This road so far as it has been constructed or commenced, has been made in detached parts. Commencing at Mount Sterling, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road was put under contract, the next 5 miles was left; then about 5 miles near Sharpsburg was put under contract, and is finished. From this to the Licking river, about 6 miles, the road has not been commenced, and from the Licking river to Flemingsburg it is not commenced. From the latter place to Maysville, it is all either finished or under contract. For amounts paid &c., see schedule.

Maysville and Bracken Turnpike road.—There is no part of this road finished. There is 9 miles under contract—about 7 miles of which, the report states, would be finished in December last, and the balance early next spring. Six miles of this road will have a stone road way or pavement. The remainder will not be covered with stone. There is a little more than 8 miles of road embraced in the charter which is not under contract. For details, see schedule.

Owingsville and Big Sandy Turnpike Road.—The distance from Owingsville to the mouth of Big Sandy is $78\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The road is to be graded, but not covered with stone. There is 50 miles finished, with the exception of a part of the bridges, and in use; and there is one mile under contract. There is $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road not under contract. This lies between the finished parts, and should be made as soon as practicable, in order that the public may have the benefit of the money already expended.

The part of the road not under contract is estimated, according to the report of the President of the company, to cost \$1900 per mile, exclusive of bridges. There will be one bridge upon this part of road, which is estimated to cost \$10,000.

The estimate of the bridge over Licking is not included. This road cannot well be finished within the year 1840, as proposed in the act further to provide for the improvement of the State, approved February 22d, 1839.

The amount of tolls received during the year is not reported. For further details, see schedule.

Muldrow's Hill Turnpike Road and bridge over the Rolling Fork of Salt river.—The road from the river to the top of Little Muldrow's Hill, 4.9 miles, is finished. The road from the river to New Market, six tenths of a mile, which was put under contract in April 1839, is also finished. The bridge is so far completed as to be in a condition for use, and the travel of the road has been turned over it. The cost of the road from the river to the top of Little Muldrow's Hill, including the allowances made to Douglass & Knott, under an act of Assembly, is \$33,042 30. Of this there is \$158 now due one of the contractors.

The cost of the road from the bridge to New Market, is \$3,605 84, of which there is now due the contractors \$1,605 84.

The cost of the bridge will be	\$16,425 24
Of this there has been paid	13,520 00

Leaving a balance which will be due to the contractors when the bridge is finished, 2,905 24

Whole cost of the road and bridge will be—

Upon south side of river,	\$33,042 30	
Upon north side of river,	3,605 84	
Bridge,	16,425 24	53,073 38

There will be required, to pay the balance due to complete the bridge,	2,905 24
Road on south side,	158 00
Road on north side,	1,605 84

Amount required to complete the road and bridge, 4,669 08

The amount of tolls received from February 10th, 1839, to 1st January, 1840,	742 83
Amount paid for repairs and gatekeepers,	214 96
Amount of tolls paid into the treasury,	527 87

For further details, see Mr. Eastin's report,

There was no work done during the year 1839 upon the road from Mount Sterling, via Prestonsburg and Pikeville, to the Virginia line, except a small amount required to complete the contract of Samuel May, whose work is finished. This road has been improved at a great number of points and if kept in order, these improvements would be of public utility. The undersigned examined it from Prestonsburg to Mount Sterling in August last, and found that very little or no attention was paid to its preservation. Parts of it were then so much cut up by water that it would have been difficult for wagons to pass along.

No work has been done upon the road from Pikesville to the Sounding Gap. For the details relating to the roads which are finished, see the schedules.

Note.—The items in the schedule are taken from the report of the turnpike road companies—some of these were made in November. The statement above relative to the roads leading from Louisville to the Tennessee line, is taken from the reports of H. J. Eastin, Resident Engineer. The amount of work done, and payments, are mostly included up to the first of January, instant. Hence, the work done, and the amounts paid, does not correspond with the items in the schedule.

Repairing Roads.—The plan recommended by the Board of Internal Improvement for repairing turnpike roads, has not been adopted by the agents of the companies; and the plan of breaking and putting on stone by the rod is generally pursued. Some improvements have been made by opening ditches and drains, but it has not been done to the extent which is necessary for the keeping of the roads in good order.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,
President Board Int. Imp.

SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Green and Barren River Navigation.

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ESTIMATED COST OF WORK NOW IN PROGRESS.						
	Locks and Dams.	Lock Houses.	Works for water power.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendents' and Engineers' salaries.	Aggregate cost.
Lock and Dam No. 1, Green River,	136,000 00	1,800 00	12,000 00	.	.	149,800 00
Lock and Dam No. 2, do.	86,950 00	1,800 00	12,000 00	.	.	100,750 00
Lock and Dam No. 3, do.	95,695 67	400 00	12,000 00	23,000 00	90,000 00	113,000 00
Lock and Dam No. 4, do.	96,753 37	1,650 00	12,000 00	.	.	108,095 67
Lock and Dam No. 1, in Barren river,	100,381 00	1,800 00	12,000 00	.	.	110,403 37
						114,181 00
Total dollars,	515,780 04	7,450 00	60,000 00	23,000 00	90,000 00	696,230 14
Deduct the cost of works necessary for the application of water power,						
		.	.	.	.	60,000 00
Locks Nos. 5 and 6, in Green river, including all expenses,						
		.	.	.	.	636,230 04
Estimated cost of six locks and dams on Green river, and one lock and dam on Barren river, including all expenses, except works for water power,						
		.	.	.	.	230,000 00
Estimated cost of the works necessary for the application of water power at the five locks and dams now in progress,						
		.	.	.	.	866,230 04
		.	.	.	.	60,000 00

SCHEDULE No. 1—Continued.

VALUE OF WORK DONE.						
	Upon Locks and Dams.	Lock Houses.	Works for water power.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendents' and Engineers' salaries, &c.	Aggregate value.
Lock and Dam No. 1, Green river,	93,000 00					93,000 00
Lock and Dam No. 2, do.	86,950 00	1,600 00	8,000 0	17,000 00	81,673 23	96,550 00
Lock and Dam No. 3, do.	95,695 67	400 00				88,673 23
Lock and Dam No. 4, do.	85,753 37	1,015 00				96,095 67
Lock and Dam No. 5, in Barren river,	76,881 00					86,768 37
						76,881 00
Total dollars,	438,280 04	3,015 00	8,000 00	17,000 00	81,673 23	547,968 27

SCHEDULE No. 1—Continued.

VALUE OF WORK REMAINING TO BE DONE.						
	Upon Locks and Dams.	Lock Houses.	Works for water power.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendents, and Engineers' salaries, &c.	Aggregate am't.
Lock and Dam No. 1, Green river.	43,000 00	1,800 00	12,000 00	.	.	56,800 00
Lock and Dam No. 2, do.	Finished, 11,000 00	200 00	4,000 00	.	.	4,200 00
Lock and Dam No. 3, do.	Finished, 11,000 00	635 00	12,000 00	6,000 00	8,326 77	14,326 77
Lock and Dam No. 4, do.	23,500 00	1,800 00	12,000 00	.	.	12,000 00
Lock and Dam No. 5, do.			12,000 00	.	.	23,635 00
						37,300 00
Total dollars,	77,500 00	4,435 00	52,000 00	6,000 00	8,326 77	148,261 77

SCHEDULE No. 1—Continued.

	AMOUNT PAID.					
	Locks and Dams.	Lock Houses.	Works for water power.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendents' and Engineers' salaries, &c.	Total amount paid.
Lock and Dam—						
No. 1, Green river,	85,499 19		7,539 20	.	.	85,499 19
No. 2, do.	81,561 59	1,361 00	.	.	.	90,461 79
No. 3, do.	95,695 57	400 00	.	16,657 15	81,673 23	98,330 38
No. 4, do.	78,729 00	575 00	.	.	.	96,095 57
No. 5, Barren river,	77,011 62	.	.	.	.	79,304 00
						77,011 62
Total dollars,	418,496 97	2,336 00	7,539 20	16,657 15	81,673 23	526,702 55
Add amount from margin, .	.	.	.	.	.	7,735 40
Subtract amount received for boat stores, .	.	.	.	.	.	534,437 95
Amount paid on Green and Barren river navigation,	.	.	.	.	.	46 62
						534,391 33

Paid for castings.
Paid for land.
Paid for powder
Discount.

3,992 61
958 00
644 80
2,139 99

7,735 40

LENGTH OF NAVIGATION.

The distance from the mouth of Green river to Lock No. 1, is about

from Lock No. 1 to Lock No. 2, .	8½ miles.
from Lock No. 2 to Lock No. 3, .	51½ miles.
from Lock No. 3 to Lock No. 4, .	43½ miles.
from Lock No. 4 to Lock No. 1, in Barren river, .	41½ miles.
from Lock No. 1, in Barren, to Bowlinggreen, .	15 miles.
from Lock No. 4, in Green river, to Lock No. 5, about	15 miles.
from Lock No. 5 to Lock No. 6, .	20 miles.
from Lock No. 6 to head of Pool, about	17 miles.
The whole length of Green river improvement from the Ohio to Greensburg,	16 miles.
Length of Barren river improvement to Bowlinggreen, .	269 miles.
	30 miles.

[SCHEDULE No. 2.]

Tabular statement exhibiting the probable condition of the Kentucky river Navigation on the 20th December, 1839.

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ITEMS.	TOTAL COSTS OF IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Under contracts.	Hydraulic lime.	Lock-houses and contingencies.	Superintendents.	Aggregates.
Lock and Dam No. 1,	179 075	18,552	2,698	2,000	202,325
Lock and Dam No. 2,	135,306	11,000	2,750	1,500	150,556
Lock and Dam No. 3,	118,721	12,000	1,750	2,000	134,471
Lock and Dam No. 4,	114,556	14,692	3,446	2,000	134,694
Lock and Dam No. 5,	126,600	12,000	1,750	2,500	142,850
Clearing banks,	.	.	.	.	28,500
Salaries,	.	.	.	.	18,000
Dollars	674,228	68,244	12,394	10,000	811,396

SCHEDULE No. 2—Continued.

B

C

ITEMS.	AMOUNTS PAID.				PROBABLE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.			
	To contractors.	Hydraulic lime.	Superintendents.	Aggregates.	Total paid.	Per centage retained.	Probable amount of work done & not returned.	Aggregates.
Lock and Dam No. 1,	93,240	18,552	1,297	113,089	113,089	6,616	12,000	131,705
Lock and Dam No. 2,	83,003	10,229	992	94,224	94,224	8,992	15,000	118,216
Lock and Dam No. 3,	74,532	11,253	1,820	87,605	87,605	7,447	14,000	109,052
Lock and Dam No. 4,	94,053	14,692	1,722	110,467	110,467	6,586	3,000	120,053
Lock and Dam No. 5,	71,010	7,631	1,620	80,261	80,261	4,640	6,000	90,901
Clearing banks,	.	.	.	12,268	12,268	.	4,000	16,268
Salaries,	.	.	.	12,127	12,127	.	1,000	13,127
Dollars,	415,838	62,357	7,451	510,041	510,041	34,281	55,000	599,322

Licking River Navigation.

ESTIMATED COST OF WORKS NOW IN PROGRESS.						
	Locks & Dams.	Lock Houses.	Land for Lock sites.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendents' and Engineers' salaries, &c.	Aggregate cost.
Lock and Dam No. 1,	101,955 00	1,000 00	.	.	.	105,955 00
Lock and Dam No. 2,	96,655 00	1,000 00	.	.	.	97,655 00
Lock and Dam No. 3,	91,320 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	21,000 00	45,000 00	70,000 00
Lock and Dam No. 4,	96,955 00	1,000 00	.	.	.	92,320 00
Lock and Dam No. 5,	.	.	.	.	.	97,955 00
Total dollars,	389,885 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	21,000 00	45,000 00	463,885 00

LENGTH OF NAVIGATION.

From mouth of Licking to Lock No. 1,	.	.	.	3 miles
From Lock No. 1 to Lock No. 2,	.	.	.	3 miles
From Lock No. 2 to Lock No. 3,	.	.	.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles
From Lock No. 3 to Lock No. 4,	.	.	.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
From Lock No. 4 to Lock No. 5,	.	.	.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles
From Lock No. 5 to Lock No. 6,	.	.	.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
From Lock No. 6 to Lock No. 7,	.	.	.	16 miles
From Lock No. 7 to Lock No. 8,	.	.	.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
From Lock No. 8 to Lock No. 9,	.	.	.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
Total length of Navigation,	.	.	.	91 $\frac{1}{4}$

SCHEDULE No. 3.—Continued.

251

VALUE OF WORK DONE.						
	Locks & Dams.	Lock Houses.	Land for Lock sites.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendents' and Engineers' salaries, &c.	Aggregate value.
Lock and Dam No. 1,	24,449 74	}	.	.	.	24,449 74
Lock and Dam No. 2,	18,660 76		.	.	.	18,660 76
Lock and Dam No. 3,	15,005 00		1,747 33	11,943 84	19,394 00	33,085 17
Lock and Dam No. 4,	15,334 50		.	.	.	15,005 00
Lock and Dam No. 5,	3,250 90	.	.	.	.	15,334 50
Total dollars,	76,700 90		1,747 33	11,943 84	19,394 00	3,250 90
						109,786 07

SCHEDULE No. 3—Continued.

AMOUNT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE WORKS NOW UNDER CONTRACT.						
	Locks and Dams.	Lock Houses.	Land for Lock sites.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendent, and Engineers' salaries, &c.	Aggregate am't.
Lock and Dam No. 1,	79,270 74	1,000 00	.	.	.	80,270 74
Lock and Dam No. 2,	76,414 68	1,000 00	.	.	.	77,414 68
			2,252 67	9,056 16	25,606 00	36,914 83
Lock and Dam No. 3,	73,887 76	1,000 00	.	.	.	74,887 76
Lock and Dam No. 4,	82,491 95	1,000 00	.	.	.	83,491 95
Lock and Dam No. 5,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total dollars,	312,065 13	4,000 00	2,252 67	9,056 16	25,606 00	352,979 96
	Lock and Dam No. 5,	.	.	.	.	94,134 40
	Lock and Dam No. 6,	.	.	.	.	93,190 00
	Lock and Dam No. 7,	.	.	.	.	84,830 00
	Lock and Dam No. 8,	.	.	.	.	80,545 00
	Lime, Superintendence, contingencies, &c.	.	.	.	.	51,800 00
	Amount required to complete the eight Locks and Dams under contract,	.	.	.	.	757,479 36
	Amount paid,	.	.	.	.	113,980 64
	Total estimated cost of the eight Locks and Dams,	.	.	.	.	871,460 00

SCHEDULE No. 3—Continued.

253

AMOUNT PAID.						
	Locks and Dams.	Lock Houses.	Land for Lock sites.	Clearing river banks and channel.	Hydraulic lime, Superintendents, and Engineers' salaries, &c.	Total amount paid.
Lock and Dam No. 1,	25,684 26	}	.	.	.	25,684 26
Lock and Dam No. 2,	20,240 32		.	.	.	20,240 32
			1,747 33	11,943 84	19,394 00	33,085 17
Lock and Dam No. 3,	17,432 24	.	.	.	.	17,432 24
Lock and Dam No. 4,	14,463 05	.	.	.	.	14,463 05
Lock and Dam No. 5,	3,075 60	.	.	.	.	3,075 60
Total dollars,	80,895 47		1,747 33	11,943 84	19,394 00	113,980 64

LENGTH OF IMPROVEMENTS FOR SLACKWATER NAVIGATION.

Green river,	.	.	.	.	.	269 miles.
Barren river to Bowlinggreen,	.	.	.	.	.	30 miles.
Muddy river,	.	.	.	.	.	28 miles.
Kentucky river,	.	.	.	.	.	257 ½ miles.
Licking river,	.	.	.	.	.	231 miles.
						<hr/> 815 ½ miles.

SCHEDULE No. 3—Continued.

Improvements for Descending Navigation—executed partly under contracts and partly by Superintendents ; Hydraulic lime, for locks ; Engineers' Salaries ; Surveys, &c.

		Amounts paid up to 10th Oct. 1839.
Panther creek,	- - - - -	\$ 2,827 00
Pond river,	- - - - -	976 30
Rough creek,	- - - - -	3,109 00
Muddy river, for clearing out timber,	- - - - -	961 15
Barren river above Bowlinggreen,	- - - - -	3,833 71
Drake's creek,	- - - - -	734 50
Green river above Barren, between Locks No. 4 and 5,	- - - - -	3,252 26
South fork of Kentucky river ; Goose creek and its forks,	- - - - -	2,966 34
Kentucky river, North and Middle Forks,	- - - - -	4,835 00
Cumberland river,	- - - - -	3,199 69
Tradewater river,	- - - - -	100 00
Engineers' salaries.—Pay of Engineers upon Kentucky, Green and Barren and Licking rivers not included, (a)	- - - - -	27,105 49
Hydraulic lime and materials now on hand, (b)	- - - - -	3,043 27
Paid for expenses of surveys, (c)	- - - - -	<u>12,600 00</u>

(a). Of the \$58,780 87, shewn as paid for Engineers' salaries in the schedule prepared by the Secretary of the Board, - - - \$12,127 47 is included in the amount paid towards the construction of the Kentucky river navigation.

Do.	do.	do.	9,548 00	do.	Green and Barren	do.
Do.	do.	do.	10,000 00	do.	Licking	do.

Making \$31,675 47 which leaves to be charged to other surveys, \$27,105 40—the amount stated in this schedule.

(b.) Of the item of \$81,962 27 paid for Hydraulic lime, as shewn in the schedule of the Secretary of the Board, the sum of - - - \$44,849 is included in the amount paid toward the construction of the Kentucky river navigation.

Do.	do.	do.	27,779	do.	Green and Barren	do.
Do.	do.	do.	6,291	do.	Licking	do.

Making \$78,919—which leaves to be charged against the lime &c. on hand at Louisville, \$3,043 27, the sum shewn in the above schedule.

(c.) The amount paid for surveys includes the expenses of surveying roads, when paid for by the State.

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Recently, no effort has been made to let it, the works under contract hav-

SCHEDULE No. 4.

LINES OF ROAD.	BY WHOM MANAGED.	Whole length of the Road.	Length of road completed.	Length of road under contract and not completed.	Estimated length of road embraced in the charter, & not under contract.	Cost of the finished part of the road per mile, exclusive of bridges.	Number of bridges finished.	Cost of bridges finished.	Estimated cost of road under contract and not finished, per mile, excluding bridges.	Bridges under contract.	Cost of bridges under contract and not finished.	Estimated cost of road, not under contract, per mile, excluding bridges.	Bridges not under contract.	Estimated cost of bridges not under contract.	Amount of money expended in the construction of the road.	Amount of money required to complete that part of the road under contract.	Supposed amount necessary to construct that portion of the road not under contract.	Amount of tolls collected on the finished part of the roads during the year.	Amount paid for repairs.	Estimated cost of repairs for the coming year.	Amount subscribed by individuals.	Amount paid by individuals.	REMARKS.	
		Miles.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
Turnpike road from Louisville to Elizabethtown,	-	13.40	12.00	30.10	1.00	6,545 24	-	-	6,830 82	3	1,800 00	6,000 00	1	60,000 00	78,633 36	164,271 67	63,160 50	1,969 38	959 69	1,800 00	83,750 00	52,597 02		
Turnpike road from Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern.	-	49.54	4.00	45.00	0.50	-	-	-	5,512 00	6	17,587 00	6,000 00	1	38,200 00	83,110 20	96,000 00	156,440 00	-	-	1,800 00	56,950 00	31,712 00		
Turnpike road from Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen.	-	23.94	-	22.50	1.50	-	-	-	5,281 40	-	-	12,224 00	1	25,434 60	26,274 67	88,549 50	17,916 15	-	-	-	33,200 00	13,084 50		
Turnpike road from Bowlinggreen to Tennessee line,	-	27.65	-	27.60	-	-	-	-	5,187 16	1	310 00	3,250 00	-	-	32,047 00	84,503 77	19,500 00	-	-	-	42,000 00	14,102 00		
Turnpike road from Frankfort to Hardinsville,	-	-	8.50	-	-	-	24	897 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000 00	-	-	5,673 00	4,195 31	-	22,000 00	22,000 00	Finished.	
Turnpike road from Hardinsville toward Louisville,	-	-	23.50	-	-	4,200 00	9	4,700 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,500 00	-	-	22,000 00	15,000 00	10,000 00	47,500 00	47,000 00	Finished.	
Turnpike road from Louisville to Bardstown,	-	-	29.00	29.00	-	5,335 52	7	52,311 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,578 82	1,000 00	-	12,623 89	11,168 04	11,600 00	99,900 00	97,782 15	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Bardstown to Glasgow,	-	-	68.80	68.80	10.88	-	1	73,742 70	5,436 61	10	-	3,360 00	-	-	251,804 00	112,881 23	36,566 80	-	-	550 00	127,950 00	87,712 00	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Glasgow to the Tennessee line,	-	-	36.00	36.00	31. f	-	-	-	1,620 00	11	38,000 00	3,200 00	-	-	61,382 00	55,000 00	99,200 00	-	-	-	41,300 00	23,465 00		
Turnpike road from Harrodsburg to Lawrenceburg,	-	-	3.80	3.80	-	1,500 00	3	2,091 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,942 00	-	-	-	220 04	1,200 00	4,878 00	4,878 00	Road finished.	
Turnpike road through Lawrenceburg,	-	-	13.78	13.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Road finished.	
Turnpike road through Harrodsburg and Danville,	-	-	23.00	22.50	00.50	5,511 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,953 47	-	-	1,046 65	760 65	-	53,163 47	-		
Turnpike road through Danville to Crab Orchard,	-	-	21.08	21.00	00.08	4,625 00	6	-	4,625 00	1	7,300 00	-	-	-	106,000 00	372 00	-	-	-	-	54,000 00	-		
Turnpike road from Bardstown to Springfield,	-	-	18.50	18.50	-	5,630 00	5	19,935 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,119 00	-	-	-	-	925 00	62,000 00	60,000 00	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Frankfort to Lexington,	-	-	26.72	26.72	-	5,809 54	2	2,520 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,208 21	-	-	12,064 83	3,860 09	4,000 00	70,425 00	67,087 00	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Versailles to the Kentucky river,	-	-	12.20	6.11	-	6,125 21	-	-	-	-	-	5,070 78	-	-	31,980 80	-	26,376 00	370 00	222 07	400 00	23,850 00	19,370 00		
Turnpike road from Lexington, via Harrodsburg, to Perryville,	-	-	42.50	29.83	4.00	6,750 00	1	50,000 00	6,750 00	1	50,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,650 00	84,045 44		
Turnpike road from Lexington, via Nicholasville, to Danville and Lancaster,	-	-	41.86	41.86	-	5,865 08	2	67,032 81	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,502 25	250 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Lexington to Winchester,	-	-	17.50	17.53	-	-	4	500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,326 73	-	-	-	-	2,519 33	3,000 00	33,700 00	33,155 00	Road finished.
Turnpike road from Lexington to Richmond,	-	-	25.50	20.00	5.35	6,275 00	2	1,000 00	5,869 00	1	400 00	-	3	1,400 00	125,590 00	31,364 00	-	-	-	4,303 00	75,700 00	63,645 00	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Lexington to Maysville,	-	-	61.00	61.00	-	5,725 00	9	60,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,400 00	-	-	30,723 19	24,961 92	20,000 00	213,200 00	213,200 00	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Lexington to Georgetown,	-	-	12.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Turnpike road from Georgetown to Williamstown,	-	-	35.67	15.01	20.66	-	-	-	6,355 88	3	4,142 50	6,435 86	3	6,680 00	2,501 69	97,042 61	139,645 02	-	-	-	39,550 00	2,515 00		
Turnpike road from Williamstown to Covington,	-	-	36.12	10.12	10.00	7,800 00	-	-	6,800 00	-	-	6,000 00	-	-	78,500 00	64,000 00	96,000 00	3,931 00	967 38	1,500 00	83,900 00	38,469 84	Road finished.	
Turnpike road from Frankfort towards Georgetown,	-	-	6.13	6.13	-	5,138 00	-	-	-	1	3,695 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,657 28	480 38	480 38	15,400 00	15,400 00		
Turnpike road from Frankfort through Georgetown,	-	-	19.00	10.50	8.50	-	2	-	6,000 00	1	2,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00	2,709 86	1,803 91	-	46,000 00	43,000 00		
Turnpike road from Mount Sterling, via Flemingsburg, to Maysville,	-	-	51.00	15.12	11.89	23.04	1	280 00	6,092 00	5	9,606 00	5,429 32	11	11,173 00	120,052 50	28,800 00	136,297 00	947 10	285 00	1,500 00	85,600 00	63,122 25		
Turnpike road from Maysville to Germantown,	-	-	17.81	-	9.78	8.70	1	-	5,810 00	3	3,640 00	5,000 00	-	-	47,000 00	41,000 00	-	-	-	500 00	27,400 00	15,500 00		
Turnpike road from Owensville to the Big Sandy river,	-	-	78.50	50.00	1.00	27.50	4	18,036 00	2,000 00	3	25,312 00	1,900 00	1	10,000 00	103,250 00	47,000 00	52,250 00	-	750 00	600 06	15,100 00	12,630 00	Road finished.	
Turnpike road over Muldrow Hill, and the Rolling Fork Bridge,	-	-	5.28	5.25	-	6,711 37	1	-	-	1	16,425 24	-	-	-	36,284 72	4,695 88	-	772 07	286 82	1,200 00	-	-		

a—See H. J. Eastin's Report of 1838.

b--3,250 dollars for stoning per mile.

c—This includes 10.88 miles not under contract for *stoning*, which is estimated to cost 3,360 dollars per mile, 68.80 under contract for grading, and 57.92 miles for metaling or stoning.

f—To be graded only.

g—Exclusive of stoning.

\$24,961 dollars and 92 cents includes pay of Gate Keepers, Superintendents and Treasurers' salaries; also, 2,175 dollars paid for land for quarries, and for work now doing at Licking bridge, in securing walls by buttresses

i—Exclusive of the amount necessary to be expended on the Licking Bridge.

j—Stone work at bridges

k—Includes estimates of superstructure of bridges across Elkhorn, Dry Run and Big Eagle—superstructure not under contract.

NOTE.—The road in Mercer and Lincoln finished, and bridge now in use at the Hanging Fork of Dick's river.

REPORT OF GREEN AND BARREN RIVER COMMISSIONERS.

FRANKFORT, *December 2d*, 1839.

SIR:

Inclosed, are the reports of A. Livermore, Esq. Resident Engineer on the Green and Barren river navigation, and of Dilis Dyer, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Commissioners in charge of that work.

The report of the Engineer will show the present condition of the Improvements.

The report of the Secretary will exhibit the disbursements of the current year ending the 25th November, 1839. It will also show the total expenditure, and for what particular objects since the commencement of the line, and the amount expended by order of the Board of Internal Improvement, upon objects disconnected with the five locks and dams in their charge.

The works at No. 1, in Barren, and No. 1, in Green river, although greatly advanced since the last report, cannot be finished within the present year. This result is attributable to a variety of obstacles, but mainly to the want of funds and to sickness.

The breast of the dam at No. 2, has been repaired, and the lower slope extended. The slate rock bottom, at this point, has successfully resisted the action of the water, and floating timber; after fairly testing its solidity, the breast has been extended upon it without excavation.

Sufficient excavation has been done in the race for water power here, for the use of such mills as have been authorized by the Board of Internal Improvement.

The lock at No. 3, it will be recollected, was open for navigation last winter. The cost of this work has been increased considerably, by excavation and crib work. The river being very narrow at this point, the lock was placed far without the range of the bank, in order to lengthen the dam. Heavy excavation was necessary at the head and foot, to make its entrance easy, and constitutes a heavy item of expense in previous estimates. It was deemed better to excavate a portion of the rock bank on the abutment side of the river, should it be necessary, than to press the location of the lock any further into the bank.

During the last winter, it was ascertained that the water would gorge above the dam to an extent to overflow the lock and fixtures before the dam could be passed. The necessity of lengthening the weir, being thus fully demonstrated, the excavation of the bank was ordered, to an extent sufficient to discharge the water in future. The river makes also an abrupt turn at this point, and the recoil of water at the foot of the lock made a break-water necessary. Cribbs, with stone filling, have been constructed, so as to guard the lower entrance, and enable boats to pass in and out with safety.

A portoin of the race has been excavated, at this point, but has been pressed no further for want of a bid, deemed reasonable by the Board. Recently, no effort has been made to let it, the works under contract hav-

ing paramount claims upon the limited means of our Board. The pools, reaching each way from this point, have been thoroughly cleared of rocks and snags; and measures have been taken to remove such timber as was most likely to fall in and make new obstacles. The masonry of the lock at No. 4, has been finished some months; the lock pit was bailed out for the purpose of hanging the gates, early in last month, and the gates are doubtless up before this time. With the favorable weather, now promised, this work will be so far finished by the first of January as to permit the passage of boats.

No race has been let at this point.

No. 1, in Barren river, is in such progress as to make its completion easy within the next year.

No efforts to put this race under contract have been made. A considerable portion of the channel of Barren river, from Bowlinggreen to the mouth, has been cleared of rock and timber, and the remainder will be finished by January or February next, (1840.)

The plans and estimates for lock and dam No. 2, were made out by General Lacock and M. R. Stealey, Esqrs. in October, 1833. The contracts for building were made in December following, with a condition annexed that they should not be commenced until the Legislature should approve the system of locks and dams recommended by the Board, and make further and more adequate appropriations. This took place in January, 1834, and the contractor commenced his operations in March, 1834. In the August following he died, leaving the work in its commencement. The delay incidental to re-letting, postponed all operations here until 6th October, 1834, when the second company came into possession of the job. Floods, sickness, and scarcity of hands, conjointly operated against this, and the lower work which was let at the same time, with the second letting of No. 2.

The prejudice existing against the health and the country, and to a great extent justified by the death of the first contractor, and death and sickness among the hands of his successors, operated to a very injurious extent then, and ever afterwards, upon the line: consequently labourers have been scarce throughout their whole progress—being drawn principally from the neighborhood, and subject to be called off to agricultural pursuits, at the most important seasons of the year.

The first opening of the gates, at this lock, took place in December, 1837—*nearly* four years after its commencement.

Lock and dam No. 3, were let in 1836, and the gates opened in 1838—two and a half years after their commencement. No. 4, was commenced in 1836; and the gates, we hope, will be opened on 1st January, 1840—three years after its commencement.

No. 1, in Green river, and No. 1, in Barren river—the first let the 7th Oct. 1834, and the second in June, 1836, cannot be finished until sometime in the next year.

In the meantime the navigation will not be interrupted by the public works. The dam, at No. 1, in Green river, will not be raised higher than the level of the falls above; and dam No. 1, in Barren, will only be raised to the level of the comb of the dam No. 4, Green river. While lock Nos. 2, 3, and 4, will be open for use.

The Board deeply regrets that this line of work could not be finished during the current year. They, in 1833, assumed the responsibility of re-

commending a continuous navigation for steam boats, by locks and dams, as the best and only feasible mode of improving Green river, unknown to the world of improvement, and without claim to experience, their first movements were made in fear and trembling. Destitute of that public standing and experience necessary to sustain a scheme of so much magnitude, and so novel in all its results, they sought abroad for the sanction of some name better known to the world.

They procured the hearty sanction of General Abner Lacock, of Pennsylvania, to their whole projects. A man whose judgment was second to few, if any, and who was justly ranked as a public benefactor, wherever he was known.

With his endorsement, they ventured before the Legislature; their plans were approved, and the necessary appropriations made; and thus, from doubt and suspense, they passed into the certainty of high and dangerous responsibility.

Money, from the beginning, has been scarce and irregular; jealousies have arisen, and operated greatly against our usefulness, and lessened our energies. We were deceived in the length of time necessary to construct such works, because none of a precisely similar character had ever been constructed.

Heavy additions have been made to the length of our public services, by the intervention of freshets and sickness: our hopes have been, from year to year, postponed; and unjust misrepresentations of the causes of delay and misconception of the difficulties under which the Board has laboured, have been industriously and mischievously circulated. All these things tend to produce a feverish desire for an honorable discharge from our responsibilities, by the completion of the work upon which we have risked so much and suffered so much. Many errors have, doubtless, been committed, from inexperience; but, as far as the public money has been in our charge, a reference to our incidental expenses for six years will be the best proof of the *economy* with which it has been handled; and, although some defects may be found in our works, yet we have an abiding confidence that time will favorably test the skill with which they have been constructed, and that it will be remembered that this is the *Pioneer* work, and that of consequence has been subjected to many and unforeseen difficulties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES R. SKILES,

President of the Board of Green and Barren river Commissioners.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Esq.

President Board Internal Improvement.

Report of A. Livermore, Resident Engineer, of Green and Barren River Navigation for 1839.

SIR: BOWLINGGREEN, November 25, 1839.

In accordance with instructions, I make to you my annual report relating to the present condition of the public works under my charge as Resident Engineer, together with such information connected therewith as I deem useful to the Board or to the Legislature.

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The amount of work estimated as done upon the several locks and dams, is as follows, viz:

Lock and dam No. 1 in Green river, not finished	-	-	\$93,000 00
Lock and dam No. 2 in Green river, complete,	-	-	86,950 00
Lock and dam No. 3 in Green river, complete,	-	-	95,695 67
Lock and dam No. 4 in Green river, not quite done,	-	-	85,753 37
Lock and dam No. 1 in Barren river, not finished	-	-	76,881 00
Total done,	-	-	<u>\$438,280 04</u>

Lock Houses.

No. 2, not finished,	-	-	\$1,600 00
No. 3, complete,	-	-	400 00
No. 4, not complete,	-	-	1,015 00
Total done,	-	-	<u>\$3,015 00</u>

The cutting of timber off of banks, and snagging on the pools, amounts to \$17,000.

Recapitulation.

Work done on locks and dams,	-	-	\$438,280 00
Work done on lock houses,	-	-	3,015 00
Cutting timber and snagging pools,	-	-	17,000 00
Whole amount done,	-	-	<u>\$458,295 04</u>

The estimated amount required to complete the works, is as follows, viz:

Lock and dam No. 1 in Green river,	-	-	\$43,000 00
Lock and dam No. 4 in Green river,	-	-	11,000 00
Lock and dam No. 1 Barren river,	-	-	23,500 00
Total required,	-	-	<u>\$77,500 00</u>

Amount required for Lock Houses.

No. 1 in Green river,	-	-	\$1,800 00
No. 2 in Green river,	-	-	200 00
No. 4 in Green river,	-	-	635 00
No. 1 in Barren river,	-	-	1,800 00
			<u>\$4,435 00</u>

Amount required for clearing timber off of banks and snagging pools,	-	-	<u>\$6 000 00</u>
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Total amount required to complete, - - - - -	\$87,935 00
Amount already done, - - - - -	458,295 04
Total cost when completed, - - - - -	<u>\$546,230 04</u>

The above does not include the cost of Engineering, Superintendence, Commissioners' expenses, water lime, or any other contingencies.

The estimated cost to prepare the water privileges for manufacturing purposes, at each of the locks and dams, is \$2,000, or a total of \$60,000.

The canal or race at lock No. 2, is the only one under contract, and the amount already done upon it, \$8,000; consequently, the amount required to complete the whole for use will be \$52,000.

The works upon Green and Barren rivers have been prosecuted more tardily since the spring opened than was anticipated, owing, principally, to a scarcity and uncertainty of funds. We have at no time since the first of June had sufficient means to pay more than one estimate; and at times the works have been partially suspended on account of the contractors being unable to obtain their money when it was due upon their monthly estimates. For two or three times I have postponed making the estimates from two to three weeks, in consequence of a want of money in the hands of the Board to meet the amount due. This applies more particularly to No. 1 in Green river: I have hardly a doubt this job could so far have been prosecuted as to open the navigation this winter, but for the above reasons.

It is probable this result could not have been realized in relation to lock and dam No. 1 in Barren, owing to the sickness that prevailed, for about three months, during the best part of the season at these works. Not a person that remained at this job, during the above period, escaped having more or less sickness.

I confidently anticipate that lock and dam No. 4 will be ready for the opening of the navigation against the 1st of January, 1840.

Locks Nos. 2 and 3, with their attached works, are complete. These, together with No. 4, will create a slackwater navigation on Green river of 105 miles, and on Barren river of 15 miles; also, upon Rough creek and Muddy river 30 miles, making in all a slackwater communication of 150 miles.

Considerable expense has been added to dam No. 2 in the construction of a new breast. This dam was originally constructed on a much narrower base than the other dams, consequently the lower slope was too steep to answer the purpose for which it was designed. This work was commenced before I came to the State, and at a time when the necessity of flat slopes was not so clearly demonstrated as at a later period. I was fully convinced that a new breast would be required at some future date; but believed that the dam, as first built, might stand for years, and the slate rock upon which it is founded be excavated by the action of the water so that the base could be increased, and the inclination of the lower slope decreased, as well as have a more permanent foundation in the increased depth of the water. But owing to the peculiar floods of last winter, and the great amount of timber in the river above, which was brought down and thrown into the cradle, formed by the pitch of the water, and left to operate upon the breast of the dam with its greatest force, by reaction, the sheathing was torn off and a portion of the stone filling washed out, and other timbers, to some extent, bro-

ken to pieces. The injury could have been repaired for about \$2,500; but the necessity of immediately building a new breast became more obvious, we consequently decided to construct it at once, as being more economical than to postpone it to a later day.

At lock No. 3, expensive cribs were found necessary in order to guard the boats in getting out at the foot of the lock. The great reaction of the water caused by the close vicinity of the dam, will require more or less expense at all the locks on this account. The weir of dam No. 3 has been extended 80 feet by expensive excavation of solid rock. The proper weir is but 268 feet from the lock to the opposite bank, and was found inadequate to the discharge of the water so as to prevent an accumulation above the dams, and thereby the overflowing of the lock, before the pool below becomes filled to the required height.

Lock No. 1 in Green river will be increased in expense by the wall connecting the lock with the abutment through the Island, to the amount of about \$16,000. The coffer dam and crib work, with other protection, will cost about \$10,000 more. These heavy items are added to the estimates of the locks and dams, which, together with the heavy excavation in the channels at the head and foot of each lock constitute a great increase in their total cost.

But when we re-consider the difficulties which we have encountered in the prosecution of our works; the high prices of labor and materials; the successive seasons of floods, and the amount of sickness during the last two summers and autumns; also the want of funds to sustain our operations and render the expenses greater, it is not surprising that our improvements have progressed slowly and all extra work increased in cost.

It must be recollected, that our upper three locks and dams were commenced the same season that the first five on the Kentucky river were begun; and that, in all probability, we shall have two out of three completed, against three out of the five on that river are finished. The difficulties encountered by the works upon Green and Barren rivers have operated but to a limited extent upon the Kentucky river—hands have been plenty—high water has seldom interfered with the progress of their operations; and, from information, sickness has been but trifling, in comparison with what has been experienced upon Green and Barren rivers.

I have been led to the foregoing remarks, with a view to disabuse the public mind which, to some extent, has been led astray by the fact that two of our works (No. 1 and 2 in Green river) were commenced about two years before the work on the Kentucky river. I will venture to say, that these two jobs have experienced more difficulties than any other similar works in the United States. Still one is completed, and the other could have been finished the coming winter had funds been furnished at the proper time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALONZO LIVERMORE,
Resident Engineer.

TO SYLVESTER WELCH, ESQ.
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Report of D. Dyer, Secretary of the Board of Green and Barren river Commissioners for the year 1839.

BOWLINGGREEN, November 25th, 1829.

Commissioners of Green and Barren river navigation, in account with the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for the year 1839.

1839	DEBTOR
Nov. 25, To balance in hands of Board as per report of November 23, 1838, - - - -	\$ 23,605 43
To cash received of Treasury this year by S. Stout,	38,000 00
To cash received of same this year by J. R. Skiles,	77,000 00
To cash received of J. Barbor for money due lock No. 1, Green river, - - - -	4,785 76
To interest on same, - - - -	509 69
To error in last report, in charge to lock No. 3, twice,	800 00
Amount, - - - -	<u>144,700 88</u>
	CREDIT
By payments on lock and dam No. 1, Green river,	35,173 00
By payments on lock and dam No. 2, Green river,	8,868 63
By payments on lock and dam No. 3, Green river,	22,865 07
By payments on lock and dam No. 4, Green river,	18,447 00
By payments on lock and dam No. 1, Barren river,	16,943 62
By payments on lock house at No. 2, - - - -	421 00
By payments for lock house at No. 3, - - - -	400 00
By payments on lock house at No. 4, - - - -	575 00
By payments for land at No. 2, - - - -	733 00
By payments for land at No. 4, - - - -	125 00
By payments on head gate and race at No. 2, -	5,644 20
By payments to H. Roland, Superintendent of construction, - - - -	759 00
By payments to William Hannah for same, -	1,161 00
By payments to Jairus Livermore for same, -	485 22
By payments to R. Kenemonth for same, - -	1,000 00
By payments to Wm. Hannah for keeping horse to ride to superintend two locks, - - - -	97 50
By payments to J. Livermore expenses on the river,	22 62
By payments for two snag boats and twenty five kegs powder, - - - -	1,344 71
By payments for castings for locks, to be charged to locks Nos. 1, 4, and 1 in Barren, - - - -	3,992 61
By payments for freight and expenses on water lime,	6,104 04
By payments for clearing banks and snagging pools Nos. 1 and 2, - - - -	1,408 81
By payments for same and blowing rocks on pools Nos. 3 and 4, - - - -	2,199 93
Amount carried forward, - - - -	<u>\$128,770 96</u>

Amount brought forward,	\$128,770 96
By payments for pools in Barren river,	1,665 03
By payments for powder,	616 80
By payments for rent of offices	117 00
By payments for stationary &c. for office,	24 00
By payments to S. Stout acting commissioner,	218 00
By payment to J. R. Skiles for same,	114 00
By payments for expenses of commissioners,	62 00
By payments for expenses of Brown and McRery to Louisville after money,	36 75
By payments for postage,	7 67
By payments for clerks fee bills,	11 93
By payments to Secretary of Board,	25 00
By amount expended this year on Green and Barren river navigation,	131,669 14
By amount paid this year for Board of Internal Im- provement per account, marked A,	8,063 44
By cash in hands of this Board,	4,968 30
Total amount,	144,700 88

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*The Board of Internal Improvement for the Commonwealth of Kentucky to
the Commissioners of Green and Barren river navigation.*

1839	DEBTOR
Nov. 25, To amount paid A. Livermore, Engineer, on salary,	3,000 00
To amount paid H. D. Taylor, on contract on Rough creek,	768 00
To amount paid J. Wilson, on contract on same,	50 00
To amount paid S. Ashby, work on Pond river,	137 09
To amount paid J. S. Eaves, on contract on same,	700 00
To amount paid Isacc Stephens, work on upper Barren river,	257 07
To amount paid J. G. McFaddin, work on same,	116 00
To amount paid J. Livermore, expense examining work on same,	17 00
To amount paid R. W. Douglass, work on pool 4, Green river,	326 09
To amount paid A. D. Thomas, work on same,	1,070 69
To amount paid J. L. Donaldson, for 100 kegs pow- der, for same,	500 00
To amount paid Wm. Cooks, bills for sundry arti- cles for same,	44 29
To amount paid R. McRery, for blowing tolls, for same,	66 88
Amount carried forward,	\$7,053 11

Amount brought forward, - - - - -	\$7,053 11
To amount paid J. Hayden, for work on Panther creek, - - - - -	8 00
To amount paid William Moore, expense in leveling upper Green river, - - - - -	200 00
To amount paid Wm. Moore, Engineer, on salary, - - - - -	783 33
To amount paid printing bill, Cincinnati Gazette, - - - - -	19 00
Amount, - - - - -	<u>8,063 44</u>

Recapitulation of expenditures on the Green and Barren navigation from the commencement up to this time.

1839	DEBTOR
Nov. 25, To cash received of Treasury, - - - - -	524,708 00
To interest on four thousand seven hundred and eighty five dollars seventy six cents recovered of J. Barbor and received this year, - - - - -	509 69
Amount, - - - - -	<u>525,217 69</u>
	CREDIT
By amounts paid on lock and dam No. 1, - - - - -	90,284 95
Less by amount of principal recovered of J. Barbor, - - - - -	4,785 76
	<u>85,499 19</u>
By amounts paid on lock and dam No. 2, - - - - -	81,561 59
By amounts paid on lock and dam No. 3, - - - - -	96,495 57
By amounts paid less by error reported, - - - - -	800 00
	<u>95,695 57</u>
By amounts paid on lock and No. 4, - - - - -	78,729 00
By amounts paid on same, Barren river No. 1, - - - - -	77,011 62
By amounts paid head gate and race at No. 2, - - - - -	7,539 20
By amounts paid on lock house at No. 2, - - - - -	1,361 00
By amounts paid for lock house at No. 3, - - - - -	400 00
By amounts paid on lock house at No. 4, - - - - -	575 00
By amounts paid for land at lock No. 2, - - - - -	733 00
By amounts paid for land at lock No. 4, - - - - -	125 00
By amounts paid for land at lock No. 1, Barren river, - - - - -	100 00
By amounts paid for powder, - - - - -	644 80
By amounts paid for castings for locks, - - - - -	3,992 61
By amounts paid Engineer's salaries, - - - - -	6,950 37
By amounts paid expenses of surveys, - - - - -	1,186 36
By amount paid for cumpass and chain, - - - - -	67 50
Am unt carried forward, - - - - -	<u>\$275,141 03</u>

Amount brought forward, - - -	\$275,141 03
By amounts paid for levelling instruments, - - -	561 77
By amounts paid for printing, - - -	150 54
By amounts paid for postage, - - -	17 21
By amounts paid for roman cement, - - -	179 71
By amounts paid for commissioners expenses, - - -	716 20
By amounts paid S. Stout acting commissioner, - - -	766 00
By amounts paid J. R. Skiles for same, - - -	130 00
By amounts paid for discount and expense on \$20,- 000, Commonwealth paper, - - -	2,139 99
By amounts paid for clearing banks and pools, - - -	16,657 15
By amounts paid for stationary, - - -	63 72
By amounts paid for office rents, - - -	480 75
By amounts paid for freight and expense on water lime, - - -	19,506 00
By amounts paid to superintendents of construction, - - -	6,338 22
By amounts paid expenses after money, - - -	172 00
By amounts paid Secretary of Board, - - -	100 00
By amounts paid Wm. Moore's account of sta- tionary and expenses, - - -	230 00
By amounts paid expenses of Superintendents on the line, - - -	120 12
By amounts paid clerks fee bills, - - -	13 36
By amounts paid contingent expenses, - - -	255 50
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Less, by amount boat stores sold M. W. Henry, as per report, - - -	490,770 05 46 62
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Total amount expended on Green and Barren river navigation, - - -	490,723 43
By amount expended on Rough creek, as per report, - - -	256 50
By amount paid for State board, as per reports, - - -	29,269 46
By amount, cash in hands of Board, - - -	4,968 30

Note.—From the balance in the hands of the Board, deduct \$963 25 paid by Mr. Skiles, on lock No. 4— voucher mislaid and not filed; therefore not included in the report. Also \$2,000 paid by Mr. Stout, on lock and dam No. 2— voucher not filed and not included in report. And estimates have been made, amounting to near \$8,000, which are unpaid.

Amount, - - - - - 525,217 69

D. DYER,
Secretary of Board.

SIR:

It may not be improper here to state, that since the commencement of the work on the Green and Barren river navigation, the Board have held forty five meetings—two at Hartford, one at Morgantown, one at Owen-

borough, six at Bowlinggreen, one at Huston's, thirty two at Rumsey, two at lock No. 1, Green river, and one at the location of lock No. 1 on Barren river. The Board has generally set two and sometimes three days at each meeting. The time spent by the members attending these meetings has varied according to the distance each member had to travel—some of them residing over eighty miles from the place of holding some of the meetings.

D. DYER.

J. R. SKILES, Esq.,
President of Board.

REPORT OF M. R. STEALEY, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Kentucky River Navigation.

JANUARY 14th, 1840.

SIR:

The following statement of the progress of the works on the Kentucky river navigation, during the past season, and their present condition, is respectfully submitted.

In accordance with an order of the board of Internal Improvement, made in March, prompt measures were taken with a view to the completion of locks and dams Nos. 2, 3 and 4, within the season, and early notice was given the several contractors to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the order of the Board into effect. The number of men employed on the works at the time, was small, and from the experience of former years, it was known that laborers of suitable description, and in adequate numbers, would necessarily have to be procured from a distance, I therefore caused hand bills to be printed and distributed at various points between Pittsburg and Louisville, advertising for mechanics and laborers, and although the contractors offered twenty two dollars per month and board, for the latter, and proportionate wages to the former, yet the number on the works increased slowly, owing to various causes, amongst which may be stated, reports unfavorable to the climate, and the great demand for that class of persons on the public works of the neighboring states, as well as of this. As the season advanced, it became evident that the force employed by the contractors, was inadequate to the work required to be done within the period assigned, and that some decisive measures should be adopted without further delay. As a preparatory step, I entered into a minute calculation of the number of mechanics and laborers of various grades required at each point to complete the work by the 1st of December, which, together with

App. to H. R. J.

my views, I presented to you, and awaited further instructions. This, upon consultation with the Board, resulted in an order to employ agents who were to be sent abroad in quest of hands, and furnished with the necessary means of defraying the travelling expenses of the men thus engaged to the works. Accordingly agents were despatched through the country, and to various points on the Ohio, from Portsmouth to Evansville, and by these means, a respectable force was collected about the beginning of August, which continued to augment through the exertions of the agents, until the prevalence of sickness among the hands and contractors, in this and the succeeding month, caused numbers to leave the works, and redoubled exertions became in consequence necessary, in order to supply their places, and induce others to remain. The full number that I had calculated upon, however, could not, owing to the above causes, be at any one time employed or procured; and hence the delay in the completion of the works beyond the time anticipated. In other respects, the season has been unusually favorable, there having occurred but one small swell in the river since the dams were commenced. This took place in the middle of September, and retarded operations but in a slight degree for a few days.

The following is a synopsis of the present condition of the five locks and dams in progress of construction:

Lock and Dam No. 1.—The masonry of the lock walls has been laid up, within about three feet of the full height, exclusive of the coping. The channel above and below the lock nearly excavated, and 240 feet in length of the crib work constructed. The excavation for the abutment of the dam, has been commenced. A large portion of the materials required for the completion of the works, is on hand. The dam which will be about 500 feet in length, with a base of 80 feet, has not been yet commenced.

Lock and Dam No. 2.—The land wall and about 60 feet of each end of the river wall of the lock, are nearly ready for the reception of the coping, which is not yet prepared. The central portion of the river wall is $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet lower than the ends. The lock gates are completed, but the machinery for working them, is not yet attached. The crib work at the head of the lock, is raised to the proper height for the reception of the floor of the flood gate chamber. The excavation of the channel is nearly finished. All the timbers of the dam have been laid, with the exception of a few pieces, and a portion of the covering. This dam rests on a gravel foundation, in consequence of which, it was deemed advisable to increase the base from 66 to 80 feet in width. The length is 429 feet, and the slopes $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 on each side. Two rows of piles were driven under the lower slope, extending outward from the back of the abutments 150 and 175 feet, respectively. The piles are from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, 20 feet long, driven (by means of a piling machine with a ram weighing 1800 pounds) about 10 feet below the foundation of the dam, and extend up into it, between the timbers. Plank piling was also driven along this portion of the dam on the upper side, and around the abutments, which is formed of timber crib work.

Lock and Dam No. 3.—From 50 to 60 feet in length of the ends of both walls of the lock, are nearly ready for the coping, three fourths of which is prepared. The central part of the land wall, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower, and the

river wall 5.1 lower than the ends. The excavation of the channel and the lock gates are finished. The machinery is not yet attached. Crib work at the head of the lock as at No. 2. This dam has a rock foundation; length 464 feet—base 66 feet, and slopes 4 to 1. All the timbers and upper covering, and a large portion of the lower, are laid. The abutment has been built of masonry to the level of the top of the dam, above which it was constructed of timber work, owing to the difficulty of getting stone of a suitable quality to the site, in consequence of the closing of the river by ice, and the lateness of the season not admitting of any delay in securing the work from the effects of the winter floods.

Lock and Dam No. 4.—This work approaches nearer to completion than either of the others. The lock walls are prepared for the coping, a portion of which has been laid, and nearly the whole of the remainder prepared. Lock gates &c., complete. Crib work at the head same as Nos. 2 and 3, and a portion of that which form the sides of the channel below the lock, put in. The dam is 530 feet long, 66 feet base, slopes 4 to 1, and is complete, with the exception of a few of the covering plank on the lower slope. This dam rests on a rock foundation, and has a natural rock abutment.

Lock and Dam No. 5.—The masonry of the lock wall is about three fifths done, and the greater portion of the stone quarried and prepared for the remainder. Crib work at the head same as Nos. 2, 3 and 4; channel excavated, and partly walled up on the land side below the lock. There has been 240 feet in length of the dam raised to the level of the pool below. This rests principally on rock bottom, in from 3 to 6 feet of water. Beyond this point, toward the abutment, the rock dips under the bed of the river, but at no great depth. The foundation of the abutment, formed of strong timber work, rests on a stratum of detached rocks, and compact gravel, 11 feet below low water of the river, or 17 feet below the surface of the pool. The masonry of the abutments has been built up to the height of about 7 feet.

Locks Nos. 2, 3 and 4, will probably be so far completed in a few days, as with a favorable stage of water, to admit the passage of boats through them. Owing, however, to the unfinished condition and the absence of some of the necessary appendages, such as pier heads &c., (the construction of which has been unavoidably postponed for the present season,) the full extent of their usefulness cannot be expected to be attained until the period of their final completion. This will be more especially the case until lock and dam No. 1, shall have been completed.

The whole of this part of the navigation, can be finished within the ensuing season.

The banks of the river have been cleared of the timber, &c., from the vicinity of lock No. 5, to lock No. 2, a distance of about 52 miles. The line of clearing extends a few feet above the surface of the several pools, and the trees &c., were cut into such lengths as to facilitate their floating out of the river. This work was performed through the medium of agents, who were directed to hire hands, procure provisions, and provide suitable boats, &c. They were furnished, with blank receipt books, required to take proper vouchers for all moneys disbursed, and to give bonds and security for the

faithful performance of their duties. The amount expended, is \$16,268, including the cost of the outfit and tools, furniture, &c., on hand, being a fraction over the original estimate of \$300 per mile.

The following is an abstract of a detailed tabular statement, made to you of the *probable* condition of the improvements on the 20th December, last, there having been no estimate returned on work done, since the 1st November, agreeably to instructions. The amounts embrace the cost of hydraulic lime, lock houses, superintendence and contingencies, viz: Total estimated cost of the improvement, \$811,396. Amount of work done, \$599,322. Amount to be done, \$212,074. Amount paid, exclusive of \$3,876 for land at sites, \$510,041. Amount due, including retained per centage, \$89,281. Amount required to complete, \$301,355.

It will be perceived that the present estimated cost of the work, exceeds the original estimate. This has been caused by a variety of circumstances, and unforeseen contingencies, which were developed during the progress of the work, amongst which may be included, the increased quantity of earth excavation, caused by slides, and by placing the abutments of the dams (for greater security) further within the line of the river banks than originally contemplated; the increased strength given the land walls of the locks, in order the more effectually to resist the thrust of the high banks against which they are placed; the unexpected amount of rock cutting encountered at the lock sites; the increased base given some of the dams, with a view to their greater permanency, together with the expensive operation of piling where rock has not been met with, in the foundations of the dams: to which may be added the additional expense incurred in transporting hydraulic lime to the several sites by wagon and otherwise, during the extreme low stage of the river throughout the season. These are among the more prominent causes that have led to the excess above adverted to.

Locks and dams Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which were placed under contract in June, last, have not been commenced. The completion of those locks would throw the navigation up to the mouth of Silver creek, 55 miles above No. 5, and 150 miles from the mouth of the river. The estimated cost of this portion of the navigation, based on the contract prices, and inclusive of all items of expenditure, is \$494,961.

A material discrepancy having existed between the line of levels which I ran in 1836 on this portion of the river, and that of a former survey made in 1828, it was deemed advisable to have a test level run previous to the final location of the locks. Accordingly, Mr. George Stealey was detailed on this service in May. The survey was commenced at the site of lock No. 5, and continued up to the mouth of Silver creek; the result was such as to establish the accuracy of the survey of 1836—the whole error, or difference between the two last levels, amounting to only one tenth of a foot, in a distance of nearly seventy miles.

Respectfully submitted.

M. R. STEALEY,
Resident Engineer.

TO SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

REPORT OF N. B. BUFORD, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Licking River Navigation.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER
 OF THE LICKING RIVER NAVIGATION,
 Covington, December 2, 1839.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the operations on the Licking river navigation, during the present year.

A tabular statement is given below, showing the quantity of work done, and materials delivered, for each one of the locks and dams, and their estimated value. The season has been a very favorable one for the prosecution of the work, but less has been done than was expected. The circumstances connected with the several works, which are important to be known, shall now be detailed.

Lock and dam No. 1.—The stone for this lock is furnished from a quarry near the Ohio river, three miles below Portsmouth. The same quarry has also furnished the stone for lock No. 2. The means of transporting it to both locks, provided by the contractors, were a steam boat of 150 tons, and six barges, capable of carrying 100 perches each. The boat tows two of the barges at the same time, and can make a trip from the quarry to the locks and back again in 4 days. During the last season, there were 180 days when the Ohio river was navigable for the boat and barges. Thus their might have been delivered at the lock sites 45 loads of 200 perches each, which would have made 9,000 perches for the two locks during the season. The quarry was capable of yielding this much, or even a larger quantity of stone. The quantity actually delivered at the two lock sites, was about 2,500 perches. The failure to do more, is attributable to the embarrassments of various kinds arising from a deficiency of capital on the part of the contractors. The steamboat was sometimes delayed as much as two days at the quarry before the barges were loaded; and the barges, during the previous winter, had become so damaged as not to be able to carry full loads.

The excavation of the lock pit, required the excavation of nearly 4,000 yards of rock below water. It was late in the season before the coffer dam for keeping out the water was constructed. The pumps first used for bailing water were worked by hand. A rise in the Licking river filled the pit with water, and before it could be removed, machinery to work the pumps by horse power had to be constructed. This caused a delay of two weeks. It was not until after the 1st of November that the first stone was laid in the lock pit, and before the end of the month, the work has been stopped by the severity of the weather. Nearly all of the foundation of the walls, below the breast, have been laid, and in the lower recess, they are three courses high. About 1,200 perches of stone, with a due proportion of it ready cut,

are at the lock site, ready for use early in the next season. The stone is of excellent quality. The abutment pit has been excavated. No materials have been delivered for the dam, except the iron spikes.

Lock and dam No. 2.—Nearly 1,100 perches of stone have been delivered at this lock, of which, 845 have been built into the walls. The foundation has been secured, and the walls are five feet high next the land, and three feet next the river. The work is in excellent condition for the commencement of the next year's operations. The abutment pit has been excavated. No materials have been delivered for the dam, except the iron.

It will be possible for the contractors, by proper exertions, to deliver as much stone, at locks Nos. 1 and 2, during the next season, with the means of transportation now in their possession, as would complete them.

Lock and dam No. 3.—Since the last annual report, no work was done at this lock, until after it was re-let, on the 21st of May last, to Mr. Robert Williams. Whilst the work was without a contractor, it having been ascertained that the face stone for the construction of the locks walls could not be procured from the vicinity, the Board of Internal Improvement authorized the purchase of a quantity of sand stone from the quarries on the Ohio river, which were put on flat boats and floated into the mouth of the Licking river, to be ready to be towed up to the lock site as soon as the back water of the Ohio should reach that place, an occurrence which usually happens two or three times every spring. The unusually low water of the last spring, however, prevented the stone, which had been thus prepared, from reaching its destination. The back water did not reach the lock site during the reason. The stone was finally delivered at Nos. 1 and 2, and at the landing on the Ohio river nearest No. 4, and part of it has been used in the construction of these locks. A failure on the part of those who had agreed to deliver stone on the flat boats, has caused some of them to remain on hands until the present time.

The present contractor has made vigorous efforts to get the foundation of the lock laid with the best material the country could furnish, and has succeeded in building the land wall, and a part of the river wall, about three feet high, as well as the first course in the breast wall. He will be prepared early in the next season, with all the backing stones for the lock, at the lock site, and will obtain the face stones from the Ohio river, and can finish the lock during the year. The abutment pit is nearly excavated, and some materials have been procured for the dam.

Lock and dam No. 4.—It has been found necessary to change the contractors for this work. On the 25th of May it was re-let to Messrs. J. T. and J. C. Ham, without any alteration in the prices. They have succeeded in finding a limestone quarry near the work which yields one course of stone about 20 inches thick, which is used for the face of the walls. They have also procured 175 perches of sandstone from the Ohio, which has been hauled to the lock, and used in its construction. The greater part of the foundation of the lock below the breast has been laid, and the walls in the lower recess are five feet high. The work is in a favorable condition to be commenced in the spring, and can be finished next year. A large proportion of the hewed timber, and plank, and iron spikes, have been prepared for the dam.

Lock and dam No. 5.—The original contractor for this work having died, on the 15th of December last, it was re-let to Mr. John Corley, at such prices as were calculated to ensure a diligent prosecution of the work. The result, however, was not in accordance with this reasonable expectation. The contractor having, from time to time, neglected the arrangements for procuring the materials for the commencement of the lock walls, which were required of him, and at no time employing a competent force, it was found again necessary to advertise for a new contractor. On the 25th of November last, the Board have re-let the work to Messrs. Law, Branson & Co., subject to the condition that the work is not to be commenced until after notice has been given them that the Board is provided with funds to carry it on.

The following table exhibits the quantity of work done, and materials delivered, at each one of the lock sites up to the date of the last estimates, which were made about the 28th of November.

TABLE.

DENOMINATION.	LOCKS AND DAMS.					Aggregate.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	
Masonry, perches, -	240	845	262	350	--	1.697
Cut stone, perches, -	340	165	60	100	--	665
Rough stone, perches, -	1.440	450	1.400	1.200	740	5.230
Dam filling, yards, -	1.000	1.000	6.000	1.000	--	9.000
Lock irons, pounds, -	7.837	6.948	7.286	7.943	1.592	31.606
Dam irons, pounds, -	28.237	28.237	20.448	25.964	3.172	106.068
Hewed timber, feet, -	--	--	1.114	10.000	4.074	15.188
Round timber, feet, -	--	--	5.000	--	3.000	8.000
Plank, feet, -	--	--	--	50.000	--	50.000
Earth excavation, y ^{ds} , -	6.600	12.160	17.900	6.500	4.800	49.960
Rock excavation, y ^{ds} -	6.800	3.600	300	1.200	--	11.900
Estimated value, \$	24,449 74	18,660 76	15,005 00	15,334 50	3,250 90	\$76,700 90

A force of about 20 men, under the direction of a superintendent, have been engaged since the 20th of June in cutting the trees off the banks of the Licking river. They have progressed from the mouth up, a distance of 29 miles, and the work costs about \$100 per mile.

On the 20th of May last, the Board received proposals, at Claysville, for the construction of locks and dams Nos. 6, 7 and 8, but only succeeded in letting Nos. 7 and 8. These two locks and dams were contracted to Messrs. Curvan, Fox & Co., subject to the condition, that the work should not commence until after notice of the sale of the bonds of the State, then in the market. The contractors, however, apprehending that it would scarcely happen that the State would fail to find a ready market for her bonds, removed from Pennsylvania to Claysville, with a force of 30 hands, and have been engaged in quarrying stone for several months. The quarries in the vicinity of the Licking river, have proved generally of inferior quality, and

have presented discouraging prospects to the contractors. Messrs. Curvan, Fox and Co. have persevered, in a very praiseworthy manner, to open quarries at several places, and although their first efforts led to disappointment, they have continued to make new trials, until they have succeeded in finding a sufficient quantity of good stone on the banks of the river, five miles above No. 8, to build it. They have quarried several thousand perches, and have had no estimates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. BUFORD,

Resident Engineer Licking River Navigation.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

TABLE showing an estimate of the cost of Locks and Dams Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, of the Licking river navigation, at contract prices, and of Nos. 5 and 6, at estimated prices. September 28th, 1839.

App. to H. R. J.

	LOCK AND DAM NO. 1.			LOCK AND DAM NO. 2.			LOCK AND DAM NO. 3.		
	Palmer & Guion, contractors.			Palmer & Guion, contractors.			R. Williams, contractor.		
	Quantity.	Price.	Total.	Quantity.	Price.	Total.	Quantity.	Price.	Total.
Masonry in lock walls, per perch of 25 cubic feet,	6,800	8 50	57,800 00	6, 00	8 00	54,400 00	6, 20	8 00	49,600 00
Rubble masonry in breast of lock, do.	300	2 75	1,830 00	300	2 75	1,830 00	500	0	1,650 00
" in dam abutment, do.	400	3 75	1,500 00	600	3 75	2,250 00	7	00	2,800 00
Slope walls and pavements, do.	1,000	1 75	1,750 00	1, 000	1 75	1,750 00	1,000	1 75	1,750 00
Wood work of the lock-gates, foundations, &c. gross sum,	-	-	1,600 00	-	-	1,600 00	-	-	1,650 00
Wrought iron for lock gates per pound,	14,000	12	1,680 00	14,000	12	1,680 00	00	13	1,820 00
Cast do.	5,000	07	350 00	5,000	07	350 00	5,000	08	400 00
Wood work, floor of chambers, gross sum,	-	-	450 00	-	-	450 00	-	-	450 00
Dam per foot lineal,	350	52 00	18,400 00	350	58 00	20,300 00	350	64 00	22,400 00
Crib work, round timbers, per foot lineal,	21,000	10	2,100 00	21,000	10	2,100 00	14,000	10	1,400 00
" iron spikes per pound,	12, 00	10	1,200 00	12,000	10	1,200 00	8,000	10	800 00
" stone filling, per cubic yard,	4,800	75	3,600 00	4,800	75	3,600 00	3,200	50	1,600 00
" gravel, extra, per cubic yard,	1,000	45	450 00	1, 000	45	450 00	1,000	50	500 00
Rock excavation above low water per cubic yard,	2,500	1 00	2,500 00	3,000	1 00	3,000 00	200	1 00	200 00
Earth do.	9,000	20	1,800 00	12, 000	20	2,400 00	15,000	20	3,000 00
Rock do.	2,000	2 00	6,000 00	400	2 00	800 00	200	2 00	400 00
Earth do.	5,000	35¢	1,750 00	-	33¢	-	-	50	50
Embankment per cubic yard,	2,000	-	500 00	2,000	25	500 00	3,000	30	900 00
Total east,	-	-	104,955 00	-	-	94,655 00	-	-	94,320 00
Total amount of work which has been done,	-	-	18,639 74	-	-	15,752 76	-	-	10,562 68
Balance,	-	-	8,985 26	-	-	80,902 24	-	-	757 32
Total amount which has been paid,	-	-	17,484 12	-	-	14,740 32	-	-	9,432 00
Total amount which has been retained,	-	-	1,144 63	-	-	1,012 44	-	-	1,300 68

TABLE.—Continued.

MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, &c.	LOCK AND DAM NO. 4.			LOCK AND DAM NO. 5.			LOCK AND DAM NO. 6.		
	J. T. & J. C. Ham, contractors.			Contract abandoned.			Never let.		
	Quantity.	Price.	Total.	Quantity.	Price.	Total.	Quantity.	Price.	Total.
Masonry in lock walls, per perch of 25 cubic feet,	6,200	8 50	52,700 00	6,200	8 50	52,700 00	6,200	8 50	52,700 00
Rubble masonry in breast of lock, do.	500	2 75	1,375 00	500	4 00	2,000 00	500	4 00	2,000 00
“ “ in dam abutment, do.	800	3 75	3,000 00	1,000	4 00	4,000 00		4 00	
Slope walls and pavements, do.	1,000	1 75	1,750 00	1,000	1 50	1,500 00	1,000	1 50	1,500 00
Wood work of the lock, gates, foundations, &c. gross sum,			1,600 00			1,600 00			1,600 00
Wrought iron for lock gates, per pound,	14,000	12	1,680 00	14,000	13	1,820 00	14,000	11	1,540 00
Cast “ do.	5,000	07	350 00	5,000	08	400 00	5,000	08	400 00
Wood work, floor of chamber, gross sum,			450 00			450 00			450 00
Dam, per foot lineal,	450	58 60	26,100 00	400			350	60 00	24,000 00
Crib work, round timber, per foot lineal,	14,000	10	1,400 00	14,000	10	1,400 00	14,000	10	1,400 00
“ iron spikes per pound,	8,000	10	800 00	8,000	10	800 00	8,000	10	800 00
“ stone filling per cubic yard,	3,200	75	2,400 00	3,200	50	1,600 00	3,200	50	1,600 00
“ gravel, extra,	1,000	45	450 00	1,100	50	550 00	1,000	50	500 00
Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard,	400	1 00	400 00	100	1 00	100 00	500	1 00	500 00
Earth do. do.	8,000	20	1,600 00	14,500	20	2,900 00	12,000	20	2,400 00
Rock do. below do.	200	33 1/2	6,650 00	200	2 00	400 00	400	2 00	800 00
Earth do. do. do.				800	30	240 00	400	30	120 00
Embankment per cubic yard,	2,000	25	500 00	3,000	30	900 00	2,000	30	600 00
Total cost,			96,955 00			97,210 00			93,190 00
Total amount of work which has been done,			10,610 00			3,250 90			
Balance,			6,345 00			93,959 10			
Total amount which has been paid,			9,963 05			3,07 10			
Total amount which has been retained,			646 95			184 80			

TABLE.—Continued.

MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, &c.	LOCK AND DAM NO.			LOCK AND DAM NO. 8.		
	Curren, Fox, & Co., Contractors.			Curren, Fox, & Co., Contractors.		
	Quantity.	Price.	Total.	Quantity.	Price.	Total.
Masonry in lock walls, per perch of 25 cubic feet,	6,000	8 00	48,000 00	6,000	7 50	45,000 00
Rubble masonry in breast of lock, do.	500	3 50	1,750 00	500	3 50	1,750 00
" " in dam abutment, do.	1,000	4 00	2,000 00	1,000	4 00	2,000 00
Slope walls and pavements, do.	14,000	2 00	1,550 00	14,000	13	1,550 00
Wood work of the lock, gates, foundations, &c. gross sum,	5,000	13	1,800 00	5,000	09	1,820 00
Wrought iron for lock gates, per pound,	325	09	450 00	325	63 00	450 00
Cast do.	14,000	63 00	450 00	14,000	10	20,475 00
Wood work, floor of chamber, gross sum,	8,000	10	20,475 00	8,000	11	1,400 00
Dam per foot lineal,	3,200	75	880 00	3,200	75	880 00
Crib work, round timbers, per foot lineal,	1,000	50	2 40	1,000	50	2,400 00
" iron spikes per pound,	200	75	500 00	200	75	500 00
" stone filling per cubic yard,	6,000	18	750 00	6,000	18	750 00
" gravel, extra,	200	2 12½	1,080 00	200	2 12½	720 00
Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard,	2,000	50	425 00	2,000	20	400 00
Earth do.		20	400 00			
Earth do. below do.						
Earth do. do. do.						
Embankment per cubic yard,						
Total cost,			84,830 00			80,545 00
Total amount of work which has been done,						
Balance,						
Total amount which has been paid,						
Total amount which has been retained,						

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of 8 locks and dams, as per table,	-	-	-	-	\$745,660 00
Cost of 100,000 bushels of hydraulic lime,	-	-	-	-	40,000 00
Cost of improving channel below No. 1.,	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Cost of lock houses and fixtures,	-	-	-	-	9,600 00
Cost of clearing banks of river for 94 miles,	-	-	-	-	13,200 00
Cost of land for lock sites,	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
Cost of Damages to property,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Cost of contingencies, engineering, &c.	-	-	-	-	25,000 00

Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$861,460 00
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Amount of work done on 5 locks and dams,	-	-	-	-	\$58,846 08
Paid for improving channel below No. 1,	-	-	-	-	5,383 47
Paid for clearing banks	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Paid for land for lock sites,	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
3,965 barrels of lime are delivered,	-	-	-	-	9,237 00
Contingencies, engineering, &c.	-	-	-	-	14,279 97
By the 10th of October, work to the value of \$3,000 will probably be done,	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Advanced to Palmer and Guion,	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
Obtained to furnish stone at No. 3,	-	-	-	-	4,000 00

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Road from Greensburg, via Columbia, Jamestown, and Monticello, to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
December 24, 1839. }

SIR:

In accordance with your instructions, a survey, plan, map and estimates, have been made for a turnpike road, from Greensburg, by way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, in the direction to Knoxville—this road is estimated for grading, draining and bridging, except the Cumberland river bridge, and I beg leave to make the following report:

Not having any previous acquaintance with the country, between the points named in the charter, I first caused a survey to be made along the

old road, beginning at Greensburg, taking the grades, courses, and distances, and also, noting various water courses as I passed them.

I will not attempt a description of the country, as seen in this cursory view, or enumerate the difficulties which I foresaw would attend the construction of a regular turnpike, a more detailed description of which will be given hereafter—only stating the distance, by the old road, from Greensburg to Columbia, 17 miles 252 poles; from Columbia to Jamestown, 18 miles 104 poles; from Jamestown to Monticello, 20 miles 184 poles; and from Monticello to the State line, 35 miles 100 poles; making a total distance of 92 miles.

Having finished this line of reconnoissance, I commenced the location of the contemplated turnpike. At the outset, however, I met with difficulties, I by no means expected.

I was led to believe, from a perusal of the report of the reconnoissance of the present road, made by Mr. Snyder in January last, that I would find no great difficulty in locating the road from the State line to the Big South Fork of Cumberland River, but it is decidedly the most difficult piece of ground, whereon to construct a road, that I met with from the Tennessee line to Greensburg.

Owing to the irregularity of the surface at this place, and to avoid, now, the precipitous bank of some small stream, or now, some lofty and craggy bluff, and at the same time to give the road a reasonable inclination, and to make unnecessary, heavy excavations and embankments, I was compelled to give it an exceedingly circuitous direction, and serpentine form. I succeeded in passing to the top of the Big South Fork hill, with no inclination over $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and also, in avoiding heavy excavations and embankments.

It being desirable that the turnpike road should cross the Big South Fork at the lower Ford, and there being but one accessible and advantageous approach to it, I was compelled to assume a gradient of $5\frac{3}{4}$ degrees, in order to pass down the side of a ravine that empties into Bear creek; thence along the bank of that stream, which is steep and rocky, to the desired point. This hill is 431 feet high, and 4,254 from the summit to edge of the river.

The Big South Fork of Cumberland River is a stream that requires a bridge of 150 feet span, and is estimated to cost \$22,000 00.

In order to ascend the hill on the north side of this stream, I availed myself of the ravine that empties into the river below Beattie's salt well, and attained the summit in the distance of 6,518 feet, having overcome the perpendicular height of 419 feet. This hill side is steep and rocky; the side slopes will average 20 degrees, and much heavy work on this section is unavoidable. Along the old road the descent to the river is difficult in the extreme, there being many sudden turns and steep places; all these are avoided by the new road.

Having ascended the hill, the old road was followed for four miles, along the top of the ridge, encountering few material obstructions, with gentle ascents and descents, and incurring but slight excavations and embankments; the grubbing on this portion of the road is light, the soil sandy, and the lands sterile.

A little beyond the beginning of the 10th section, commences the high rocky cliff which surmounts the ridge, and which ends near Winchester's blacksmith shop.

A road might be laid along the summit of this cliff; but owing to the immense amount of labor requisite to make the ascents and descents, that will be necessary to pass the several breaks in the cliff, safe and easy, I deemed it advisable to follow the face of the slope beneath the cliff, as far more economical, though not so straight.

The hill sides at this place vary from 8 to 23 degrees; the excavations and embankments are light, with only one or two exceptions; the grubbing is heavy.

Passing Winchester's shop, the present road was again followed along the top of the ridge for the distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, until I came to the head of the ravine, by the descent of which I expected to reach the valley of Rock creek; descending this ravine, with variable gradients, in order to pass some formidable obstacles, the turnpike reaches the valley of Rock creek, with no inclination or grade over $5\frac{1}{4}$ degrees. But some heavy rock excavations are unavoidable; the hill sides are steep, having slopes of from 8 to 30 degrees; they are heavily timbered. Crossing Rock creek, (the bridge to be built over which will cost \$500 00,) the turnpike is located up the valley of this stream, the distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to Mr. Blevins's, on the 17th section, without any heavy work, without bridges, and with only a few culverts. A short distance beyond Mr. Blevins' the turnpike commences the ascent of the dividing ridge between Rock creek and the Little South Fork of Cumberland. The turnpike reaches the summit at the head of the ravine, up which the present road runs, with no grade over $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; at this point the turnpike leaves the present road, and runs along the side of a ravine that empties into the narrow valley, wherein is situated Richard Steel's house. The advantage of this deviation from the present road is considerable, as the present road, continuing along the ridge for about half a mile further, descends into Steele's valley by short and steep planes, which is reached, by the turnpike, by an easy and gradual descent. The turnpike then continues down this valley, until it arrives at the Little South Fork of Cumberland River, a distance of one mile and three quarters. This stream is intended to be crossed by a bridge, estimated to cost \$3,018 00; the bridge will be built near Miles Gregory's house. The Little South Fork is a stream 82 feet wide, and with perpendicular banks about 14 feet, composed of stratified limestone.

From this point, the line runs through Miles Gregory's place, and intersects the old road again at the corner of Squire Gregory's plantation, having left it to the right one mile and a quarter back. A few hundred feet further, at the foot of the ridge, the turnpike again leaves the present road to the right, and ascends, with gentle gradients, the side of the ridge, the side slopes of which vary from 1 to 10 degrees. The ridge is passed, through a gap; thence the turnpike descends the south side of the ridge, the sides sloping at an angle of from 8 to 30 degrees; the work on this side is principally of rock excavation, though not very heavy; the descent is made at an angle of $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and the road reaches the valley of a branch that empties into Johnston's Fork, at the distance of 1,900 feet from the summit; thence continuing along this valley, the turnpike intersects the old road near Sloane's house, and near the end of the 24th section; then crossing, and again leaving the old road and continuing down this valley for the most part through cleared land, and crossing Johnston's Fork of Kennedy's creek at the mouth; thence up Kennedy's creek to its source, near James

Coger's. For a short distance after crossing Johnston's Fork, the road will have to be excavated out of the rocky bluff of Kennedy's creek; the bluff is short, and no very great amount of labor will be requisite to make the road through it. Crossing a low ridge at the head of Kennedy's creek, and then another small valley, encountering some hilly, undulating ground, the turnpike reaches the summit of the dividing ridge between the Elk Spring Valley and Kennedy's creek, and at this point intersects the old road. The distance from Squire Gregory's to this point, by way of the turnpike, is considerably increased. Notwithstanding the increase of distance, the valley route is far preferable to continuing along the present road, which ascends and descends two high hills, and is generally very rocky.

From the head of the Elk Spring Valley to Monticello, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the turnpike pursues the old road, with occasional deviations, running along the foot of the hills on the north side of the valley, the slopes of which are gentle, varying from 1 to 7 degrees; the grubbing for this portion of the road will be light, and the grades gentle, there being none over 3 degrees. This valley is, in some places, a quarter of a mile wide; the land is of good quality, and mostly in a state of cultivation, and the farms, present, indeed, a rich and highly beautiful appearance.

The distance from the State line, by the turnpike, is 35.89 miles, and is estimated to cost \$97,788 30.

And, now, in concluding my report of the country between the State line and Monticello, let me acknowledge the obligations I am under to Michael Castilio, Esq., and cordially thank him for the efficient aid in the location of the road, which he cheerfully rendered, and which, from his perfect knowledge of the country, was of material importance to me. And at the same time, to tender my most respectful thanks to Martin Beatty, Esq., and other good citizens of Monticello, for the kind and generous hospitality which they extended to myself and corps, during our stay in their town.

Passing through Monticello, the turnpike pursues a straight course, until it arrives opposite the residence of Shelby Coffey, Esq., representative from Wayne; thus avoiding some crooks in the present road, and being laid on equally good ground; thence continuing along the road, for the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Monticello; thence crossing a spur of the ridge and descending again into the low lands, and continuing along the present road to the end of the 4th section, beyond Mr. Branscombe's. From this point, until the turnpike reaches the valley of Cumberland river, is exceedingly rough and uneven. For about ten miles beyond Branscombe's, numerous hills are encountered, but are easily overcome; then the turnpike ascends the dividing ridge between Cumberland river and Bear creek, and continues along this ridge until it descends to the valley of the Cumberland, deviating frequently from the old road, in order to pass some bad place. A cheap and good road can be made along this ridge, although the old road is exceedingly bad; nearly all the bad places are avoided by a deviation to the right or left of the obstruction.

The worst place on this road is at Mr. Meadows's; the hill at this place is avoided by running down the side of the hill, at a grade of $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, intersecting the old road at the foot of the hill; thence continuing along the old road, with occasional advantageous deviations, to the point where the old road begins to descend the side of the ridge to the valley of the Cumberland. The present road at this place is greatly in need of improvement.

The turnpike, with a grade of $3\frac{1}{2}$ degress, runs along the side of a hill, and arrives at the foot, and intersects the present road about two hundred yards beyond Allen Locker's, having traversed the distance of 3,060 feet, whereas the old road ascends the hill in the distace of 2,000 feet from the foot of the hill; the turnpike then follows the old road to the river. The surface of the ground being rough and uneven, the work is tolerably heavy—some heavy excavations. The heaviest work will be between William Green's and the river, as the most expensive cut and fill, on this part of the road, will be in descending the last bank of the river. There was no location made for a bridge across Cumberland river, nor is the cost of one estimated, as the cost would be greatly incommensurate with the importance of it; but the road will be graded to the edge of the river, which is, at most seasons of the year, fordable, and a ferry is now kept.

A little beyond the top of the bank, on the north side, the turnpike leaves the old road, and ascends, with a grade of $3\frac{1}{2}$ degress, along the side of a ravine, and reaches the summit level at the distance of 6,316 feet from the foot, having overcome the perpendicular height of 385 feet.

The sides of this ravine have slopes, of from 8 to 45 degrees; the construction of the turnpike, up this ravine, will be costly, as most of the work will be rock excavation. But it is very necessary that some improvement should be made in the present road, at this point; for although the present road has been much improved, and in some places made anew, yet it is still difficult and dangerous in its ascent and descent. The point where the turnpike reaches the summit level, is a little more than a mile further back from the river, than the point where the present road reaches the same level.

From this point no material obstruction is encountered, or any heavy work incurred, until we arrive at the hill down which the present road runs into Jamestown; this hill is high and steep, and to descend, with a grade of $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, there will have to be a cut and fill of about 6 feet each, and each about 300 feet long. By the turnpike, the distance from Monticello to Jamestown, is 21.17 miles. The total cost of this division will be \$38,252 25.

From Jamestown to Columbia, the country is much more favorable to the construction of a road, being less broken, and having a less number of obstacles to be encountered, although more water courses are crossed.

No bad place occurs in the old road, until we arrive at the descent to Greasy creek, (two miles from Jamestown;) this hill is short, but precipitous and rocky. The turnpike descends along the side of a small ravine, at an angle of $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and ascends the other side, with the same grade. A mile and a half further, the turnpike crosses a fork of Greasy creek, the descent to which is easy; thence crossing the highlands that intervene between this creek and Runnell's creek, the turnpike descends to a branch of Runnell's creek, at the point where the present road crosses it, near Mr. Winfre's. Leaving the present road, and running down this branch, Runnell's creek is crossed about half a mile from Winfre's.

Owing to the exceeding crookedness of this stream four small bridges, from 20 to 30 feet span, will be required, besides several culverts. Descending this creek for two miles, and crossing a spur opposite the residence of Col. Bradshaw, Senator from Adair, and again descending to a small branch; leaving this, the turnpike ascends the dividing ridge between Cabin fork and Runnell's creek, and immediately descending again to the valley of

the Cabin fork of Russell's creek; thence pursuing this stream for nearly a mile, the Dry Fork is crossed, near its mouth.

In order to save distance, the turnpike here ascends the ridge, and passing back of Mrs. Sanders's house, descends to the valley of a branch that empties into the Dry Fork; after crossing this branch the present road is intersected, having deserted it at Mr. Winfre's, a distance of six miles from the point where it is again intersected.

For this distance, the present road pursues its rough and irregular course along and over the ridges that intervene, and divide the waters of the Dry, Cabin, and Runnell's forks of Russell creek, and their numerous tributaries, the descents to, and ascents from, which are precipitous, and often rocky, and unsafe, whereas, the turnpike, by a small increase of distance, procures for itself a valley route almost the whole way, the cost of constructing the numerous small bridges, being the only heavy item of expense, and even these might be avoided, or dispensed with, as the floods, though of frequent occurrence, generally pass away in the course of 24 or 36 hours. As regards other items of expense, this route is beyond doubt far preferable.

Again, leaving the present road, which ascends at once the slope of the ridge, and continues along the summit, the turnpike, running along the side of a rocky ravine, surmounts the dividing ridge between the waters of Dry Fork and Cedar creek, and descending the ridge to the valley of a small branch that empties into Cedar; thence along this valley, and intersecting the old road at the foot of the hill, on the east side of Cedar; thence along the old road to the point where it crosses Cedar creek, near Mrs. Carpenter's.

Then passing the dividing ridge between Cedar creek and Glen's Fork, the turnpike crosses a spur, and, passing behind a church, reaches Glen's Fork, and crosses at a short distance, from the present crossing.

I think it would be as easy to construct a turnpike along the present road from Cedar creek to Glen's Fork, but the new route is, by more than a fourth of a mile, the shortest.

After crossing Glen's Fork, the turnpike ascends the hill on the west side, passing through Mr. Clayton Millers' place, and intersects the present road at the point of intersection between it and the Grider's ferry road.

From this point, the turnpike continues along the present road, with only one advantageous deviation, at Mr. Waggener's, until it arrives at Columbia; a wide bottom is first crossed, and then ascending a ridge along which the turnpike continues. The approach to the town of Columbia, is difficult, a small branch forming the town boundary, the south hill of which is high and steep. To construct a road down this hill with a reasonable grade, without incurring an immense excavation and embankment, would be impossible; I, therefore, located the road along the side of a small ravine, which runs through a garden, and entered the street at the Tanyard, still compelled to make a fill of 5 feet.

The distance from Jamestown to Columbia, by the turnpike, is 18.78 miles.

The estimated cost, is \$25,480 03.

A heavy cut and fill at the branch on the other side of Columbia, is unavoidable; thence the turnpike takes its course through the fields of Mr. Caldwell, thus avoiding a crook in the old road, and saving considerable distance. At the distance of 1½ miles from town, intersecting the old road,

where it crosses the branch near Mr. Trabue's, and again leaving it, and following the valley of this branch, through the land of Mr. Caldwell, (to whom I am much indebted for his kindness and civility.) After leaving the old road, the turnpike soon reaches the bank of Russell's creek, and then runs along the bank of that stream, and the edge of Mr. Burke's place. Russell's creek is crossed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Columbia. It will require a bridge of 75 feet span, with abutments 23 feet high, and is estimated to cost \$4,764 25. This stream is excessively subject to floods, which frequently render it impassible for two or three days.

After crossing it, the turnpike continues up one of its branches. By ascending the side hills of this branch and its tributaries, the summit level of the country between the waters of Russell's creek and Caney Fork, is attained.

From this point, until the turnpike reaches a branch of Caney Fork, and intersects the old road at the end of the 7th section, the country is broken, and extremely irregular, and a large amount of labor will be required to construct the road. But the new route is preferable to the ground over which the present road passes, as there are not so many hills and other obstacles to be encountered, an advantageous site, and good approaches for the bridge over Russell creek, is procured. The present road runs over several high hills, and is particularly bad in its descent to, and ascent from Russell's creek.

For about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the turnpike runs down the aforesaid branch of Caney Fork; thence up that stream $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles further, passing through Major Haskins' place, in a distinct line it intersects the old road opposite the residence of Alfred Anderson, Esq., near the end of the 10th section. Leaving the old road, and passing through Mr. Anderson's place, the turnpike commences the ascent of the highlands between Green river and Caney Fork. Having attained the summit level, the turnpike takes its way through the plantation of Beverly Caldwell, Esq., to the point on the main ridge, where it intersects the present road, a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Mr. Anderson's. This part of the country is rough and uneven, presenting many obstacles difficult to be passed. But the turnpike is something shorter than the present road, and the ground more favorable.

Having reached the main ridge, the turnpike descends to the valley of a small branch that empties into Green river; continuing down this valley to the end of the 16th section. From this place, two different lines were surveyed and examined; one line ascends, at once, the ridge, and passing through Mr. Brain's place, to the head of a ravine, where it is intersected by the other line, which, continuing down the valley until it intersects the Burksville road, and continuing along that road to a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the end of 16th section, it then ascends the ridge, and crosses to the point where it intersects the other line.

As regards the cost of construction, or length, these two lines possess no advantage, the one over the other. The one that embraces part of the Burksville road, might be preferred on that account.

From the point of intersection between the two lines, the turnpike runs along the side of the ravine; thence along the river bank to the point where the bridge is to be built over the river. For about 800 feet along this bluff, the turnpike will have to be excavated entirely out of the hill side, which is for the most part, solid rock.

The bridge over Green river, will be 150 feet span, with abutments 25

feet high, and there will be an embankment on the other, with an average depth of 6 feet, for the distance of 1,000 feet, across the bottom; also, a heavy cut in ascending the bank. This bridge will cost \$16,498 60.

The road down the valley before mentioned, will be easily made, and it avoids all the difficulties encountered by the old road, which is crooked and uneven, generally ascending and descending points of ridges, pursuing them as far as practicable.

Touching the statistics of the country through which the contemplated turnpike will pass, its wealth and commercial importance, I will transcribe the remarks made by Mr. Snyder, in concluding this report, as his enquiries were far more scrutinizing than any that I had opportunity to make.

“ This road is travelled by persons trading to Louisville, from Greene, Adair, Russell, Cumberland and Christian counties in this State, and from some of the border counties in Tennessee. All the merchandise sold in the above named counties, are hauled over part of it; but that which is sold in Monticello and Wayne counties, is brought by turnpike to Stanford, or the Crab Orchard, and thence through Somerset—the increase of distance being about 20 miles, and the increased cost, per wagon load, about \$20.

“ All the iron used in Wayne county and Russell county, is brought from the vicinity of Jacksboro’, by a circuitous route, on account of the difficulties met with on the direct route. It has been said, that a turnpike road has been constructed between Knoxville and Jacksboro’, and a good road from the latter place to within 16 miles of the line, and it is intended to complete it to the line, so soon as the improvement shall be made in this State.

“ No stock seems to be driven on this road, except for about five miles between Columbia and Jamestown, in the direction of Creeksboro’, although the road as it is, seems sufficiently good for stock driving.

“ There are in Greensburg 6 stores; from 2,000 to 2,500 hogsheads of tobacco are raised annually in Green county; 6,000 hogs were driven to the South from this county during the year 1838.

“ There are in Columbia 7 stores, selling annually, together with a few in the county, about \$150,000 worth of merchandise. Adair county produces annually, from 1,200 to 1,500 hogsheads of tobacco.

“ There are 4 stores in Jamestown, selling from 50 to \$60,000 worth of merchandise annually, together with some 4 tons of iron, which are brought from Tennessee.

“ There are 7 stores in Monticello, which are said to sell from 150 to \$200,000 worth of merchandise annually, and about 30 tons of iron from Tennessee. From 70 to 80 wagon loads of merchandise are brought, annually, from Louisville to Monticello, by Stanford or the Crab Orchard, at a cost ranging between \$2 and 2 50, per 100 pounds.

“ It is stated that if this road should be completed, the supplies for Jacksboro’, Tennessee, would be brought from Louisville, instead of Nashville the distance being apparently almost equal; and the return wagons would bring iron, and castings from the works in Tennessee.

“ Salt, either from Fishing creek, or from the works on the Big South Fork of Cumberland, if they should be again put in operation, would become an article of transportation into Tennessee.

“ On the present road, between Monticello and the line, a full load for 6

horses, is said to be only 2,000 pounds; and between Jamestown and Greensburg, about 3,000 pounds. The cost of transportation to the latter places, from Louisville, varies between 35 and 40 cents per ton, per mile."

The total distance from Greensburg to the line, is 94.07 miles.

Total cost, \$224,993 06.

The cost per mile, \$2,391 76.

The schedule H, herewith filed, gives the detailed cost, and is to be fully referred to, for all the particular sections, which are plainly delineated and marked out on the ground, and the whole line is now ready, except a few points, for contract; and if this road shall be made as pointed out in the last portion of the schedule, the 14.54 miles would so far improve it, as to make it a most valuable improvement to this section of the State, and at but little expense. The quality of the soil will make a good road.

PLAN OF THE ROAD.

Grubbing and Clearing.—The road is to be grubbed 30 feet, and cleared 50 feet. All timber and other perishable materials, are to be removed from the space occupied by the embankments.

Culverts and Drains.—Culverts and drains are provided for, in all cases where they may be necessary to carry off the water, or drain the road. In size, the culverts do not exceed 2 feet in diameter, and will cost about \$1 50 per perch.

Excavations.—In excavations made in loam, clay, and common earth, and in sandy soils, the slopes are to be formed so as to make, with horizon, an angle of $33\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; in rock excavation, the side slopes are made as nearly perpendicular as possible. The excavations and embankments are made with the width of 30 feet on top.

Embankments.—Embankments will have side slopes of $33\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. Where the embankments are placed upon steep slopes, the face of the slope will be cut into benches of sufficient width to prevent the embankment from sliding down.

Road Bed.—The width of the graded surface of the road bed, will be 30 feet; the transverse section will be semi-elliptical; the transverse diameter, 30 feet; the semi conjugate diameter, will be 1 foot. For all other particulars, you are referred to the directions for the construction of turnpike roads, prepared by yourself. A copy of the directions, together with a copy of the specifications and contracts, will be furnished each contractor, if the work shall be put under contract.

I will close this report by tendering to B. H. Bryan, and William M. Todd, my assistants, and to John Scott, and Thomas Conn, my rodmen, my best respects, for their attention and aid in making this and other surveys, during the year 1839.

HENRY J. EASTIN, *Res. Engineer.*

TO SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

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SCHEDULE L.

Road from Greensburg, through Columbia, Jamestown, Monticello, to Tennessee Line.

To face page 284—App. to H. R. J.

DIVISION No. 1.

No. of Section.	Length of section.	Length of grub.	Price per pole.	Culvert masonry in perches.	Price per perch.	Excavation in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Embankment in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Span of bridges in feet.	Price per foot.	Bridge masonry in perches.	Price per perch.	Excavation of foundations.	Price per yard.	Bridge embankments.	Price per yard.	Estimated cost of section.	Cost per mile.	Total cost of bridges.	Remarks.
		Poles.	Poles.	Dols.	Pches.	Dols.	Yards.	Cents.	Yards.	Cents.	Feet.	Dollars.	Perches.	Dols.	Yards.	Cents.	Yards.	Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
One.	321.9	324	1.50	80	1.50	8,270	30	772	15	21	4.00	11	2.00					2,375.80	7.33		Tennessee line.
Two.	319.5	319	1.50	40	1.50	1,904	15	973	15									1,798.05	5.00		
Three.	328.1	328	1.50	40	1.50	4,315	15	417	15									1,321.80	4.03		
Four.	331.2	331	1.50	80	1.50	2,911	15	1,068	15									1,277.85	3.86		
Five.	324.3	324	1.50	80	1.50	18,400	25	3,789	25	164	30.00	6,600	2.50	2,000	20	2,000	15	6,114.75	18.05	22,270.00	
Six.	321.3	321	1.50	20	1.50	21,311	30	554	10									6,008.20	21.37		
Seven.	341.3	341	1.50	40	1.50	3,702	15	830	10									1,400.50	3.17		
Eight.	316.8	317	1.50	20	1.50	3,120	15											1,215.55	3.82		
Nine.	329.0	329	1.50	20	1.50	3,120	15											966.30	3.23		
Ten.	320.2	320	1.50	20	1.50	3,015	15											2,351.30	7.18		
Eleven.	311.4	311	1.50	20	1.50	9,816	15	2,264	10									1,773.30	5.20		
Twelve.	307.4	307	1.50	20	1.50	7,802	21	757	10									5,110.75	16.11		
Thirteen.	317.6	317	1.50	20	1.50	8,006	15	671	10									1,215.55	3.82		
Fourteen.	321.5	321	1.50	20	1.50	17,541	25	555	20	34	4.00	33	2.00					1,907.10	5.93	486.00	
Fifteen.	321.5	321	1.50	20	1.50	3,508	30	804	10	41	5.00	133	2.00					1,797.70	5.69		
Sixteen.	315.8	316	1.50	60	1.50	7,958	15	640	10									1,149.10	3.65		
Seventeen.	311.8	312	1.50	100	1.50	4,258	15	1,379	10									4,857.45	15.58		
Eighteen.	320.5	320	1.50	80	1.50	18,829	25	382	20									1,618.10	4.96		
Nineteen.	313.0	313	1.50	100	1.50	16,111	25	775	30									1,258.50	3.93	3,018.00	
Twenty.	326.1	326	1.50	20	1.50	3,238	15	1,111	10	81	22.00	300	3.00					1,332.50	4.15		
Twenty one.	319.0	319	1.50	60	1.50	4,750	15	550	20									3,155.65	9.74		
Twenty two.	321.0	321	1.50	60	1.50	3,212	30	1,394	15	16	4.00	30	2.00					871.50	2.65		
Twenty three.	328.6	328	1.50	60	1.50	8,897	25	730	10									1,233.05	3.96		
Twenty four.	311.9	312	1.50	120	1.50	1,199	15	682	10									2,255.30	7.11		
Twenty five.	327.5	327	1.50	20	1.50	6,547	20	674	10	34	4.00	150	2.00					836.75	2.64		
Twenty six.	317.5	317	1.50	20	1.50	1,107	15	1,157	10									1,025.55	3.20		
Twenty seven.	321.5	321	1.50	20	1.50	3,831	15	1,639	10	34	4.00	40	2.00					1,331.15	4.12		
Twenty eight.	321.5	321	1.50	20	1.50	1,022	20	1,567	15									616.45	1.90		
Twenty nine.	322.2	322	1.50	20	1.50	2,311	15	2,397	10									1,111.15	3.51		
Thirty.	317.1	317	1.50	60	1.50	3,041	15	3,680	10									437.75	2.00		
Thirty one.	327.2	327	1.50	20	1.50	2,307	15	2,267	10									729.00	2.23		
Thirty two.	324.0	324	1.50	60	1.50	2,104	15	2,644	10									864.65	2.66		
Thirty three.	327.6	327	1.50	20	1.50	2,721	15	1,115	10									636.25	2.05		
Thirty four.	309.3	309	1.50	20	1.50	2,867	15	1,012	10									906.85	5.01		End of division No. 1.
Thirty five.	322.9	322	1.50	20	1.50	2,299	15	2,660	10	34	4.00	65	2.00								
Thirty six.	311.0	311	1.50	20	1.50																
Total.	11,454.9																	70,811.30			
	35.29 miles.																				

DIVISION No. 4.

No. of section.	Length of section.	Length of grub.	Price per pole.	Culvert masonry in perches.	Price per perch.	Excavation in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Embankment in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Span of bridges in feet.	Price per foot.	Bridge masonry in perches.	Price per perch.	Excavation of foundations.	Price per yard.	Bridge embankments in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Estimated cost of section.	Cost per mile.	Total cost of bridges.	Remarks.
		Poles.	Poles.	Dols.	Pches.	Dols.	Yards.	Cents.	Yards.	Cents.	Feet.	Dollars.	Perches.	Dols.	Yards.	Cents.	Yards.	Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
One.	325.0	325	1.50	60	1.50	1,675	15	2,650	10									1,060.15	3.20		
Two.	318.9	319	1.50	20	1.50	1,255	15	1,063	10									1,611.80	5.03		
Three.	326.2	326	1.50	20	1.50	1,908	20	798	15	84	22.00	827	3.00	365	25	1,376	25	1,080.15	3.68	4,754.25	
Four.	326.9	326	1.50	80	1.50	6,723	20	1,177	15									1,080.15	6.08		
Five.	330.0	330	1.50	40	1.50	3,135	17	2,560	10									1,179.85	3.68		
Six.	319.1	319	1.50	10	1.50	6,071	20	1,333	10									1,711.60	5.37		
Seven.	322.0	322	1.50	10	1.50	2,615	17	1,701	10									809.65	2.16		
Eight.	355.6	356	1.50	60	1.50	2,882	15	1,231	15									831.55	2.35		
Nine.	339.0	339	1.50	30	1.50	1,755	15	3,069	15	58	4.00	110	2.00					1,205.60	3.50		
Ten.	329.0	329	1.50	60	1.50	2,976	15	2,815	10									964.00	2.93		Two bridges.
Eleven.	315.0	315	1.50	20	1.50	2,829	15	2,714	15									1,033.80	3.21		
Twelve.	306.9	307	1.50	20	1.50	2,704	16	1,122	10									1,616.10	5.09		
Thirteen.	323.1	323	1.50	40	1.50	4,669	20	1,678	10									1,009.76	3.44		
Fourteen.	322.7	323	1.50	40	1.50	1,604	17	2,114	12	24	4.00	50	2.00					2,141.28	6.48		
Fifteen.	321.3	321	1.50	60	1.50	2,140	15	1,569	12									1,001.81	3.15		
Sixteen.	316.5	316	1.50	80	1.50	2,464	20	1,592	12									1,088.70	3.41		
Seventeen.	322.2	322	1.50	100	1.50	1,043	18	2,008	12									10,507.10	72.81		End of Division No. 4, Greensburg
Eighteen.	329.0	329	1.50	10	1.50	22,050	30	7,318	20	164	30.00	2,587	4.00	1,200	20	2,478	20				
Total.	5,893.5																	30,695.68			
	18.33 miles.																				

RECAPITULATION OF DIVISION No. 1.

Cost of grading, &c. including small bridges,	\$70,814.30
Cost of bridges not included above,	25,774.00
Cost of toll houses, &c.,	1,200.00
Total cost of 1st Division,	97,788.30
Cost per mile, (35.89 miles),	\$2,724.00

RECAPITULATION OF DIVISION No. 3.

Cost of grading, &c. including small bridges,	\$24,680.03
Cost of bridges not included above,	
Cost of toll houses, &c.,	800.00
Total cost of 3d Division,	25,480.03
Cost per mile, (18.78),	1,356.76

RECAPITULATION OF DIVISION No. 2.

Cost of grading, &c. including small bridges,	\$37,452.25
Cost of bridges not included above,	
Cost of toll houses, &c.,	800.00
Total cost of 2d Division,	38,252.25
Cost per mile, (21.17 miles),	1,806.98

RECAPITULATION OF DIVISION No. 4.

Cost of grading, including small bridges,	\$30,695.68
Cost of bridges not included above,	21,262.85
Cost of toll houses, &c.,	800.00
Total cost of the 4th Division,	52,758.53
Cost per mile, (18.23 miles),	2,894.05

Portions of Road recommended to be put under contract, estimated eighteen feet wide.

No. of section.	Division on which the work is.	Length of section.	Length of grub.	Price per pole.	Culvert masonry in perches.	Price per perch.	Excavation in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Embankment in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Span of bridges in feet.	Price per foot.	Bridge masonry in perches.	Price per perch.	Excavation of foundations.	Price per yard.	Bridge embankments in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Estimated cost of section.	Cost per pole.	Total cost of bridges.	Remarks.
		Poles.	Poles.	Dols.	Pches.	Dols.	Yards.	Cents.	Yards.	Cents.	Feet.	Dollars.	Perches.	Dols.	Yards.	Cents.	Yards.	Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
One.	1	321.3	324	1 50	60	1 50	3,608	30	546	15	1,109 50	3 42	.	Commencing at Tennessee line.
Two.	1	318.5	319	1 50	30	1 50	1,934	15	677	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	755 65	2 37	.
Three.	1	328.1	328	1 50	60	1 50	1,644	15	300	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	709 60	2 16	.
Four.	1	331.1	331	1 50	60	1 50	1,138	15	998	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	786 40	2 37	.
Five.	1	380.9	381	1 50	60	1 50	6,951	25	2,311	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,761 50	7 20	.
Six.	1	323.3	323	1 50	15	1 50	7,621	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,631 80	8 14	.
Seven.	1	101.0	.	1 50	30	1 50	60	15	360	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	161 30	1 55	.
Thirteen.	1	165.0	165	1 50	15	1 50	2,561	30	236	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	710 90	1 53	.
Fourteen.	1	318.4	275	1 50	15	1 50	6,940	25	468	30	31	4 00	33	2 00	.	.	.	.	2,338 10	7 31	.
Eighteen.	1	320.5	320	1 50	60	1 50	6,411	25	280	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,071 50	6 47	.
Nineteen.	1	313.0	313	1 50	75	1 50	6,069	25	468	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,034 10	6 50	.
Fifteen.	2	220.0	220	1 50	75	1 50	3,109	15	316	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	839 45	3 80	.
Sixteen.	2	296.2	135	1 50	15	1 50	7,561	15	1,317	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,471 35	4 9	.
Eighteen.	2	342.0	102	1 50	105	1 50	14,817	25	793	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,409 00	12 87	.
Nineteen.	2	140.0	140	1 50	45	1 50	1,766	30	65	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,002 00	4 75	.
Three and Four.	4	428.0	370	1 50	90	1 50	4,333	20	813	15	1,487 55	3 48	4,764 25	Crosses Russell's creek near Columbia.
Total.	.	4,653.3	24,969 30	.	.	.
		14.51 miles.

REPORT OF C. F. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Road from Irvine to the mouth of Troublesome.

FRANKFORT,
June 5th, 1839. }

SIR:

By your direction, I have surveyed a route for a road from Irvine, in the county of Estill, to the mouth of Troublesome creek, in Breathitt county, in relation to which, I have the honor to present the following statement:

The line, commencing at Irvine, was surveyed as follows: Along the valley of the Kentucky river about 9 miles; thence, ascending the river cliff, it passes over an uneven and broken country, to the mouth of the Middle Fork, 17.5 miles; thence nearly parallel with the Middle Fork, 9.5 miles to a point near the mouth of Upper Twin creek; thence ascending Upper Twin creek to the gap which divides it from Cane creek, 5.5 miles; thence down Cane creek (a tributary of the North Fork) to its junction with the East Fork of Cane creek, about 4 miles; thence up this latter stream to its source, 6.25 miles; thence down a rocky gap to the North Fork, which it descends, and crosses, passes through a low depression in the hills, to the mouth of Troublesome creek—making a total distance of 54.25 miles.

The line may be so altered, as to pass by the mouth of Contrary creek (Rock shoal,) or near the mouth of the South Fork, where the coal mines are opened and wrought; and thence up the valley of the Kentucky river, to the Middle Fork. This route may be shorter than the one surveyed, and the road, when completed, may be used more advantageously for the accommodation of the locks and dams, when they are being built for the river navigation, as well as of the coal mines. From the "Winding Stairs" (14.25 miles from Irvine) to the river cliff, is an undulating ridge. The other route is intersected by branches, the valleys of which are narrow, and the intervening hills steep. The river hill, however, opposite the mouth of the Middle Fork, would be of more easy graduation than that which descends to the Rock Shoal. The road along the valley of the river, would be excavated in the side of the hill where the stream runs at its base, and cross the creeks and ravines upon bridges. The remaining part would be on the river flat, or bottom.

The general line of the old road was adopted, as it was found to be as good as any that was examined. The character of the country, necessarily renders it circuitous, and the distance will be increased by the line surveyed, as it is necessary to construct the roads around rather than over the hills, or to increase the base, in order to reduce the ascents and descents, where the hills are crossed.

By your instructions, I was required to run the grades at inclinations not exceeding five degrees. This was done when it was practicable, but it became necessary to increase them to six, eight, and in a few instances, to ten degrees at some points, on account of the narrow gaps through which the road must pass—the hill on either side, being surmounted by a vertical cliff, and at others, by reason of the shortness of the spurs and their steepness, both laterally and longitudinally. Where a grade of ten degrees was adopted, the distance does not exceed 450 feet. The old road passes over hills from two hundred to four hundred and fifty or five hundred feet high, and at inclinations varying from five to twenty four degrees.

“Mt. Scratch'em Hill,” distant from Irvine from 2 to 4 miles, should be avoided by crossing Cow creek at its mouth, by a bridge of about 40 feet span. The bridge will require one stone abutment, and should be secured by means of iron rods, or otherwise. Along the slate bluff, which extends about 1300 feet above the mouth of Cow creek, the road should be reduced in width to 12 feet, and elevated about 15 feet above the plane of low water. By this route, the surface of the road bed is comparatively level, some distance will be gained, and the road can be constructed at an expense less than would be incurred, if the route over the hill were adopted.

Between Mt. Scratch'em and the Old Landing Hill, the old road should be repaired; and where made on the hill side, its width should be increased to 16 feet by excavation.

The Old Landing Hill, about 9 miles above Irvine, is very abrupt in its ascent. The road can be made at an inclination of from 5 to 6 degrees, to the point where it meets the cliff which encloses the gorge on the right; where, turning with a radius shorter than is desirable, the inclination is at an angle of 10 degrees to a bench or level, from which it ascends through the gap at the same grade. The old road, here, is at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

A grade of from 5 to 6 degrees was adopted, also, at the Winding Stairs, from the sinks to the intersection of the road with the base of the cliff—thence to the summit, it was increased to 10 degrees, and with a cut of 14 feet at the deepest point. This may be reduced to some extent, by embanking below.

The soil is generally well adapted for the formation of a good earthen road, containing no other rocks than sandstone and slate, from the Old Landing Hill to Troublesome creek.

Twin creek, and the West and East Forks of Cane creek, are frequently crossed, and could be avoided at some points, by excavating in the hill side, but as their beds are composed of gravel, they could be conveniently forded, if their banks were graded, except during freshets, which are of short duration.

Along the greater portion of the road, the population is sparse, and the settlements are, with but few exceptions, in the vallies of the creeks and river. Those vallies, or bottoms, are narrow, and their greatest available extent being applied to the purposes of cultivation, the present travelled horse path is not upon the best ground, but forced out upon the hill side. At present, persons who live on the upper part of the line, have no other means of communication with the populous districts of country, than bridle paths, or the river; and all the merchandise consumed, is transported on pack horses, or conveyed in canoes up the river.

Where the old road is adopted, the improvements will consist principally in removing the trees, stumps and rubbish, widening it by excavating in the sides of the hills, levelling the hillocks, and filling up the hollows, and grading the banks of the creeks and branches. The road where repaired or altered, to be grubbed or cut, and cleared 18 feet wide on level ground, and graded 16 feet in width when formed on the sides of hills. The slopes of the excavations and embankments, to be at an angle of 45 degrees where the material is earth or clay, or nearly vertical if the cutting be in slate or rock.

The accompanying schedule, marked A, exhibits the estimated amount per section, of one mile in length each, required for the construction of the road, including the cost of repairing the old road, and making such alterations as are necessary to complete the improvement.

The estimated cost of the road from Irvine to the mouth of the Middle Fork, 26.50 miles, by the route surveyed, is, -	\$13,900 00
From the Middle Fork to the mouth of Troublesome creek, 27.75 miles, - - - - -	21,870 00
Whole estimated cost, - - - - -	<u>\$35,770 00</u>

or the average cost per mile, $= \frac{35,770}{54.25} = \$659.35.$

The cost will be the greatest on those sections where the road will be formed by excavation in solid rock, in the sides of hills, the slopes of which in many places, are from 25 to 40 degrees.

No estimates are made for the erection of bridges across Miller's creek, and at the two points of crossing the North Fork. These streams can be forded when the river is low, and ferry boats used in time of freshets. The banks of Miller's creek should be graded and McAdamized; and when the Kentucky river is improved for slack water navigation to this point, it will be necessary to construct a bridge, or else use a boat for crossing the former stream.

The estimates are predicated upon the supposition that the small bridges will be built upon the most simple plan, and wooden causeways substituted for stone culverts, at the crossing of ravines and branches, which vent water during wet seasons of the year, and where their beds are composed of soft material, or situated below the proper surface of the road.

From the estimates, it appears that the amount (\$10,000) appropriated by the Legislature at its last session, is inadequate to the construction of the road throughout its whole length. If the money be expended, it would seem most proper to apply it to the lower part of the road, as there is no connection with the part above, by wagon roads. The portion next to Irvine, if made, might be used until further means are furnished to complete the whole.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. TAYLOR,
Assistant Engineer.

TO SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Schedule exhibiting the estimated Cost of the Road from Irvine to the Mouth of Troublesome Creek.

Sections.	Grubbing and Clearing.	Rock excavation & embankments	Earth excavation & embankments	Slate excavation.	Bridging.	McAdamsizing.	Amounts.	Remarks.
One,	-	-	105	540	387	-	20	Crosses Cow Creek.
Two,	-	-	250	-	-	-	1,057	
Three,	-	-	140	-	-	-	280	
Four,	-	-	180	-	-	-	160	
Five,	-	-	120	-	-	-	205	
Six,	-	-	90	-	-	320	490	Crosses Millers' Creek.
Seven,	-	-	85	-	-	-	120	
Eight,	-	-	210	-	-	-	105	
Nine,	-	3,225	220	-	-	-	3,535	Kentucky River Cliff.
Ten,	100	-	80	-	-	-	340	
Eleven,	126	-	120	-	-	-	170	
Twelve,	90	165	200	-	-	-	360	
Thirteen,	75	190	210	-	-	-	510	
Fourteen,	120	2,500	150	-	-	-	2,860	
Fifteen,	150	-	50	-	-	-	200	
Sixteen,	50	-	200	-	-	-	340	
Seventeen,	140	-	50	-	-	-	120	
Eighteen,	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Sections.	Grubbing and clearing.	Rock excavation and embankment.	Earth excavation & embankment.	Slate excavation.	Bridging.	McAdamizing.	Amounts.	Remarks.
Fifty,	160	-	32	-	-	-	192	
Fifty one,	175	-	50	-	-	-	225	
Fifty two,	180	5,375	370	-	150	-	6,075	Cliff of North Fork Ky. river.
Fifty three,	100	540	310	-	-	-	950	
Fifty four & a fourth	50	-	600	-	10	-	660	Mouth of Troublesome Creek.
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$35,770	or, per mile, \$659 35.

REPORT OF WILLIAM MCKEE, CIVIL ENGINEER.

Report of the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road.

HOPKINSVILLE, August 30, 1839.

SIR:

I have to report, that, in compliance with your instructions, having received the requisite funds and assistance from John P. Campbell, Esq. President of the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road, I commenced on the 22d April, the survey and location of that road, at Russellville, and continued the same to its terminus, at Eddyville, on the Cumberland river. This line is located along the northern boundary of the large fertile plain called the "Barrens," and at the base and parallel to the dividing ridge of the Cumberland and Ohio rivers.

From Russellville to Hopkinsville the ground is exceedingly favorable for our purpose; the line, for all practical purposes, being straight; the graduation light, and the material for pavement and masonry convenient, abundant, and of good quality. From Hopkinsville to Eddyville the ground is less favorable, owing to the necessity of crossing several spurs of the ridge above referred to: which projecting southwardly into the "Barrens" cannot be turned without a material increase of distance. And yet, as compared with roads in the eastern part of the State, there is nothing meriting the name of difficulty. The longest grade of 2° (being the maximum grade) is but 0.83 miles long, or but little over four fifths of one mile, which occurs in descending Carroll's Hill. This grade of 2° (being a rise or fall of 1.150 feet in a two pole chain) suits the country on this line very well, and is laid without expensive graduation anywhere, excepting, perhaps, the cut of the summit of Carroll's Hill, which will give 11,000 yards—of which 2,500 is estimated as sand stone, requiring blast, and unfit for road ballast. The limestone material for pavement is not so convenient for some sections, on this end of the road; and where this is the case, I have noticed a hard flinty sandstone called in Maryland and Pennsylvania "Whin Stone," which will make a good ballasting or sub-stratum for the mettal. Also between Princeton and Eddyville, there is a silicious gravel, which may be substituted for limestone on some sections.

The estimate of cost has been prepared on the following hypothesis: road-bed, graded forty feet wide, exclusive of ditches, or forty five from slope to slope, in cuts, as a maximum width; and thirty feet wide, exclusive of ditches, or thirty five from slope to slope, in cuts, as a minimum width—pavement twenty feet wide, and one foot thick, being composed of a sub-stratum or ballasting of stones, set edge or point up, eight inches thick, and covered with stone broken to 5 oz., to an average depth of four inches—this pavement to be made of good limestone, unmixed with earthly matter.

And in other respects the estimate is grounded on the printed "directions for the construction of Turnpike Roads." The grubbing on this line is, for the most part, light—being the stunted growth of red oaks and black jacks on the "Barrens." The estimate of quantities and prices are liberal. Although the line runs across the vallies of the streams flowing out of the dividing ridge, the bridges are neither numerous or costly.

The tabular statements herewith annexed will give all the necessary information, in detail respecting this road. The field notes were taken with a level, and made up in the manner usual on railroads—there being a column of total differences of level refered to a plane of comparison 500 feet below the starting point at Russelville; a column of grades showing the rise or fall per chain of 33 feet; and a column of total grades, or the levels to which the road must be reduced when graded—these levels having reference to the same plain of comparison; subtracting the total grade from the total difference gives the cut; and, *vice versa*, it gives the fill.

I will add, as I have remarked to Mr. Campbell heretofore, that there is not, in my opinion, in the United States, the same extent of country, over which an equally good road can be made for less money. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to add, that the country will compare favorably in soil and population with any in the State.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. MCKEE,

Civil Engineer.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Abstract of Bridges and Culverts of a span exceeding six feet, on the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road.

No. 1—Culvert over Town Fork, at Russelville; span 15 feet; arch elliptical; 40 feet long (across road;) 132 perches, at \$2 50.		\$ 327 50
No. 2—Culvert over Dry Fork, span 20 feet; arch elliptical; 127 perches, at \$2 75,		349 25
No. 3—Bridge over Whipperwill creek—		
Abutments and wings, 322 perches, at \$3 00,	\$ 966 00	
Superstructure, 57 feet measured on chord at \$20 00,	1,140 00	
Excavation of abutment pits, 150 yards, at \$0 25,	37 50	
Total cost,		2,143 50
No. 4—Culvert over Lee's branch, 10 feet span; arch elliptical; 71 perches, at \$2 50,		177 50
Amount carried forward,		\$2,997 75

Amount brought forward,		\$2,997 75
No. 5—Bridge over Elk Fork at Elkton—		
Abutments, 628 perches, at \$2 50, -	1,570 00	
Superstructure, 72 feet measured on chord, at \$20, - - - - -	1,440 00	
Excavation, (including 200 yards of old mason- ry,) 350 yards, at \$0 25, - - - - -	87 50	
Removing superstructure of old bridge, - -	10 00	
Total cost,		3,107 50
No. 6—Culvert at station 454, 8 feet span; arch elliptical; 50 perches, at \$2 50, - - - - -		125 00
No. 7—Culvert at Col. Jesups; arch 20 feet span; elliptical; 150 perches, at \$2 75, - - - - -		412 50
No. 8—Bridge over West Fork of Red River—		
Abutments, 122 perches, at \$2 00, - - - - -	244 00	
Superstructure, 29 feet, at \$3 50, - - - - -	101 50	
Total cost,		345 50
No. 9—Bridge over East Fork of Little River—		
Abutments and wings, 311 perches, at \$2 50, -	777 50	
Superstructure, 52 feet measured on chord, at \$20, - - - - -	1,040 00	
270 yards excavation, at \$0 25, - - - - -	67 50	
Total cost,		1,884 00
No. 10—Bridge over Little River at Hopkinsville—		
Abutments and wings, 505 perches, at \$2 50, -	1,262 50	
Superstructure, 63 feet measured on chord, at \$20, - - - - -	1,260 00	
Excavation, 350 yards, (old masonry,) at \$0 25, -	87 50	
Removing superstructure of old bridge, - - -	10 00	
Total cost,		2,620 00
No. 11—Culvert over Dry branch, 10 feet span; arch sem- icircular; 138 perches, at \$2 50, - - - - -		345 00
No. 12—Bridge at station 991 (Miller's branch)—		
Abutments and wings, 84 perches, at \$2 00 -	168 00	
Superstructure, 24 feet, at \$3 50, - - - - -	84 00	
Total cost,		252 00
No. 13—Culvert at Dr. Whyte's; 20 feet span; arch elliptical; 142 perches, at \$2 75, - - - - -		390 50
No. 14—Bridge over Sinking Fork of Little River—		
Abutments and wings, 300 perches, at \$3 00, -	900 00	
Superstructure, 53 feet, at \$20 per foot, - -	1,060 00	
Excavation, 200 yards, at 25 cts., - - - - -	50 00	
Total cost,		2,010 00
No. 15—Bridge over Muddy Fork of Little River—		
Abutments and wings, 154 perches, at \$2 50, -	385 00	
Superstructure, 44 feet, at \$4 00, - - - - -	176 00	
Excavation, 50 yards, at 20 cts., - - - - -	10 00	
Total cost,		571 00
Amount carried forward, - - - - -		\$15,060 75

Amount brought forward,		\$15,060 75
No. 16—Bridge over Hicks Branch—		
Abutments and wings, 47 perches, at \$2 50,	- 117 50	
Superstructure, 24 feet, at \$3 50,	- 84 00	
Total cost,		201 50
No. 17—Bridge over Sugar creek—		
Abutments and wings, 110 perches, at \$2 00,	- 220 00	
Superstructure, 34 feet, at \$3 50,	- 119 00	
Total cost,		339 00
No. 18—Culvert over Packsaddle branch; 16 feet span; arch elliptical; 113 perches, at \$2 50,	- 282 50	
No. 19—Culvert over Lick branch; 15 feet span; arch elliptical; 109 perches, at \$2 50	- 272 50	
No. 20—Culvert at 1498 station; 8 feet span; semi-circular arch; 94 perches, at \$2 50,	- 235 00	
No. 21—Culvert over Howards branch; 15 feet span; semi-circular arch; 94 perches, at \$2 75,	- 258 50	
No. 22—Culvert at station 1523; span 12 feet, arch elliptical; 82 perches, at \$2 75,	- 225 50	
No. 23—Culvert at Princeton; 10 feet span; arch elliptical; 40 feet long, (across road,) 59 perches, at \$2 50,	- 147 50	
No. 24—Culvert near Cash's, 18 feet span; arch elliptical; 118 perches, at \$2 75	- 324 50	
No. 25 Bridge over Pilfer creek—		
Abutments and wings, 64 perches, at \$2 00,	- 128 00	
Superstructure, 29 feet, at \$3 50,	- 101 50	
Total cost,		229 50
No. 26—Culvert at station 1920; 18 feet span; arch elliptical; 118 perches, at \$2 75,	- 324 50	
No. 27—Culvert at station 1992; 12 feet span; arch elliptical; 80 perches, at \$2 50	- 200 00	
Total estimated cost of bridges and culverts,	-	<u>18,101 25</u>

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SECTION	Commences at station.	No.	Length in rods.	Price per rod of paving.	Total cost of pavement.	Number of rods of gravel.	Price per rod.	Total cost of gravel.	Yards of excavation.	Price per yard.	Total cost of excavation.	Embankment yards of.	Price per yard.	Total cost of embankment.	Yards of rock excavation.	Price per yard.	Total cost of rock excavation.	Masonry in culverts.	Price per perch.	Total cost of masonry.	Total cost of section.	REMARKS.
One.	1	1	100	12.00	1,200.00	100	1.50	150.00	4,353	13	129.19	5,642	11	628.12				84	1.50	126.00	5,183.71	Commences at square in Russellville, ends near B. M. 2.
Two.	2	2	100	11.00	1,100.00	200	1.50	300.00	3,971	13	516.62	6,681	11	735.21				99	1.50	148.50	5,191.76	Ends near B. M. 3.
Three.	3	3	100	11.00	1,100.00	250	1.50	375.00	3,963	13	515.19	1,111	08	72.88				100	1.50	150.00	5,191.57	Ends in a field.
Four.	4	4	100	12.00	1,200.00	288	1.50	432.00	4,030	13	523.90	5,949	11	771.99				153	1.50	229.50	5,762.39	Ends in a road east of B. M. 5.
Five.	5	5	100	12.00	1,200.00	180	1.75	315.00	3,114	13	417.59	6,095	11	670.45				76	1.60	121.60	5,375.11	Ends near B. M. 6.
Six.	6	6	100	12.00	1,200.00	81	1.25	101.25	3,040	13	401.70	6,089	12	731.92				73	1.60	116.80	5,757.02	Ends in the road west of B. M. 7.
Seven.	7	7	100	12.00	1,200.00	38	1.25	47.50	1,722	13	223.86	3,508	13	291.57				21	1.50	30.00	1,990.32	Ends at Whippoorwill creek.
Eight.	8	8	100	12.00	1,200.00	160	1.25	200.00	2,165	13	281.45	3,039	10	303.49				65	1.50	97.50	5,161.92	Ends in Hawkins' enclosure near B. M. 9.
Nine.	9	9	100	12.00	1,200.00	97	1.25	121.25	2,179	13	283.27	3,039	09	303.31				100	1.60	160.00	5,166.17	Ends near Adams' house.
Ten.	10	10	100	12.00	1,200.00	70	1.50	105.00	2,126	13	276.38	3,039	13	326.89				90	1.60	144.00	5,175.81	Ends near B. M. 11.
Eleven.	11	11	100	12.00	1,200.00	198	1.50	297.00	1,150	13	149.40	1,053	13	176.36				98	1.60	156.80	5,180.79	Ends near B. M. 12.
Twelve.	12	12	100	12.00	1,200.00	74	1.75	129.50	1,234	14	155.89	5,067	09	456.03				136	1.60	217.60	5,310.02	Ends near B. M. 13.
Thirteen.	13	13	100	12.00	1,200.00	62	1.50	93.00	1,254	13	163.04	3,798	08	303.84				95	1.50	142.50	5,451.85	Ends at summit near McCormick's.
Fourteen.	14	14	100	12.00	1,200.00	15	1.25	18.75	3,372	13	438.36	3,038	08	303.84				98	1.50	142.50	5,451.85	Ends in road west of B. M. 15.
Fifteen.	15	15	100	12.00	1,200.00	20	1.25	25.00	3,372	13	438.36	3,038	13	438.36				18	1.50	22.50	5,797.53	Ends at square in Elkton.
Sixteen.	16	16	100	12.00	1,200.00	54	1.25	67.50	2,143	13	278.54	6,184	13	804.92				96	1.50	142.50	5,766.03	Commences at square in Elkton, ends west of B. M. 17.
Seventeen.	17	17	100	12.00	1,200.00	290	1.25	362.50	2,143	13	278.54	6,184	13	804.92				21	1.50	31.50	5,766.03	Ends near B. M. 19.
Eighteen.	18	18	100	12.00	1,200.00	212	1.50	318.00	2,143	13	278.54	6,184	13	804.92				108	1.50	162.00	5,782.53	Ends near B. M. 20.
Nineteen.	19	19	100	12.00	1,200.00	212	1.50	318.00	2,143	13	278.54	6,184	13	804.92				62	1.50	93.00	5,755.05	Ends in Col. Mann's enclosure, west of B. M. 21.
Twenty.	20	20	100	12.00	1,200.00	100	1.25	125.00	4,522	13	587.86	6,549	11	719.45				132	1.50	198.00	5,191.81	Ends at Col. Jessup's fence.
Twenty one.	21	21	100	12.00	1,200.00	60	1.75	105.00	5,041	13	655.02	1,113	07	565.84				15	1.60	24.00	5,171.87	Ends near B. M. 22.
Twenty two.	22	22	100	12.00	1,200.00	91	1.50	136.50	2,840	13	369.30	5,906	12	708.72				94	1.60	150.40	5,103.55	Ends at West Fork of Red river.
Twenty three.	23	23	100	12.00	1,200.00	128	1.50	192.00	1,794	13	233.12	5,230	08	686.40				95	1.50	142.50	5,061.02	Ends near B. M. east of Nichols' Inn.
Twenty four.	24	24	100	12.00	1,200.00	111	1.25	138.75	1,110	13	144.22	4,291	08	343.38				121	1.50	181.50	5,081.98	Ends near B. M. 23.
Twenty five.	25	25	100	12.00	1,200.00	112	1.25	140.00	1,110	13	144.22	4,291	08	343.38				121	1.50	181.50	5,081.98	Ends near B. M. 24.
Twenty six.	26	26	100	12.00	1,200.00	330	1.75	577.50	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 25, west of Cabaness' Inn.
Twenty seven.	27	27	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 26.
Twenty eight.	28	28	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 27.
Twenty nine.	29	29	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 28.
Thirty.	30	30	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 29.
Thirty one.	31	31	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 30.
Thirty two.	32	32	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 31.
Thirty three.	33	33	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 32.
Thirty four.	34	34	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 33.
Thirty five.	35	35	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 34.
Thirty six.	36	36	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 35.
Thirty seven.	37	37	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 36.
Thirty eight.	38	38	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 37.
Thirty nine.	39	39	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 38, (this B. M. is on a stump.)
Forty.	40	40	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 39.
Forty one.	41	41	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 40.
Forty two.	42	42	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,039	13	395.16	3,976	08	318.08				107	1.50	157.50	5,239.01	Ends near B. M. 41.
Forty three.	43	43	100	12.00	1,200.00	108	1.25	135.00	3,													

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Frankfort and Crab Orchard Road, from Frankfort to Lawrenceburg.

ENGINEERS OFFICE,
Frankfort, 27th June, 1839. }

SIR:

A survey, estimate map and schedule, have been made for the portion of the turnpike leading from Frankfort to the Craborchard, which has not been put under contract in Franklin and Anderson counties. Two lines were surveyed, a part of the distance. Schedule No. 1 is the most westwardly, beginning in the Louisville road, about half a mile west of the present old road from Frankfort to Lawrenceburg, and, keeping nearly parallel with the old road, until it intersects it at the mouth of Blakemoore's lane; thence, pursuing the general direction of the old road, arrives at a post at the Frankfort and Crab Orchard turnpike road near Mr. Wash's in a distance of seven and one half miles and nine poles.

Schedule No. 2, exhibits the detailed cost of said road, beginning near the point where the present old road leaves the Louisville turnpike road, and pursuing the general course of the old road, joins line No. 1 at the mouth of the Messrs. Blakemoore's lane, and by line No. 1 joins said turnpike at the same point No. 1 does, near Mr. Washes, in a distance of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles and 56 poles. Line No. 1 is the levellest and shortest by 127 poles. The excavations and embankments, on this line, are light; but great damage is done to the farms through which it passes, and, in some places, stone is scarce for paving and McAdamizing.

I have preferred line No. 2, though a little longer. It leaves the most of the farms uninjured, and a road of the first class can be constructed on it, at an expense not exceeding the turnpike roads in the State generally.

By reference to the schedule No. 1, that line is estimated to cost \$42,-869 60; and No. 2, \$45,395 56, or \$2,525 96 cents more than No. 1; yet I am of the opinion that the metal will be more easily procured and of a better quality on No. 2, and certainly less damage done to the farms.

Plan of the road as estimated.

The clearing to be sixty feet wide.

The grubbing to be forty five feet wide.

The graded surface of the road bed to be forty feet wide, clear of the side drains.

Metal 18 feet wide and one foot deep, on Tleford's plan.

The maximum ascent is $1^{\circ} 55''$, or one foot rise or fall in thirty feet.

The whole to be executed on the plans and the specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer of the State—a copy of which plans, specifications and contracts are ready for delivery to the President of the Turnpike Road.

All of which are respectfully submitted, this 3rd December, 1839.

HENRY J. EASTIN,
Resident Engineer.

TO SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Estimate of Line No. 1.

SECTION.	Length in poles.	Yards.	Cents.	Price per yard.	Yards of embankment.	Cents.	Price per yard.	No. of perches masonry.	Dols.	Price per perch.	Perches.	Price per perch.	Poles.	Number of poles of stone-ing.	Dollars.	Price per pole.	Feet.	Dols.	Price per lineal foot.	Number of perches of bridge masonry.	P'ches.	Dols.	Price per perch.	Total cost of the sec-tion.
	Poles.	Yards.	Cents.	Price per yard.	Yards.	Cents.	Price per yard.	P'ches.	Dols.	Price per perch.	Perches.	Price per perch.	Poles.	Number of poles of stone-ing.	Dollars.	Price per pole.	Feet.	Dols.	Price per lineal foot.	Number of perches of bridge masonry.	P'ches.	Dols.	Price per perch.	Total cost of the sec-tion.
One,	344.7	4,968	15	2,205	10	133	2 00	129.	1 50	344.7	12 00	12 00	344.7	2 00	12 00	12 00	24	5 00	5 00	67.6	2 50	5,633 30		
Two,	343.9	2,878	15	2,860	10	111	2 00	143.2	1 50	343.9	12 00	12 00	343.9	12 00	12 00	14 00	24	5 00	5 00	67.6	2 50	5,675 80		
Three,	345.4	6,914	15	2,917	10	113	2 00	139.9	1 50	345.4	14 00	14 00	345.4	14 00	14 00	14 00	24	5 00	5 00	67.6	2 50	6,672 00		
Four,	336.6	5,018	15	3,544	10	113	2 00	197.4	1 50	336.6	12 00	12 00	336.6	12 00	12 00	12 00	24	5 00	5 00	67.6	2 50	6,061 25		
Five,	415.9	6,402	15	2,501	10	44	2 00	302.4	1 50	415.9	12 00	12 00	415.9	12 00	12 00	12 00	24	5 00	5 00	67.6	2 50	6,829 35		
Six,	308.5	7,438	15	1,236	10	213	2 00	222.6	1 50	308.5	12 00	12 00	308.5	12 00	12 00	12 00	24	5 00	5 00	67.6	2 50	6,665 40		
Seven,	314.5	4,682	15	1,562	10	125	2 00	256.4	1 50	314.5	12 00	12 00	314.5	12 00	12 00	12 00	24	5 00	5 00	67.6	2 50	5,332 50		
Grand totals,	2,409.5	38,300	15	16,825	10	852	2 00	1,390.9	1 50	2,409.5			2,409.5				48	5 00	5 00	135.2	2 50	42,869 60		

Lawrenceburg and Franklin Road.

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REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

*Road from Springfield to Perryville, and Old Road to Danville.*ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
Frankfort. }

Sir:

Pursuant to your instructions, a survey, map, estimates, plans, and schedule, have been made of a turnpike road from Springfield to Perryville, and a compass line; and also a grade line, was run along the old road from Springfield, entirely to Danville.

Your instructions directed the road to be located from Springfield, by way of Perryville, to Danville, on condition that the Turnpike Company furnished the necessary means to defray the expenses of all the party, except my salary. The sum of \$150 was paid me, by Messrs. Davidson and McElroy, of Springfield, and conference held by them and Mr. Cunningham, with the three Commissioners named in the charter, for Mercer county, namely, Messrs. Henderson, Rogers, and Caldwell, the latter gentlemen declined making any appropriation for the expenses; accordingly, the Commissioners for Washington county desired me to stop the survey at Perryville, which was done.

The distance from Perryville to Springfield, by the old road, is $16.\frac{6}{10}\frac{3}{10}$ miles.

The distance from Perryville to Danville, is $9.\frac{3}{10}\frac{3}{10}$ miles by the old road. This is the distance from Perryville to the point of junction of the Perryville and Danville road, and the Frankfort and Crab Orchard turnpike.

The general direction of the old road, from Perryville to Danville, is as direct as any old road in the State. The ascents and descents, taken with the theodolite, vary from that of being horizontal, to an inclination of 10 degrees. One grade of $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, ascends the dividing ridge between the Kentucky and Salt rivers, for the distance of 750 feet. This would require an excavation 16.35 feet deep, on the summit; also, an embankment of 16.35 feet deep at the base—each of which will be 375 feet long. This is the worst obstacle between Perryville and this point in the road. Two miles from Perryville, there is a grade of $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, for 440 feet. This is on a high point, between Mr. Webb's and the church; also, a like grade at the church. These points, also, would require considerable excavations, and embankments, unless the line was located off the old road. At all the other points, a first rate turnpike can be made in the old road, with moderate excavations and embankments.

These remarks are made, because I found great solicitude on the part of the land holders on the old road, for its being the base of the turnpike road, between those two points; indeed, the citizens said, that the fear that the

farmers felt, that they would be cut off by the new road, was the cause why no stock, or specific steps, had been taken for the completion of it.

If the whole line were completed, it gives a complete line of turnpike road from Crab Orchard, by way of Springfield and Bardstown, to Louisville.

The distance from Danville to Louisville, by Perryville, Springfield, and Bardstown, will be as follows: To Perryville, 9.53 miles; to Springfield, 16.66 miles; to Bardstown, 18.5 miles, and to Louisville, 39 miles—making in all, $83\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The distance from Danville, by way of Harrodsburg, Lawrenceburgh, and Hardinsville, to Louisville, is as follows: To Harrodsburg, 9 miles; to Hardinsville, through Lawrenceburgh, 30.66 miles; to Louisville, from Hardinsville, 43 miles—in all, 82.66 miles; making a difference, in favor of the road by Lawrenceburgh, &c., $\frac{8}{10}$ of a mile.

This road is necessary to complete the connection between the above mentioned points, in order that the road from Springfield to Louisville may be made available in its full extent; and is absolutely necessary for the travel from portions of Lincoln, Mercer and Casey counties; also for portions of the citizens of Marion and Washington counties.

PLAN OF THE ROAD.

Grubbing and Clearing.—The clearing to be to the width of 60 feet; grubbing in width, 45 feet; to be executed according to printed directions in the Engineers' office, at Frankfort.

Culverts and Drains.—They are estimated, in size, to vary from 2 to 3 feet. Their positions are pointed out in a copy of the field notes. No drains to go under the road bed, has been taken into the estimate; they are all to be estimated according to their size and value, and placed in, wherever the superintendent shall think one necessary, which can only be determined as the grading progresses.

Excavations.—This road is all located over, and on common earth, intermixed in some instances with blue clay. On the hill side slopes, they have been estimated to slope at $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet base, to 1 foot rise.

Embankments.—The embankments are estimated to be 40 feet wide at top, and to be horizontal in their transverse section.

Road Bed.—The graded surface of the road bed, is to be 40 feet wide, exclusive of the side ditches. It is to be made according to specifications, notes and profiles of the road.

Ditches and Side Drains.—A ditch is to be made on each side of the road bed; the highest part is to be made 18 inches below the middle part of the roadway, and in all instances, to descend from said high part, to a culvert or drain, or to some natural outlet, so that the water may pass off from the road bed.

In low, wet lands, some of which occur on the small water courses, the notes will be found requiring the road to be raised from 1 to 2 feet above the natural surface, the earth will be taken from side ditches, and those

ditches must be made not nearer than from 6 to 8 feet from the road drains, and they must also connect with culverts or the natural water courses of the country, to carry off the water from, and to drain the road.

Stone Roadway, or Metal of the Road.—The roadway has been estimated to be 18 feet wide, and 14 inches deep, covered with broken five ounce pieces of stone, to the depth of 6 inches. This road bed is to be level in its transverse section, so far as the pavement is concerned. The broken stone covering, will be so laid as to give the artificial road an elliptical form, the semi-conjugate of which is to be 5 inches, and the transverse diameter 18 feet, which is the width of the stone roadway.

Bridges.—There are 7 bridges on this work, between Springfield and Perryville. Three of 20 feet span; two of 30 feet span; one of 40 feet span, and one of 75 feet span. This one is over the Beech fork of Salt river, and will require 2,254 perches of rubble masonry. The stone in the vicinity of the Beech fork, at this point, is of bad texture, for building purposes. This masonry is estimated to cost \$4 00 per perch of 25 cubic feet. The abutments at this place, are 32 feet above the bed of the stream; they will be built on a rock foundation. The approach to the bridge on the south side is difficult, and will require the whole of the road bed to be excavated. This excavation should be made previous to building the bridge abutments. There will be in the small bridges, whose abutments will vary in height from 6 to 10 feet, 939 perches of masonry, all of which will be built of thin limestone, most generally convenient to the site of the bridges. The masonry is estimated to cost \$2 75 per perch, of 25 cubic feet.

The topographical features of this section of the State are strongly marked; the lands are high and undulating; the hills rise, as will be seen from the profile, from the level of Springfield. The highest point, is 195 feet. This is the dividing ridge between Chaplin fork of Salt river, and the Beach fork of the same stream. The beds of the small streams are generally a little higher than the surface at Springfield. The hills are short and abrupt, and require circuitous alignments to procure distance, in order to pass over them.

A constant regard has been had to economy, in making the location, and the excavations and embankments are, in all cases, as light as a due regard to stability and draining, will permit.

Printed directions, plans, estimates, and a map and a profile, of the road, together with the notes of the line, will be furnished the President of the Company, previous to commencing the work.

The length of the located line, from Springfield to Perryville, is 16.3 miles, and the total estimated cost, is \$117,327 47, without contingencies.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

HENRY J. EASTIN, *R. Engineer.*

To SYLVESTER WELCH,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Estimate of the Springfield and Perryville Road.

SECTIONS.		Length of sections.	Length of Grub.	Price per Pole.	Culvert Masonry.	Price per perch.	Embankment.	Price per yard.
No.		Poles.	Poles.	D. Cts	Prchs.	D. Cts	Yards.	D. C.
One,	-	407.2	20	1 50	190	1 50	3959	10
Two,	-	240.3	75	1 50	90	1 50	3098	1 25
Three,	-	309.5	260	1 50	210	1 50	2688	10
Four,	-	329.4	170	1 50	120	1 50	4778	10
Five,	-	374.2	60	1 50	180	1 50	3964	10
Six,	-	305.2	40	1 50	120	1 50	3729	1 25
Seven,	-	302.6	302	1 50	180	1 50	1493	10
Eight,	-	319.3	112	1 50	210	1 50	3629	10
Nine,	-	319.2	270	1 50	210	1 50	3703	1 25
Ten,	-	333.7	250	1 50	270	1 50	3169	10
Eleven,	-	318.2	150	1 50	230	1 50	1843	10
Twelve,	-	329.1	100	1 50	150	1 50	3500	1 25
Thirteen,	-	343.8		1 50	180	1 50	2585	10
Fourteen,	-	338.6	45	1 50	140	1 50	4830	10
Fifteen,	-	318.4		1 50	90	1 50	5429	1 25
Sixteen,	-	393.3	115	1 50	240	1 50	4578	10
Seventeen,	-	300.6	85	1 50	60	1 50	7120	1 25
Six,	-	316.8	100	1 50	120	1 50	4125	10
Seven,	-	307.3	60	1 50	60	1 50	2822	10
Seventeen,	-	291.3	85	1 50	60	1 50	6648	1 25

ESTIMATE—Continued.

SECTIONS.			Excavation.	Price per yard.	Span of bridges.	Price per foot.	Bridge masonry.	Price per perch.	Bridge embank- mente.
No.			Yards.	D. Cts	Feet.	D. Cts	Perch's	D. Cts	Yards.
One,	-	-	6,025	1 25					
Two,	-	-	2,630	1 25					
Three,	-	-	3,950	15					
Four,	-	-	5,038	15	34	4 00	1 20	2 50	
Five,	-	-	7,280	1 25	44	4 50	2 04	2 50	
Six,	-	-	9,444	1 25					
Seven,	-	-	15,154	15	83	22 00	20 84	4 00	5,382
Eight,	-	-	8,660	15	24	4 00	2 10	2 50	
Nine,	-	-	8,975	15			1 15		
Ten,	-	-	6,476	15					
Eleven,	-	-	7,355	15					
Twelve,	-	-	12,632	15					
Thirteen,	-	-	5,484	1 25					
Fourteen,	-	-	6,747	1 25					
Fifteen,	-	-	4,784	1 25	34	4 00	1 75	2 50	
Sixteen,	-	-	10,165	15	24	4 00	1 15	2 50	
Seventeen,	-	-	7,889	15					
Six,	-	-	13,770	20	83	22 00	22 54	4 00	5,743
Seven,	-	-	4,989	1 25					
Seventeen,	-	-	7,587	15					

ESTIMATE—Continued.

SECTIONS.			Price per yard.	Excavation of foundations.	Price per yard.	Cost of grading, per pole.	Total cost of grading, per section.	Stoning, per pole.	Total cost of stoning, per section.
No.			Cts.	Yards.	Cts.	D. Cts	D. Cts.	D.	D. Cts.
One,	-	-	-	-	-	3 59	1464 02	13	5293 60
Two,	-	-	-	-	-	4 01	963 50	12	2883 60
Three,	-	-	-	-	-	5 06	1566 30	12	3714 00
Four,	-	-	-	-	-	5 07	1668 50	12	3952 80
Five,	-	-	-	-	-	4 45	1666 40	12	4490 40
Six,	-	-	-	-	-	6 18	1886 62	13	3967 60
Seven,	-	-	15	1,366	20	10 39	3145 40	13	3933 80
Eight,	-	-	-	-	-	6 72	2144 90	14	4470 20
Nine,	-	-	-	-	-	7 92	2529 13	12	3830 40
Ten,	-	-	-	-	-	6 20	2068 30	12	4004 40
Eleven,	-	-	-	-	-	5 83	1857 55	12	3818 40
Twelve,	-	-	-	-	-	8 22	2707 30	12	3949 20
Thirteen,	-	-	-	-	-	3 60	1238 45	13	4469 40
Fourteen,	-	-	-	-	-	4 74	1603 87	12	4063 20
Fifteen,	-	-	-	-	-	4 43	1411 63	13	4139 20
Sixteen,	-	-	-	-	-	6 39	2515 05	12	4719 60
Seventeen,	-	-	-	-	-	7 62	2290 85	14	4280 40
Six,	-	-	20	750	20	11 03	3496 50	12	3801 60
Seven,	-	-	-	-	-	3 53	1085 82	13	3994 90
Seventeen,	-	-	-	-	-	7 50	2186 55	14	4078 20

ESTIMATE—Continued.

SECTIONS.		Total cost of metal- ing & grading sect'n.	Cost of bridges on each section.	REMARKS.
No.		D. Cts.	D. Cts.	
One,	-	6757.62		Ends on oak.
Two,	-	3847.10		Ends on sugar tree.
Three,	-	5280.30		Ends near Hardin's, on oak.
Four,	-	5621.30	436 00	Ends on sugar tree, near Thurman's.
Five,	-	6156.80	708 00	Crosses Pleasant run.
Six,	-	5854.22		Crosses Beech fork, at 1060 feet.
Seven,	-	7079.20	11242 50	Ends in road, near Baker's.
Eight,	-	6615.10		Passes Jeffrie's, and ends on beech.
Nine,	-	6359.53	1004 50	Passes Dorsey's & Kimberlin's.
Ten,	-	6072.70		Passes Burn's 1200 ft.; ends on syc.
Eleven,	-	5675.95		Passes Campbell, Garvin & Thomp-
Twelve,	-	6656.50		Passes Lawson's; ends on oak. [kin's.
Thirteen,	-	5707.85		Passes Atherton's 800 ft; end on bch.
Fourteen,	-	5667.07		Ends on oak, near Brile's.
Fifteen,	-	5550.83	573 50	Ends on walnut, near Crawford's.
Sixteen,	-	7234.65	383 50	Passes Crutchfield's; ends on oak.
Seventeen,	-	6499.25		Ends in Perryville.
Six,	-	7298.10	12140 60	Passes brick church; ends X creek.
Seven,	-	5080.72		Ends as No. 7, above.
Seventeen,	-	6264.75		Ends in Perryville, at the bridge.

Total cost of road,	-	-	-	\$117,327 47
Total cost of grading, &c.,	-	-	-	32,278 07
Total cost of stoning,	-	-	-	69,803 30
Total cost of bridging,	-	-	-	15,246 10
Total cost of road, per mile,	-	-	-	6,704 42
Cost of grading, &c., per mile,	-	-	-	1,844 46
Cost of stoning, per mile,	-	-	-	3,988 76

Add 5 per cent, for contingencies, engineering, &c. \$117,327 47
5,868 37

Grand total cost, \$123,195 84

Length of road, 16.3 miles.

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

*Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap Turnpike Road.*ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
Frankfort, May 1st, 1839. }

SIR:

I have located, and assisted in placing under contract, such portions of Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap Turnpike Road, as you directed to be located in April last. The total length of the various sections is 25 miles and 17.55 poles. The estimated cost of the grading, including grubbing, clearing, draining, culverts, and all the masonry in small bridges, together with the superstructures of such bridges as have a span of less than thirty feet, is \$54,858 58, or \$2,147 00 per mile. The cost of the bridges over the Cumberland and Rockcastle rivers will be \$41,957 89. The estimated cost, per mile, for grading and bridging, is \$3,787 00. The contract price, per pole, for grading, when averaged, is \$7,628. The total cost of the grading per contract, is \$62,364 28; and the total cost of the grading and the bridges, per contracts, is \$104,332 17. The detailed cost of the particular sections are given in schedule A, accompanying this report.

PLAN OF THE ROAD.

Grubbing and Clearing.—The whole of the work to be improved, is to be cleared fifty feet, and graded thirty feet wide, clear of the road drains, which will require the grubbing of thirty five feet. The maximum grade is four degrees, which only occurs on one section, (the Cumberland mountain;) the residue, in no place, exceeds three and one half degrees.

Culverts and Drains.—These are provided for in all instances where they will be required to carry off the water. They vary in their dimensions—being from two feet to three and one half feet in their axis. Drains will be made on the mountain sections, under the embankments, when built on sideling ground, from which any water flows during the wet seasons of the year.

Embankments and Excavations.—Embankments made of common earth are estimated with a side slope of $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or to have bases of one and a half feet for each foot rise. In sandy earth they are to be left to settle to their natural slope, or at bases of two feet to one foot perpendicular height. Those embankments made of the loose rock are to have a base of one foot to each foot rise, or to slope at an angle of 45° . On the mountain side, where the natural slope exceeds 20° , the face of the hill is to be cut into horizontal benches, large enough to receive the embankment and prevent

its sliding down. Retement walls are to be used in all cases where the transverse slope of the hill is too steep to allow the road to be constructed with a sloping embankment. In a few instances, on the Cumberland and Log mountains, they will be necessary and must be constructed, estimated, and laid out by the direction of the Superintendent, and an additional price paid to the contractor for them—at a price not exceeding \$1 50 per perch of 25 cubic feet.

Retaining Walls may also be necessary in some instances; they cannot be specified, and their positions must be fixed by the Superintendent, as the work progresses, and paid for at a price not exceeding \$1 per perch of 25 cubic feet.

Excavations of common earth will have side slopes of one foot base to one foot perpendicular, or an angle of 45° ; in sandy loam, $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; in slate, or other soft rock, $71\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; the slope should be more gentle, if the slate or rock disintegrates by the action of frost. Where the excavations are made in hard sandstone, or solid limestone, the face of the work will be left as nearly vertical as the workmen can have it; the slopes in all instances are to be left smooth.

Road Bed.—The road bed has, in all instances, except on Cumberland mountain, been estimated to have a width of thirty feet clear of the side drains. On the Cumberland mountain, the road is to be 26 feet wide, exclusive of the side drain, longitudinally—the road is to be finished, as called for in the notes of the survey. The transverse section will have an inclination to the hill side of three inches in thirty feet; in level grading, and through cuts and fills, the road bed will be elliptical, and have a semiconjugate axis of one foot.

Side Ditches, are estimated, in all cases, on mountain locations, (where the ditch is to be cut from rock,) ten inches will be the width at bottom, 14 inches wide at top, and the bottom to be not less than 10 inches below the road bed. In common excavations the ditches, in the highest part, are to be at least 18 inches below the middle part of the road bed; and the ditches will, in all cases, descend or lead to a culvert or drain, or to some natural outlet for the water, so that it may pass off from the road. At a few points, some low, wet lands have to be passed: one instance occurs in crossing Lynn Camp creek bottom, where the road bed will be raised two feet above the natural surface, and deep ditches cut along each side, at a distance of eight feet from the edge of the road bed and ditches—these deep ditches will communicate with the fork of Lynn Camp creek.

Bridges.—Two bridges, with a span of 30 feet, are required in passing Cannon creek, between the Log mountains; one of 20 feet span over Lynn Camp creek, near James Ford's; one of 20 feet span over White Oak creek, near the foot of the Big Rockcastle mountains; these four bridges will have rubble stone abutments, single roadways, open, 18 feet wide, and will be substantially finished.

At the Cumberland river there is to be a bridge, having a single span of 150 feet, with a double roadway; the abutments are to be of rubble stone.

The chords of the bridge will be 45 feet above the low water mark of the river. The bridge over the Rockcastle river will be built about half a mile below the present crossing; it will have a single span of 130 feet—the abutment on the north side. A rubble stone abutment will be built, 42 feet high, from the plane of low water to the bottom of the chords of the bridges. The abutment on the south side is of natural limestone rock. This bridge will be constructed with a single roadway. These two superstructures are to be built by James Carothers, one of the very best mechanics in the west, and who has built for the State, and the different Turnpike Companies, four large and substantial bridges in the two last years.

The grading, masonry, drainage, &c., and all plans, specifications, and contracts are in accordance with the instructions furnished by the Chief Engineer, and approved by the Board of Internal Improvement.

The grade or inclination of the road, up the Cumberland mountain, is four degrees, or one foot rise in fifteen feet base. The height of the Cumberland Gap, above the valley of Yellow creek, at Dickenson's tavern, is 503.2 feet. The distance up the mountain is 7344 feet. The grade of the first Log mountain is variable—the maximum inclination being three degrees; it is easily passed by a gap in the mountain. The greatest inclination used on the Log mountain, near the Cumberland Ford, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; and it ascends 202.38 feet in a distance of 3,332 feet on the south side, or one foot rise in $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. On the north side, a gradient of $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees is used, and the valley of Clear creek is reached by descending 380.34 feet in 6,678 feet, or about one foot descent in $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

At Mr. McHargue's hill the road will be variable in its inclination; the length is about 142 poles; the work will be light.

An entirely new road will be made from James Word's, passing the dividing ridge, in the forks of Lynn Camp creek, without any gradient of magnitude; the gradients are variable; the excavations and embankments light. This avoids a very bad mountain. Laurel river hill will be graded at an inclination of $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, it is 155.56 feet high—rises one foot in $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is 2,608 feet long.

Little Rockcastle mountain is 12,905 feet long. The maximum grade is 3 degrees; the planes vary so as to avoid hard, rocky points and steep slopes; it is 300 feet high. Where the present road passes, the inclination is 12 degrees, or one foot rise in five feet. This hill is nearly a complete and insurmountable obstruction to the very extensive travel on this road. The road is so laid out as to pass along the bank of Little Rockcastle river, from Henry's to the Big Rockcastle; thence up the latter stream, between the river and the mountains. The gradients or inclinations are variable—three degrees being the greatest. The length is about six miles, and will all be new road, and will avoid one of the worst mountains on the whole road.

The road around the Pine mountain is to be made anew for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the inclination being variable; $3\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ is the greatest; the work is light and will be easily executed. The residue of the line is so laid out as to improve the worst point in the road with the least expense, and at grades not exceeding three degrees. The contracts were made under the supervision of the Board of Managers; the bids were abundant; the work taken at very fair rates; the plans of the bridges, specifications, and contracts, &c. filled up and furnished by me, with a clause that no contractor shall begin his work until thirty days after notice from the President of the Board of

Internal Improvement, informing them that funds were provided to pay them by the State, unless any of them choose to proceed on the individual stock of the company. In some instances the contractors have adopted the latter course, and are at work; and many of them are preparing to begin during the winter and spring. If funds could be provided this work could be completed by the 1st of January, 1840.

This is to be a dirt turnpike, except at the dividing ridge between the Rockcastle and Kentucky rivers, where as much McAdamised road is to be made as will use the limestone excavations in forming the road bed. The limestone, in this ridge, lies in horizontal strata, varying in thickness from four to twenty inches; and the planes in passing these strata require McAdamizing to make the road bed even and smooth.

The completion of this work will make the whole 100 miles of road, from Crab Orchard to the Cumberland Gap, a fine road, available for wagons laden with from 6 to 7 thousand pounds, and relieve the interior stock traders with the south eastern States, from great difficulty and loss of time in passing the mountains and rivers.

The soil is composed of a sufficiency of sand to dry early, at all points south of Mount Vernon, and will make a fine road.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

H. J. EASTIN, *Resident Engineer.*

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

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Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap Turnpike.

NAMES OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE ROAD THAT HAVE BEEN PUT UNDER CONTRACT.	Section.	Length of each section.	Grubbing.	Price per pole.	Masonry.	Price per perch.	Excavation of earth.	Price per yard.	Excation of loose rock.	Price per yard.	Excavation of solid rock.	Price per yard.	Total amount of exca- vation.	Price per yard.	Embankment in cubic yards.	Price per yard.	Bridges, span in feet.	Price per lineal foot.	Bridge masonry.	Price per perch.	Excavation of pits &c	Price per yard.	Bridge embankments.	Price per yard.	Estimated cost of each section.	Estimated cost per lin- eal rod.	Total cost of bridges.	Contract price per lin- eal rod.	Total cost of each sec- tion.	NAMES OF THE CON- TRACTORS.	
	No.	Poles.	Poles.	Dollars.	Perches.	Dollars.	Yards.	Cts.	Yards.	Cts.	Yards.	Cts.	Yards.	Cts.	Yards.	Cents.	Feet.	Dollars.	Perch.	Dollars.	Yards.	Cts.	Yards.	Cts.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
Cumberland Mountain.	-	445.1	340.0	1 25	180.0	1 50	8838.0	10	8362.0	25	5723.0	40	22923.0	23	2065.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,165 00	13 85	-	15 00	6,676 54	Thomas Drake.
South side of First Log Mountain,	-	466.2	370.0	1 50	210.0	1 50	3691.0	10	5231.0	30	-	50	8922.0	22	3908.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,199 00	6 86	-	8 64	-	J. W. Graig.
North side of First Log Mountain,	1	258.3	258.0	1 50	100.0	1 50	2470.0	12	2470.0	30	-	50	1910.0	21	2786.0	10	30 } 60	4 00	248.88	2 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,853 00	7 19	-	8 64	8,639 13
North side of First Log Mountain,	2	275.4	197.0	1 50	80.0	1 50	2507.0	10	1912.0	25	956.0	35	5375.0	20	4314.0	13											2,039 62	7 41	769 76	8 64	
South side of Second Log Monntain,	-	201.9	200.0	1 50	110.0	1 50	3172.0	10	2160.0	25	1099.0	40	6431.0	20	660.0	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,791 00	8 86	-	10 00	[2,019 00	R. H. T. Prather.
North side of Second Log Mountain,	1	190.0	127.0	1 50	100.0	1 50	2718.0	12	871.0	25	871.0	40	4160.0	20	1269.0	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,334 00	7 02	-	7 56	1,436 40	R. H. T. Prather.
North side of Second Log Mountain,	2	214.9	214.9	1 50	120.0	1 50	2211.0	10	2544.0	20	1789.0	45	6544.0	23	2116.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,248 80	10 46	-	10 56	2,269 34	R. H. T. Prather.
At the dividing ridge at Lynn Camp, near James Word's,	1	317.4	287.0	1 50	110.0	1 50	7043.0	-	-	-	-	-	7043.0	15	2019.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862 85	5 88	-	4 96	-	-
At the dividing ridge at Lynn Camp, near James Word's,	2	325.8	250.0	1 50	60.0	1 25	3904.0	-	-	-	-	-	3904.0	12	2154.0	10	20	4 00	43.20	2 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,133 88	3 48	182 40	4 96	5,500 00	J. W. Graig.
At the dividing ridge at Lynn Camp, near James Word's,	3	464.5	161.5	1 25	160.0	1 50	4552.0	-	-	-	-	-	4952.0	12	3869.0	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724 38	3 72	-	4 96	-	-
At Mr. McHargue's, (Robinson creek,)	-	142.1	120.0	1 25	80.0	1 50	2650.0	-	-	-	-	-	2650.0	14	245.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665 50	4 68	-	5 15	731 81	J. Light.
At Laurel River,	-	158.0	92.0	1 25	25.0	1 50	3582.0	-	-	-	-	-	3582.0	13	825.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 66	4 44	-	4 89	772 62	J. Light.
At Little Rockcastle Mountain,	68	193.3	193.3	1 25	60.0	1 50	6718.0	-	-	-	-	-	6718.0	14	1111.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,383 24	7 16	-	7 88	1,523 20	Geore Brown.
At Little Rockcastle Mountain,	69	332.2	332.0	1 50	110.0	1 50	10416.0	12	5200.0	30	-	-	15616.0	18	824.0	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,571 80	10 75	-	11 82	3,926 60	George Brown.
At Little Rockcastle Mountain,	70	207.6	207.0	1 50	50.0	1 50	3800.0	10	3788.0	25	-	-	7588.0	18	287.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,741 20	8 41	-	9 25	1,920 30	George Brown.
Around the Big Rockcastle Mountain,	71	234.6	234.0	1 25	80.0	1 50	4440.0	12	2220.0	25	-	-	6560.0	17	1356.0	10	20	4 00	109.94	2 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,638 90	7 00	315 88	7 70	1,802 79	W. Camplin.
Around the Big Rockcastle Mountain,	72	325.5	120.0	1 50	110.0	1 50	6525.0	10	2175.0	25	-	-	8700.0	14	2105.0	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,793 85	5 52	-	6 07	1,975 78	Camplin & Smith.
Around the Big Rockcastle Mountain,	73	323.9	323.9	1 25	90.0	1 50	9590.0	-	-	-	-	-	9590.0	13	1123.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898 87	5 86	-	6 45	2,088 75	Camplin & Smith.
Around the Big Rockcastle Mountain,	74	307.8	230.0	1 50	110.0	1 50	6774.0	-	-	-	-	-	6774.0	14	1375.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,595 86	5 02	-	5 52	1,755 45	Camplin & Smith.
Around the Big Rockcastle Mountain,	75	328.3	260.0	1 50	100.0	1 50	4367.0	11	1500.0	25	-	-	5867.0	15	1089.0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,515 16	4 62	-	5 09	1,666 68	U. Gresham.
Around the Big Rockcastle Mountain,	76	219.2	110.0	1 50	70.0	1 50	7452.0	-	-	-	-	-	7452.0	10	1831.0	10	130	22 00	2943.2	3 25	3554.00	12½	2820.0	12½	1,198 30	10 89	13,530 15	11 98	1,318 13	Taylor Gresham.	
Around the Pine Mountains,	80	308.8	288.0	1 50	120.0	1 50	3963.0	11	1940.0	25	-	-	5903.0	16	1353.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,668 23	5 40	-	7 37	2,619 30	R. H. T. Prather.
Around the Pine Mountains,	81	355.4	327.0	1 25	100.0	1 50	10323.0	15	-	-	-	-	10323.0	15	979.0	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,254 05	6 34	-	5 94	1,834 27	R. H. T. Prather.
Around the Pine Mountains,	82	137.5	-	-	60.0	1 50	1708.0	11	-	-	-	-	1708.0	11	789.0	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249 70	1 82	-	2 00	275 00	R. H. T. Prather.
Langford's Hill,	-	256.3	190.0	1 25	60.0	1 50	7239.0	10	3619.0	25	-	-	10858.0	15	1225.0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078 65	8 12	-	10 00	2,563 00	J. P. Parsons & Co.
Mount Vernon Hill,	-	387.3	192.0	1 50	90.0	1 50	7454.0	10	2563.0	20	1872.0	40	11919.0	17	2555.0	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,739 39	7 47	-	10 00	3,673 00	J. P. Parsons & Co.
Adams's Hill,	-	184.6	134.0	1 00	50.0	1 25	2300.0	10	768.0	25	384.0	40	3452.0	17	621.0	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840 49	4 56	-	5 83	1,076 22	Ingersoll & Co.
Ridge between Cumberland and Kentucky rivers,	-	413.8	320.0	1 25	100.0	1 25	2352.0	10	2351.0	25	1176.0	50	5882.0	24	1749.0	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,199 05	5 31	-	5 83	2,412 45	Ingersoll & Co.
Dick's River Hill,	-	219.6	204.0	1 25	60.0	1 50	2248.0	11	2415.0	23	1282.0	45	5940.0	23	417.0	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,773 52	8 08	-	8 60	1,888 56	Joseph Wilson.
Cumberland River Bridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	30 00	7423.0	2 75	7108.0	12½	7108.0	12½	-	-	27,109 70	-	-	-	-
Totals,	-	8175.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,858 58	6 71	41,907 89	7 63	62,364 28	-	

Total length, 25 miles 175.3 poles.

Estimated cost for grading per mile,	-	-	-	\$2,147 00
Total cost for grading, per estimate,	-	-	-	54,858 58
Cost per mile, for grading and bridging,	-	-	-	3,787 00 per estimate.
Total cost for grading and bridging,	-	-	-	96,776 47 per estimate.
Contract price per pole for grading,	-	-	-	7 63
Total cost of grading per contract,	-	-	-	62,364 28

Total cost of grading and bridges, per contract,	-	-	-	104,332 17
Add \$5,000 for contingencies,	-	-	-	5,000 00

Aggregate cost of all the work, 109,332 17

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

*Road from Munfordsville to Bell's Tavern.*ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
December 22, 1839. }

SIR :

Under an order of the Board of Internal Improvement of the 5th December, 1838, authorizing the President and Managers of that portion of the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike Road, lying between Munfordsville and Bell's Tavern, to let that part of said road, I attended the said letting, having prepared the work for contract, a distance of 18.93 miles—being the whole distance, except the Green river bridge and the hill sides on each side of the river.

The schedule hereunto annexed gives the length of the sections, the contractors' names, and the price of the grading and stoning of each section, and is made a part of this report.

The sales took place by receiving bids, in Munfordsville, on the 20th December, 1838; the work to be completed by the 1st December, 1840.

The contracts, having been made on the plans and specifications of the Chief Engineer of the State, were presented to the Board of Internal Improvement on the 7th January, 1839, and the following order entered on their books: "The contracts entered into with the several undertakers by the company constructing the road from Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, in Barren county, for the grading of that part of said road which lays between Munfordsville and Bell's Tavern, having been laid before the Board, and, after having been examined, were approved of."

"The same company have the permission of this Board to let the stoning of fractional section A, and the first five miles south of Green river."

Said stoning, under my direction, was also let.

The grading, draining and stoning, are in a fair state of progress, and nothing but a scarcity of funds has prevented the completion of all the grading.

The contracts of Messrs. Dickey and Faris, with a small portion of Mr. Rowlett's is all that is not graded.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

H. J. EASTIN, *Resident Engineer.*

TO SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Cost of the Turnpike from Munfordsville to Bell's.

Number of section.	Length of section in poles.	Price of grading per pole.	Price of stoning per pole.	Total cost of each section.	CONTRACTORS' NAMES.
No.	Poles.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	
A - -	323.2	6 60	10 89	5,642 77	S. P. Taylor.
One, - -	350.0	7 96	11 60	6,846 00	Do.
Two, - -	280.7	5 85	10 00	4,449 09	C. S. Amos.
Three, - -	328.5	4 25	11 00	5,009 62	L. B. Rowlett.
Four, - -	321.6	4 95	11 00	5,129 52	John Heatherly.
Five, - -	311.4	5 00	10 25	4,748 85	R. Sterrett,
Six, - -	332.4	5 00	-	1,662 00	C. W. Smith.
Seven, - -	327.6	6 60	-	2,162 16	J. F. Buster.
Eight, - -	322.4	7 12	-	2,295 49	S. Allen.
Nine, - -	327.8	5 54	-	1,816 01	C. W. Faris.
Ten, - -	319.5	3 68	-	1,175 76	John Merry.
Eleven, - -	345.7	3 77	-	1,190 19	C. W. Faris.
Twelve, - -	313.7	3 67	-	1,151 28	E. & B. F. Dickey.
Thirteen, - -	315.3	5 34	-	1,683 70	Do.
Fourteen, - -	330.0	6 10	-	2,031 30	Do.
Fifteen, - -	326.1	3 91	-	1,275 05	S. Allen.
Sixteen, - -	315.2	4 25	-	1,339 60	Do.
Seventeen, - -	312.9	4 00	-	1,251 60	W. Furguson.
Eighteen, - -	280.4	4 00	-	1,121 60	Do.
Total, - -	6,057.4	-	-	51,981 59	

Total length 18.93 miles.

Total cost \$51,981 59.

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

*Louisville Turnpike Road.*ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
January 9, 1839. }

SIR:

This report gives, in detail, the condition, length, dimensions, and cost of the Louisville Turnpike Road. This road is, in length, from the south west boundary of the city of Louisville to the Tennessee State line, 144.5 miles; and, at contract prices and estimates, will cost the following sums, viz:

Finished road in Jefferson county, cost	-	-	\$30,141	65
Finished road in Hardin county, cost	-	-	32,500	00
Road under contract, in Jefferson, will cost	-	-	111,688	17
Road not under contract, in Jefferson, will cost	-	-	3,192	33
Bridge over Salt river, estimated to cost	-	-	60,000	00
The work under contract, in Hardin,	-	-	95,969	50
The work not under contract, will cost	-	-	3,160	50
				<hr/>
				336,652 15

SECOND DIVISION.

Extends from Elizabethtown to Bell's—the distance is 49.54 miles, and cost, as follows, per contracts and estimates:

Road under contract,	-	-	-	-	\$179,110	00
Road not under contract,	-	-	-	-	118,240	00
Green River Bridge,	-	-	-	-	38,200	00
						<hr/>
						335,550 00

THIRD DIVISION.

Extends from Bell's to Bowlinggreen—the distance is 23.94 miles:

The work under contract,	-	-	-	-	121,079	82
The road not under contract,	-	-	-	-	9,267	73
Barren River Bridge,	-	-	-	-	36,217	85
						<hr/>
						166,556 40

FOURTH DIVISION.

Extends from Bowlinggreen to the Tennessee State line, 27.65 miles:

The road under contract, is	-	-	-	-	124,975	97
Road not under contract,	-	-	-	-	22,418	55
						<hr/>
						147,394 52

Aggregate cost, including 5 per cent. for contingencies and superintendence, - - - - - \$986,162 07

The portion finished, in Jefferson, has been in use about three years, and was badly made. A portion of the stone is inferior, and a portion of good quality: these five miles are badly drained; a toll gate is erected, and is taking tolls, but, owing to the old road being yet open, by the *Oakland Race Course*, in dry weather, most of the travel takes the old road. That portion under contract adjoins the above, and extends to within half a mile of the mouth of salt river. The work under contract, last year, amounted to \$50,798 58, in the county of Jefferson—but no stoning was to be done except, on Joseph Reed's contract of four miles. During this year, contracts have been made for stoning nine miles of the work which was formerly only to be graded, at an aggregate cost of \$55,502 41. There has been paid, on the work under contract, which amounts to \$111,688 17, the sum of \$12,064 00; the amount of work done, is \$28,201 25—leaving an amount due contractors on the 10th October last, of \$16,137 25: and the amount required to complete the work under contract, including contingencies, of \$99,624 17. This road has required great labor to drain it: the grade is forty feet wide, clear of the side drains. Large drains have been found necessary to preserve the whole road bed in this country, and to provide earth to elevate the surface of the ground. Much difficulty and care are required to select the stone for the metal of the road. The contracts for stoning, per mile, vary from \$5,160 to \$7,000. The stone road way is made 18 feet wide, and one foot deep—the first 8 inches are paved, and six inches laid of broken stone. The grading in Jefferson is complete except about one mile in detached portions and is heavy work. The estimated work, not under contract, in Jefferson, and including the Salt river bridge, is \$63,192 33—the distance is about half a mile. The first half mile south of Salt river is not under contract, and is estimated to cost \$3,160 50. This piece of road will be put under contract in a few days, as it is necessary to join the old road with the five miles adjoining; and which five miles passes over Muldrow's Hill, and is complete and in use, and on the 10th inst., will have a toll gate erected on it and commence taking tolls. The old road should be closed from Westpoint to Mrs. Ditto's about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From the end of the above five miles, to a point five miles North of Elizabethtown, the road is all graded, and four miles are finished. On this portion of the road a toll gate should be erected, and a sufficiency of tolls collected to keep the road in repair. The travel is now on much of the graded and stoned portions of this road, and there is no means of keeping it in repair, unless the gate be erected. The next five miles, to Elizabethtown, are finished and in use, and a toll gate is erected. It was not well made; but the company have lately taken steps to put it in good order, out of the tolls taken in at this gate. The work under contract, in Hardin, amounts to the sum of \$95,969 50; the amount of work done, in Hardin, is \$51,315 25; the amount paid to contractors, for the work under contract, to the 10th October, is \$36,361 50; the amount due for work done, is \$20,953 75, and the amount required to complete the work under contract, is \$59,608 00.

Second Division.—Extends from Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern a distance of 49.54 miles; is all under contract for grading, except the Green river hill sides; and 17 miles are to be covered with broken stone; 25 miles of the graded road can be put in use with an expenditure of about \$100 per mile, and the residue is in progress, except on a few sections.

Only one mile of this road, is paved, and three fourths of this distance is covered with broken stone; the stone is delivered to pave the 17 miles. The masonry for the small bridges is finished on the whole line, and the superstructure of two of the small bridges nearly complete. The abutments for the Bridge at *Nolin* are started, and the masonry so far laid as to bring them above low water mark. The bridge over Green river is to be built under a separate charter. The work south of Green river has all progressed well, except the contracts of Messrs. Dickey and Faris, and steps have been taken to have their work progressed. The work under contract, amounts to \$179,110 00; the work not under contract, exclusive of the Green river bridge and hill sides, amounts to \$118,240 00; the amount of work done, is \$93,154 04, and the contractors have been paid \$78,600 34—leaving work done, and yet to be paid for, \$14,553 70, and, according to the President's estimate, \$96,000 will be required to complete the work now under contract.

Third Division.—Extends from Bell's to Bowlinggreen—the distance is 23.94 miles; of which, 22.44 miles are under contract, and 22 miles graded and drained; 14.61 miles paved; 7.52 miles covered with broken stone, and three miles are finished. The amount of work done, is \$65,817 63; the amount paid to contractors, is \$25,364 77; the amount due to contractors, is \$40,452 86; the amount required to complete the part under contract, including contingencies, is 95,715 05—total amount of work under contract, on this division, is \$121,079 82. This whole distance can be put in use with a small expenditure of funds. The stone road way is laid on one side of the grade.

Fourth Division.—This extends from Bowlinggreen to the Tennessee State line—a distance of 27.65 miles. It is all under contract for the grading, draining, and bridging; and 20 miles are under contract for stoning—from Bowlinggreen to a point three fourths of a mile below Franklin. The work under contract, amounts to \$116,550 77; the work not under contract is for stoning $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, (and amounts to \$22,418 55) south of Franklin; the total cost of this division, including damages, toll houses, and contingencies, is \$124,975 97; the amount of work done, up to this time, is \$72,836 00; the July and September estimates, and all work executed since, is unpaid; the amount paid to contractors, is \$34,308 58; the amount of work done, and not paid for, is \$38,527 42; this whole line from Louisville to the Tennessee line, so far as under contract, is to be graded forty feet wide, clear of the side drains. The stone road way is 18 feet wide, and one foot deep—the first eight inches are paved, and the last four are of broken 5 oz. stone. This is laid on one side so as to have a good summer road, twenty feet wide. The whole road is in as good a condition as can be expected, owing to the difficulties in the monetary affairs of the companies—the State having paid but little to the road since May or June last.

This road is managed as follows, towit: Robert N. Miller is the President of the first division; James Murray is the President of the second division; Richard Patterson is the President of the third division; James K. McGoodwin is the President of the fourth division. They have no salaries, so far as I know. Each division has an Engineer, who is paid by the local Boards. Thomas N. Eastin is the Engineer of the first division—salary

\$1,500. R. C. Hewitt (and one assistant) was the Engineer of the second division—Mr. Hewitt's salary was \$2,000. I do not know the salary of the assistant, Mr. Patterson, since Mr. Hewitt left. Lloyd J. Berry is the Engineer of the third division, and Robert Aikin of the fourth. Their salaries are each one thousand dollars.

On the first, third and fourth divisions, the work has been faithfully executed, under my particular direction, and are fine specimens of a turnpike road. I have given but little attention to the second division, and am, therefore, not so well apprised of its condition, except from the President's report.

Very respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. EASTIN,
Resident Engineer.

TO SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Louisville, Bardstown, Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE, }
Frankfort, 10th January, 1840. }

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the turnpike road from Louisville, by way of Bardstown, Glasgow and Scottsville, to the Tennessee line.

The distance to the State line, from Louisville, is 143.8 miles. The first 10 miles, are owned by an incorporated Company, in which the State owns no stock. The next 29 miles are completed, and cost about \$203,578 82 cents, of which sum the State has paid \$100,000. The State has an interest in five toll gates on this part of the road, and the amount of tolls received during the year 1839, is \$12,623 89. The amount paid for repairs, is \$11,168 04—leaving the net amount of tolls \$1,455 85 cents. The former reports, give the cost of the road at \$200,000. There is an addition, by the last report of the President of the road Company, Levi Tyler, to the cost of the road, of about \$2,578 82. This additional amount had not been ascertained when the former reports were made, as the Company had no regular Engineer. The road is completed to Bardstown, 39 miles.

The second division, is under the direction of Benjamin Doom, as President of the company, and George M. Shields, local engineer. This division extends from Bardstown to Glasgow, a distance of 68.8 miles. The cost of that part of the road under contract, is \$428,982 12 cents. The

cost of that part of the road not under contract, is for stoning 10.18 miles, and is estimated to cost \$36,556 80. Contingencies and damages, toll houses, &c., is \$18,799 55 cents. The total cost of work under contract, including contingencies, &c., is - - - - - \$447,781 67
 Amount paid in the construction, - - - - - 260,137 00

Leaving as amount required to complete work under contract, 187,644 67
 The amount of work done, including bridges up to this date is, 341,600 40
 Amount of work to be done, - - - - - 87,381 72
 Superintendence and contingencies, - - - - - 18,799 55

\$447,781 67

Add work not under contract, - - - - - 36,556 80

\$484,338 47

The condition of the work is as follows: The grading, draining, bridges and stoning on the first 6 sections nearest Bardstown, are finished. On the 7th section, 300 poles are graded and drained, and 26 poles are not graded. On the 8th section, some draining is yet to be done, and the superstructure of a 40 feet span bridge is to be built over Landing run, now supposed to be finished. On the 9th section, 286 poles are graded, and 50 not graded, near the summit of the south hill of Landing run.

From this point, to the base of Muldrow's hill, excepting a small portion of section 19th, the grade is completed, so that it can be used, and the bridge over the Rolling fork is also completed; the superstructure of two small bridges have yet to be made, to make this portion ready for travel. The Muldrow's hill section is nearly completed, there being only one fourth of a mile unfinished. This has been an expensive section, and I have advised the Board to make an additional allowance to the Contractor of \$11 69 cents per lineal pole, which is about equal to my original estimate. From the top of Muldrow's hill to Glasgow, the road is all graded, some of the drains are yet to be made, and the stoning is all in progress.

On the whole line of road, as now estimated, there are 68 miles graded, and will require but a small amount of work to be done to render it fit for use as a good road. 34.14 miles are paved, and covered with broken stone, and finished, except rolling, and 8.53 miles of pavement laid, and stone delivered and broken, to cover a portion of it; also, stone delivered sufficient to make 1 mile and 20 poles of pavement. The stoning of 10.18 miles is not under contract, and it is estimated to cost \$3,360 per mile.

There are 14 bridges on this road, 10 of which are small, varying in their span from 18 to 40 feet, and are open: but constructed in a most substantial manner, so far as they are made. The necessary masonry is completed, and the supersaructures of 5 of them are completed. Their cost is included in the contract price of the road per lineal pole. There are 4 large bridges on this portion of the road, all of them complete, and ready for use. The bridge over the Beech fork of Salt river, has a span of 200 feet. The bottom of the chords of this bridge, is 41 feet above low water line. The bridge over the Rolling fork has a span of 176 feet, and the chords of the bridge are 30 feet above low water line. The bridge over Green river has a span of 208 feet, and the chords are 46 feet above low water line. These three

bridges have been built with single spans and with double roadways, and they are fine specimens of architecture. The contractors are Moorhead, Carothers & Co.; the masonry under the direction of J. B. Moorhead, and the superstructure under the direction of James Carothers. The bridge over Beaver creek is 60 feet span, and was built by Messrs. Boom & Hall, and it is well executed. The contractors are entitled to great credit for the faithful manner in which they have constructed all of these bridges. The cost of these large bridges, is \$73,645 49 cents.

The amount of stock subscribed on this road by individuals, is \$127,950 ; the amount paid by individuals, is \$92,602.

The road from Glasgow to the Tennessee State line, is 36 miles long. It is all under contract for grading, draining and bridges; and the stoning of 3 miles nearest Glasgow is completed, and the stoning of 1 mile on each side of Scottsville, and extending through the town, is also nearly completed; 200 poles of the western section is paved, and both sections are graded. From the end of the stoning of the 3 miles nearest Glasgow, to the Tennessee State line, the distance of 28 miles, is nearly graded; the drains and culverts done, and the bridge masonry, except Skeggs' creek and Trammell creek, are nearly completed; 400 perches have been laid of the abutments of Trammell bridge; and 720 of the Skeggs' creek bridge abutments. The Peters' creek bridge and the Barren river bridge are finished, excepting the painting. These two bridges were built by Messrs. Wolfe and Schaefer. The bridge over Peters' creek has a span of 75 feet, and the chords are 18 feet above low water. The Barren river bridge is 176 feet in its span, and the chords are 30 feet above low water plane. These bridges are well executed, and are fine specimens of this kind of architecture. The bridge over Big Trammell (yet to be built,) is 60 feet span, and can be completed early in the season. The small bridges are included in the price paid per lineal pole, for constructing the road.

The whole estimated cost, at contract prices, of work under contract, is	-	-	-	-	-	128,584 86
Add for contingencies,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
Total cost of work under contract,	-	-	-	-	-	134,584 86
Amount of work done,	-	-	-	-	-	107,068 28

Amount of work to be done at contract prices, including contingencies, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,516 58
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The work not under contract is the stoning of 31 miles, which is estimated to cost,	-	-	-	-	-	92,000 00
Add work under contract,	-	-	-	-	-	134,584 86
Total cost of the division,	-	-	-	-	-	226,584 86
Total cost of the road from Bardstown to Glasgow,	-	-	-	-	-	484,338 47
Cost of the road from Louisville to Bardstown,	-	-	-	-	-	203,578 82

Total cost of the road from Louisville to Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	-	\$914,502 15
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The amounts required to complete the road under contract, from Louisville to the Tennessee line, is as follows, to-wit:

From Louisville to Bardstown, about	-	-	-	1,000 00
From Bardstown to Glasgow, about	-	-	-	187,644 67
From Glasgow to Tennessee line, -	-	-	-	70,142 86
Total amount, including contingencies, &c.,	-	-	-	<u>\$257,787 53</u>

The total amount of work done on this road, is as follows, to-wit:

Louisville to Bardstown, -	-	-	-	203,578 82
Bardstown to Glasgow, -	-	-	-	341,600 40
Glasgow to Tennessee line, -	-	-	-	107,068 28
Total amount of work done,	-	-	-	<u>\$652,247 50</u>

The total amount of work to be done, which is now under contract, is as follows:

Louisville to Bardstown, -	-	-	-	
Bardstown to Glasgow, -	-	-	-	87,381 72
From Glasgow to the Tennessee line, -	-	-	-	21,516 58
Contingencies, &c., Bardstown to Glasgow, -	-	-	-	18,799 55
Contingencies, &c., Glasgow to Tennessee line, -	-	-	-	6,000 00
Total amount of work to be done, -	-	-	-	<u>\$133,697 85</u>

The amount of money paid out in the construction of this road, is as follows:

Louisville to Bardstown, -	-	-	-	202,578 82
Bardstown to Glasgow, -	-	-	-	260,137 00
Glasgow to Tennessee line, -	-	-	-	64,382 00
Total amount paid, -	-	-	-	<u>527,097 82</u>

Total amount of work done, -	-	-	-	652,247 50
Amount paid, -	-	-	-	527,097 82
Total amount of work unpaid for, -	-	-	-	<u>\$125,149 68</u>

The road from Glasgow to Scottsville is under the management of a President and Directors; Robert Murrell is President, and George W. Shields, the local Engineer. On this road Charles May assisted Mr. Shields, until about the 1st November last, at a salary of \$700, which was paid by Mr. Shields. While Mr. May assisted Mr. Shields, the salary of the latter gentleman was \$1,350 from the Bardstown and Glasgow road, and \$1,300 from the Glasgow and Scottsville road. Since Mr. May's discontinuance, his salary is \$750 on the latter road, which makes his whole salary \$2,100.

The whole of this work is well executed; the maximum grade is two degrees; the width of graded part, from Bardstown to Glasgow, is 40 feet, and the width of the stone road way is 15 feet, except on hill sides, where it is 18 feet wide and one foot deep; five and a half miles are covered with gravel, 20 feet wide and 15 inches deep. I have always opposed, or disapproved, the existing plan for stoning this road; the contracts were entered into before I took charge of the road. I consider the stone road way too narrow, yet it makes a fine road. From Glasgow to the State line, so much of the work as will be stoned, will be 18 feet wide, and one foot deep; the graded surface of the road way, will be 35 feet wide.

HENRY J. EASTIN, *Res. Engineer.*

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

Table showing the condition of the two Turnpike roads from Louisville to Tennessee line.

Names of the Divisions of two turnpike roads from Louisville to Tennessee see line.	Length of Division.	Estimated value of work under contract.	Estimated value of work done.	Estimated value of work not done and under contract.	Estimated value of work done and not paid for.	Estimated value of work not under contract.	Amount of mo- ney required to complete under contract.	Amount of mo- ney paid on the division.	Total estimated cost of the di- vision.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
From Louisville to Elizabethtown, Division No. 1. -	43.04	270,299 35	148,158 15	122,141 17	37,091 00	66,352 83	159,232 20	111,067 15	336,652 15
From Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern, Division No. 2. -	49.54	179,110 00	93,154 04	85,955 96	14,553 70	156,440 00	100,509 66	78,600 34	335,550 00
From Bell's Tavern to Bowlinggreen, Division No. 3. -	23.94	121,079 82	65,817 63	55,262 19	40,452 86	45,485 58	95,715 05	25,364 77	166,565 40
From Bowlinggreen to Tennessee line, Division No. 4.	27.65	124,975 97	72,836 00	52,139 97	38,527 42	22,418 55	90,667 39	34,308 58	147,394 52
Totals, - - -	144.53	695,455 14	379,965 82	315,499 29	130,624 98	290,696 96	446,124 30	249,340 84	986,162 07
From Louisville to Bardtown, Division No. 1. -	39.00	-	203,578 82	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	203,578 82	203,578 82
From Bardtown to Glasgow, Division No. 2. -	68.80	447,781 67	341,600 40	106,181 27	81,463 43	36,556 80	187,644 67	260,137 00	484,338 47
From Glasgow to Tennessee line, Division No. 3. -	36.00	134,584 86	107,068 28	27,516 58	42,506 28	92,000 00	70,202 86	64,382 00	226,584 86
Totals, - - -	143.80	582,366 53	652,247 50	133,697 85	125,149 68	128,556 80	258,847 53	527,097 82	914,502 15

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Rolling Fork Road to Newmarket.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
 Frankfort, December 16th, 1839. }

SIR:

This report exhibits the cost of the Turnpike road from the bridge over the Rolling Fork of Salt river, on the road from Lexington to Nashville, to Newmarket.

This work was surveyed, estimated, and placed under contract on the 20th of April last.

The distance from the Bridge to Newmarket is 184 poles, at an average cost of \$18 60 per pole, for 172 poles 14 feet, amounts to, \$3,215 54

9.09 poles of graveling, at North end of bridge, at \$6 60	
per pole, - - - - -	65 84
11.87 poles of graveling, at south end, at \$6 60, - - -	78 34
Damages paid Robertson for right of way, - - -	20 00
Superintendent, four months, at \$45, - - -	180 00
To graveling, (extra work) at the wings of the Bridge, on both sides, - - - - -	10 00
Engineering expenses in laying road out, - - -	36 12

\$3,605 84

This road is completed, and up to the 10th October last there had been paid the sum of, - - - - - 2,000 00

Balance due, - - - - - \$1,605 84

HENRY J. EASTIN, *Res. Engineer.*

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

REPORT OF H. J. EASTIN, RESIDENT ENGINEER.

*Rolling Fork Bridge.*ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
December 1st, 1839. }

Sir:

This report exhibits the condition of the Rolling Fork bridge on the road from Lexington to Nashville, with a statement of the works on the same, and the amount of money paid up to the 10th October, 1839.

Estimated cost of the work.

3,237	yards of excavation, at 15 cents, - - -	\$485 55
359	yards of excavation, below water, at 40 cents, - - -	143 60
527	yards slate excavation, at 75 cents, - - -	395 25
3,170	feet timber foundation, at 12 cents, - - -	380 40
700	feet 3 inch plank, at 3 cents, - - -	21 00
3,000	yards embankment, at 25 cents, - - -	750 00
174	feet superstructure, at \$30 00, - - -	5,220 00
2,706.17	perches masonry, at \$3 20, - - -	8,659 44
	Damages, - - -	100 00
	6 months superintendence, at \$45, - - -	270 00
		<hr/>
		\$16,425 24
Amount paid up to 10th October, 1839, - - -		13,520 00
		<hr/>
Balance due contractors, - - -		2,905 24
		<hr/>

This work is entirely completed for the travel, and has been in use since the 1st December, though the weather boarding, and painting and part of the roof are not on it. This difficulty has occurred from the want of sheathing and weather boarding.

The whole work is executed in a good, workmanlike and substantial manner. The contractors procured the assistance of James Carothers to build the superstructure, which is a fine specimen of architecture.

HENRY J. EASTIN, *R. Engineer.*

To SYLVESTER WELCH,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

Communicated to the Legislature, January 28, 1840.

The joint Committee on Banks have examined the Bank of Kentucky, and the Lexington branch thereof; also, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Louisville branch thereof, and the Bank of Louisville.

They sent written interrogatories to the Banks, and each of the branches, and requested written responses to the same, sworn to by the President, Cashier, and two Directors of each mother Bank and branch. These interrogatories have been answered by all the Banks and branches.

They have received monthly returns of the condition of the Banks, made to the Secretary of State, exhibiting the condition of each of the Banks and branches, at the close of each month, for the year 1839. They would recommend that the interrogatories sent out by the Committee, and the answers to the same, together with all the tables herewith returned, should be printed, for the information of the Legislature and the public.

The amount of specie in all the Banks of circulation of Kentucky, on the 30th of November 1837, was \$1,937,160 67 cents; and the notes of all the Banks in circulation at the same period, was \$3,414,885.

The amount of specie in all the Banks, on the last of December 1838, was \$1,613,385 83 cents; and the notes in circulation, \$5,418,320—being a decrease of specie to the amount of \$324,026 84 cents, and an increase of circulation to the amount of \$2,003,435.

The amount of specie in all the Banks, on the last of December 1839, was \$1,108,047; and the amount of their circulation at the same period, was \$3,940,333—being a decrease of specie to the amount of \$505,336 82 cents, and a decrease of circulation, of \$1,477,987.

It will also be seen, that on the 30th of November 1837, the combined discount and bill lines, amounted to \$10,441,340 84 cents, exclusive of the sums due the Banks by the State and cities of the Commonwealth. That on the last of December 1838, the combined discount and bill line, amounted to \$12,071,347 83 cents, being an increase of \$1,576,006 99 cents. That on the last of December 1839, the combined amounts of bills and notes, under discount to the said Banks, was \$9,744,378 60 cents, being a decrease of \$2,272,969 23 cents.

We have no statement showing the amount of specie in each of the Banks at the precise period of the suspension; but we give the following statement, that approximates very near to that period.

The suspension took place on or about the 16th of October last; and on the 31st October 1839, the Bank of Kentucky, and her branches, had on hand \$474,840 05 cents, in gold and silver. The Northern Bank of Kentucky and branches, had, at the same period, \$561,655 18 cents. The Bank of Louisville had, on the 30th September last, \$121,855 99 cents, in specie—making, in all, \$1,158,351 02 cents.

On the 30th of December 1839, the bank of Kentucky owned bills of exchange to the amount of \$1,555,823. The Northern Bank had bills of exchange amounting to \$1,485,807, and the Bank of Louisville owned \$376,493 in bills of exchange; amounting in the whole to the sum of \$3,415,124—mostly on points where the same are nearly equal in value to gold and silver.

The Committee having given the above statement of facts, will proceed to offer some brief suggestions on some of the most important questions arising out of the present position of our Banks and our monetary affairs, and upon the propriety of releasing the Banks from the forfeiture of their charters, by their late refusal to meet and discharge their liabilities with gold and silver.

They are clearly of opinion that the State Bank system, alone, cannot be relied upon to give the country a sound, stable and convertible currency; but that a currency solely supplied and regulated by that system has, and, in all human probability, will be subject to ruinous fluctuations—having very injurious effects on prices and business transactions, rendering it dangerous, and often ruinous, to some or all who engage in the trade and commerce of the country.

That the system has been, and will, in all probability, continue to be subject to frequent suspensions, and its circulation reduced below par value, setting examples of violating contracts, which constrains private individuals to do the same, and thus sapping and undermining the morals of society.

We have no national currency, and in the attempt to supply its place, our Banks have been chartered, and the community is much indebted to them, and they have a large amount of paper in circulation, in the hands of the people. In this position of affairs, the question is presented, whether we shall enforce the forfeiture incurred, or try and patch up a bad system, until a better one is adopted. It is a choice of evils, and they are very great on either side; still we cannot but think that fewer evils will result from a waiver of the forfeiture, for a time at least, than from an enforcement of it.

We would therefore recommend that the forfeitures of the charters shall not be enforced by the present Legislature.

The fraud on the Bank of Kentucky.—The facts before us on the subject of the late fraud practiced by the Schuykill Bank on the Bank of Kentucky, are disclosed in document marked A, herewith submitted. We see nothing in the evidence on this subject which will justify the belief that the officers of the latter Bank have acted improperly in this matter. If any loss results to the Bank from this fraud, all agree that it must fall on the stockholders, and not on the circulation, or the creditors of the Bank. The fraud should not, therefore, affect the value of her circulation.

We controvert the liability of the Bank, or her legal Stockholders in any way or shape, for the spurious stock issued by Levis, the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank.

1st. It will be seen that the power to transfer the stock of the Bank of Kentucky was given to the Schuylkill Bank, and not to Mr. Levis, by whom the spurious stock was issued.

2d. Because a mere power of transfer was given, and no power to create or originate new stock.

The solvency of the Banks.—We consider the Banks all ultimately able to redeem their circulation. The available means are amply sufficient to meet all their liabilities of this character; and those means, to this and a much greater amount, are either in their vaults or consist in well secured debts.

Is it expedient to release the Banks from the provisions in their charters which renders them liable to the payment of interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, for a refusal to pay their liabilities, on demand, in gold and silver?

We do not think it is. These provisions are the guarantees given to the community for the faithful and prompt performance of the appropriate obligations and functions of the Banks—among which consists the duty of giving to the country a sound par circulation, at all times convertible into gold and silver; and they should not, at any time, be surrendered, or given up, unless called for by imperious necessity, or to accomplish some great object of State policy. In our opinion no such exigency calls for the repeal or suspension of the provisions under consideration.

Besides, it is not to be concealed that public confidence is much shaken in State Banks, and in the currency afforded by that system. The circulation of our Banks is already below par, and is not redeemed in gold and silver. We deem it very dangerous, under such circumstances, to take from the community any guarantee that it now has, that this state of things is not to be perpetual, or of even long duration. Such a step, taken at this period of distrust, probably would cause their circulation further to depreciate in value, and might possibly precipitate the ruin of the very institutions it was intended to benefit. The present is the second suspension of specie payments by our Banks, within a short period of time. It cannot be expected that a community so intelligent, and having so sound a regard for the obligations and faithful performance of contracts as ours, will long submit to those frequent suspensions, or to a depreciated and irredeemable currency—their necessary consequence. The tendency of the measure under consideration is to invite this state things, by the high sanction of the Legislature, which we think should not be given.

Was the late suspension the inevitable consequence of the condition of the monetary affairs of Europe and America, or did it result altogether, or in part, from matters within the control of our Banks?

We deem it proper to state, in the consideration of this branch of the subject, that the Banks, under an impression that the eleven hundred thousand dollars of State scrip, authorized to be sold by an act of the last session of the Legislature, would be sold in the eastern markets, and the proceeds placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvement, loaned to the Board of Internal Improvement a large amount of moneys, expecting soon to be re-paid; but the sudden reverse in the monetary affairs of the nation so depressed the price of stocks that no

sales were or could be effected, and the Board of Internal Improvement has been and is yet unable to pay the sums thus borrowed. The Banks had expected to purchase from the Board the proceeds of the sale of the State scrip, and thus to acquire funds in the eastern cities to meet their demands there; but the failure to effect a sale, compelled them, unexpectedly, to look to other resources to acquire eastern funds, or to meet the eastern demands against them in gold or silver taken from their vaults. The extraordinary crisis in the monetary affairs of the United States, as well as of Europe, would have rendered it very difficult for our Banks to have sustained themselves, had they continued to pay specie for all their liabilities, under the most prudent management of their concerns. Nevertheless, we cannot admit that they could not and ought not to have been better prepared to meet the crisis at the period of the late suspension than they were. Indeed we are inclined to think that had the Banks been managed, since the resumption of specie payments in 1838, with an eye to giving the country a sound, stable and convertible circulation, instead of a desire to make large dividends for the stockholders, the late suspension might have been avoided, and the credit of the Banks and of the State have been saved. When the Banks resumed in 1838, the wisest financiers of the nation predicted that another great pressure in our monetary affairs was not far ahead. Instead of looking to this probable state of things, and preparing to meet it, by keeping out a small circulation, and other prudent steps, our Banks suddenly expanded their circulation, discounted, and run large amounts of accommodation paper, and swelled the profits of the stockholders, and continued, measurably, in this posture, until the period of the late suspension.

The practice that all our Banks have fallen into, of doing a large business on accommodation notes, instead of business notes, is a source of great embarrassment to them, without equivalent advantages to the country. No Bank that does this, on a large scale, can be prepared to go through a severe pressure; such debtors will not meet a difficult crisis with promptness.

The committee have examined the situation of the Savings Institution, and the Mechanics' Savings Institution of the city of Louisville, and the Louisville Gas and Water Company, and have propounded interrogatories to the same, and have received their answers, and their tables accompanying the same, which are herewith presented. The Committee have great satisfaction in reporting to the Legislature, that they have found those institutions in a very prosperous situation and ably conducted—strictly within the provisions of their respective charters.

The Committee would further suggest, that great labor has devolved upon the Committee, and has prevented them from making this report as full as they had intended; and that there are two subjects of deep and vital interest which has not been so fully presented as the interests involved in the said subjects demand. These subjects are, the cause and reasons of the suspensions, and the remedy for such an evil; and the great subject of exchange. And upon these subjects the Committee will ask time to prepare and present a report, which shall, in a few days, be presented.

THOMAS JAMES,	} Committee of the Senate.
THOMAS Y. PAYNE,	

SQUIRE TURNER,	} Committee of the House of Representatives.
THO. F. MARSHALL,	
B. E. GRAY,	
R. S. WADDILL,	

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

Communicated to the Legislature, February 5, 1840.

MR. MARSHALL, of Woodford, from the Committee on Banks, made the following additional report, which was received, read, and three thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The Joint Committee on Banks, in addition to their former report, beg leave respectfully to submit a few suggestions in relation to the dealings of the Banks in Exchange, and the recent suspension of cash payments.

The Exchanges have been the subject of serious complaints in the country, and of frequent and loud denunciations in the Legislature. It seems to be supposed by some persons, that the Banks deal in Bills merely for the purpose of evading the limitations on interest in their charters: that the Exchange is an arbitrary and unnecessary charge, an unjust tax upon the commerce of the country, and a clear and illegal profit to the Banks. Such persons believe that the Banks should be compelled to advance their capital or credit upon the discount of promissory notes alone, and that the commercial Exchanges should be left to the control and enjoyment of private brokers and individual traders. The reasons mainly for these suspicions among the people, are to be found in the altered state of the Exchanges within a few years. The course of our trade remains unaltered; we deal in the same articles and at the same points. We drive our live stock to Virginia and the Carolinas; we ship our manufactures, and the products of our fields to New Orleans; we import from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York. Nature and man and trade are unchanged. Yet a Bill drawn upon the same point, by the same person and upon the same export, has fallen, and the merchant who imports can no longer make his payments abroad upon the same terms as formerly. It is not unnatural that the mass of persons who look not beyond the naked fact, should ascribe it, as they do, to the cupidity and avarice of those to whom the law has allowed, and in whom either the interest of the parties, the law of commerce, habit, or something else, has, in point of fact, vested almost exclusively the management of the business.

Impressed deeply with the opinion that a large participation in the commercial Exchanges is essential to the safety of the Banks and the purity of the currency—that without it they can in no degree fulfil the end of their creation, or discharge the duties which their nature, situation and the circumstances and laws of the country impose upon them—the Committee deem it not impertinent to their duty to state the principles which, in their judgment, govern the subject and have decided their opinions. The Committee certainly did not conduct their investigations with any disposition to

connive at abuses in the Banks. If those institutions lie under heavy obligations, they also enjoy important and valuable privileges. Although, in the legitimate discharge of their appropriate functions, they are inestimable auxiliaries to credit and commerce, still they may be perverted into the most fruitful sources of private ruin and public confusion. The situation of our public affairs is precisely that in which there is the greatest call for steadiness and wisdom upon the part of the Banks, and for candour and firmness, tempered with moderation, upon the part of the Government. It is impossible to treat the conduct of the Banks with any thing like fairness, or at all to explain or reconcile the prejudices and suspicions to which the Committee have heretofore alluded, without extending our view a little back from the present time, and contemplating the great revolution which a few years have brought about in the internal policy and administration of the States of the Union, and their relations with the National Government.

The Committee believe, then, that the Banks cannot perform the duties which they were created to perform, without dealing, and that largely, in the exchanges. They cannot do that, without which they ought not to exist, to-wit, maintain a paper circulation, at all times convertible into gold or silver, without this power. The Committee believe, moreover, from the most thorough scrutiny, that the Bank charges do not exceed the fair rates as determined by commercial circumstances, and that they are far below what private Brokers would charge, if free from Bank competition.

Upon the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and the withdrawal of its capital from our State, a large debt was due to that institution, from our citizens. The total withdrawal of that capital, and the sudden and forced collection of that debt, would have been accompanied by circumstances of distress, the acuteness and force of which, it is not easy to estimate. Kentucky was driven to the necessity of inviting fresh capital, through the agency of Bank charters, conferring upon it important privileges, but regulating and restraining its exercise, and its profits, and thereby saving the country from the sudden collection of its whole debt, and from the unbridled rapacity of private usury and extortion. The Kentucky Banks assumed the debt of the people to the Bank of the United States, and the country passed through a great and total revolution of its currency, without shock or convulsion.

The capital of the Banks consist in stock, subscribed and owned by individuals principally out of the State, and by the State herself. Shortly after the establishment of the Banks, the State went into a liberal and comprehensive system of Internal Improvement—to be conducted by means of foreign loans—the dividends of her Bank stock being pledged for the payment of the interest. It will be perceived, then, that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the dividends of the Bank stock, together with the debt to the Bank of the United States, constituted, at the outset, a charge against our Banks, to be paid abroad. It was, and is, foreign expenditure, to be met by our commerce. In what way could the Banks provide, or can they hereafter provide, for payments of this description, save through the instrumentality of Bills of Exchange? These items are independent of the ordinary commercial debt of the country, growing out of its importations for the annual consumption of the people, or for permanent additions to its capital, in the shape of public works and improvements, which the State is endeavoring to construct in aid of its future industry and production.

There is, also, another demand against the Banks, growing out of the emigration westward, and the annual investments from this State in the public lands. This differs in its operation from those which we have already enumerated, in as much as it is to be met with specie, not exchange, and thereby imposes upon the Banks the necessity of supplying themselves regularly with an amount of the precious metals equal to it, over and above what the necessities of their circulation would otherwise require. This amount, to be renewed annually, can only be obtained by means of Bills of Exchange, and these importations of specie, to be made merely for the purpose of immediate exportation, are at the entire cost of the Banks. The exportations and investments which are the source of this demand, are a clear and palpable loss of capital to the State of Kentucky, and a loss imposed in the most inconvenient form possible. For these exportations, there is no commercial return of any thing which is to be consumed within our State. They mark the diffusion of the population of the United States, and the rapid settlement, or acquisition, at least, by private individuals, of her vast national domain; a diffusion and settlement, however, which is made at the present expense of capital and people to the older States.

The Banks, in consideration that they are permitted to extend their circulation to twice the amount of their capital, to substitute their credit in the place of coin, and to draw a profit from their Promissory Notes, in which their circulation consists, are under the legal obligation to maintain that circulation at par value with the money of the constitution, by redeeming it always, upon demand, in gold or silver, thereby conferring upon the people an instrument of commerce, of equal value with the precious metals, but of far greater activity, and receiving, as the equivalent for this almost inestimable convenience, the corporate privileges. And how is this to be achieved? The Committee answer, by investing their credit principally in Bills of Exchange; nay, a perfectly sound system of Banking would require that all beyond the original capital of the Banks should be invested in and represent either Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the exports of the country, or Business Paper of short date, and always payable at maturity. The Committee beg leave to explain a position, in their judgment, of the utmost importance, and which they are aware will meet with some opposition. Banks, justly considered among the greatest improvements of modern times, originated among the free and commercial States of the continent of Europe. Genoa, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, struggle for the honor of their invention. Centuries had rolled over the feudal aristocracies, and found them still at tilt and tournament, supporting their warlike pastimes, and barbaric pomp, by exactions and tributes, wrung from the oppressed agriculture of serfs and vassals. Banks were the offspring of liberty and trade—a republican progeny—they have marked or caused the rise of popular industry—the growth of wealth and freedom, among the great body of the people, wherever they have appeared. The first Banks which appeared in Europe, grew out of, and were intended to correct the depreciation of the coin from wearing and clipping. The commercial States to which I have referred, carrying on, at that time, almost the entire trade of Europe, and the balances of payment with the neighbouring countries being consequently in their favor, were exposed to an influx of the adulterated, worn and clipped coin of every country in Europe. To protect themselves from the mischiefs of this state, and to rectify commercial exchange, the

merchants established Banks of deposit, in which the metallic currency was deposited, according to its actual weight and fineness, and a certificate granted to the depositor, representing the intrinsic value and real amount, by weight, of the metal so deposited. These certificates were called Bank money, and were as much above the value of the currency in common use, as that currency had lost by the wear of the metal. The merchants employed them in all the large transactions of commerce. A Bill drawn upon Amsterdam, payable in these certificates, bore a premium, corresponding to the superiority of the Bank money; and the first idea of a Bank, grew out of the disordered state of the exchanges, and was designed to rectify and to regulate them.

This first plan of a Bank was soon improved upon—suggesting the idea of a paper credit, circulating upon the confidence that it actually represented what it purported upon its face, and that it could be converted, whenever presented at the Bank, into the real amount of the precious metals for which it called, it was perceived that the certificate was preferred to the thing represented, for many reasons. It was more portable. It was easily transmitted to a distant point—any value might be expressed in the small compass of a slip of paper—no time or labor was lost in counting it; and not exceeding in amount the real money of the country which the trade required, it remained in circulation, passed from hand to hand, and never returned to the Bank at all for payment, but only to be renewed when in danger of destruction. It was, also, perceived that in this state of things and in the enjoyment of this most convenient substitute, the metals which it represented were lying idle and unproductive; that so long as the paper certificates completely supplied their place, and performed their functions, this indolence was a dead loss to the country; and, the last improvement, the Bank of discount and circulation followed, differing somewhat, yet founded upon the original idea of the Bank of deposit. The Committee have traced the principle for which they contend to a great distance, and they fear, after a tedious fashion; but they deem it of the utmost importance, and they wish to explore, and place it firm upon its original, true, and, as they believe, everlasting foundation. And what is the principle? Why, that paper representing coin is preferable, as an instrument of commerce, to coin, and can be circulated within a given country, upon confidence—not authority; upon credit—not force, as a substitute, for an indefinite period of time, provided it do not exceed, in quantity, the amount of coin which the trade and business transactions of the particular country where it is employed, would otherwise absorb and keep in circulation. If the money deposited in the Bank of Amsterdam, which was truly and exactly represented by the Bank certificates of deposit, was greater, at any given time, than the business of Amsterdam required, and she had any relations of foreign trade, there arose at once the temptation to employ this excess abroad. The certificate would be returned to the Bank, the metals drawn and transported, and the circulation, diminished by this amount, go on, without other disturbance, relieved of its excess. What then is the great desideratum in modern banking, and what are the means by which the shock of suspensions of cash payments and the consequent destruction of the most delicate of all fabrics, credit, can be warded off and prevented? Are we to be told that the Banks are safe, while they lend upon good and safe securities? That they may advance to any extent, and for any object, and the credit of their paper will be unimpaired—and that con-

fidence will remain unshaken so long as they take substantial guarantees for their debts? If so, a Bank might issue safely to the whole amount of the value of all the real and personal property in the Commonwealth, upon mortgage, which is absurd.

Although confidence in the solvency of a Bank and the soundness of the securities for its debts is all important to the credit of its circulation, yet there are other causes, certain and unavoidable in their operation, which will occasion the return of its circulation upon it to an extent measured by the force of the cause. At this very instant of time our own Banks are unable, in their judgment, to maintain specie payments, although no rational man doubts for an instant the sufficiency of their assets, or their ultimate ability to redeem their circulation and pay their depositors three times over. The circulation of a Bank may return upon it, from distrust of the Bank, from mere panic and alarm, or on account of foreign demand for a subsisting commercial debt, or from an excess of currency. To the two former causes Banks, constituted as ours, are not often liable. To the two latter, all Banks are exposed. To secure the country from an excess of currency, and its consequent depreciation, with the long train of evils which follow, all governments, where the principles of liberty and commercial policy are understood and recognized, require paper, circulating as money and bearing no interest to the holder, to be paid on demand in that which is alone recognized by the laws of this country, and the universal assent of mankind as the standard of value. To protect itself against the constant recurrence of its circulation, and as the best guard over specie payments, the Bank is allowed to deal in exchange. If its whole circulation be invested in funds at the points in favor of which the debt against the country exists, which can only be done by the purchase of bills, is it not at once perceived, that though the whole should return upon it at once, that the foreign demand can be more easily satisfied, by drafts upon funds already at the point where they are required, than in any other way. If our Banks had been supplied with exchange to the extent of their circulation last October, they might have bid defiance to the brokers of Cincinnati. Unless our Banks dealt in exchange, it seems to the Committee that it is scarcely necessary to argue further to show their utter defencelessness. The private dealers, operating upon their currency, would necessarily draw their specie for remittance, and without bills, the Committee know of no way by which the Banks could replenish their vaults.

The Committee have shown, they think, that in a country using a paper currency, and having any foreign commerce, the debt created by its importations, will, without any want of confidence in the issuers of the paper, or any excess of issue, necessarily return their paper upon the Banks, whenever foreign payments are to be made, for the simple reason that the paper will not answer the purpose of remittance, and cannot be transmitted to a distant and foreign point without loss. The Banks can have no means of meeting this necessary and regularly recurring demand, unless with specie, or checks upon funds previously provided, at the points where payments are to be made by our merchants. If, with specie, the Banks would be under the necessity of providing it to the extent of the whole commercial debt of the country, the whole business of banking would consist in importing specie to be immediately carried out of the country again, to the great inconvenience and cost of the Banks, in bringing it in, and to the equally great inconvenience and cost of the merchants, in carrying it out. But even this

most clumsy and unprofitable of all trades could not be carried on without dealing in bills. A country having no mines can only supply itself with the precious metals by means of bills drawn upon points where the metals can be purchased. To prohibit Banks from dealing in Exchange is the most effectual mode yet devised of breaking down the banking system.

A country having no foreign trade, may, it would seem, extend its paper currency to any conceivable amount. The effect, however, the necessary and unavoidable effect of the great augmentation of a circulating medium, is the depreciation of that medium, in whatever it may consist. In other words, the increase will be absorbed, and exhibit itself in the increased money price of all other commodities, which are the products of labor and the subject of sale or Exchange. This would be the only effect where there was no foreign trade, and a very mischievous and fraudulent effect it would be.

In a country having commercial relations with others, the rise in prices occasioned by a great augmentation in the circulating medium, necessarily increases for the time the importations, and diminishes the exportations, and thereby creates what is called an unfavorable balance of trade against the country having the augmented circulating medium. The balance of commercial debt must be paid, or the trade must cease; neither nations nor individuals give away the productions of their industry. If the debtor country use a metallic circulation, this balance is easily adjusted by the exportation of the metals. This diminishes the circulation in the one country—increases it in the other—relieves the Exchange, and restores the equilibrium of trade. If the debtor country use a paper money, convertible into coin, the same effects will be produced by excess, and the same thing will happen, but in a different way. The paper cannot be exported, as it will not satisfy the foreign demand for money. To the extent of that demand it will be thrown back upon the Banks, and the specie drawn for exportation. If the excess of circulation equal the whole specie of the Banks, it will all be drawn. If it exceed it, suspension is the necessary consequence—the paper will depreciate; that depreciation will exhibit itself in the Exchange, and will fall, as a dead loss, upon the mercantile class engaged in importation.

It seems obvious, from these principles, that where the great portion of Bank circulation is based upon the exports of a country, and is represented by bills drawn upon those exports, so far as the Banks are concerned, no improper or unhealthy stimulus can be given to importations. If they be excessive, it cannot be ascribed to the currency, nor will such excess affect the stability or the purity of it. The Committee will not extend their views farther on this head, but will pass to the charge of extortion against the Banks in the rates of exchange which they charge. There is one fact developed upon this subject, which, in the judgment of the Committee, settles the question as to whether the Banks exceed, in their charges, the natural rates of exchange as determined by commercial circumstances, or do the business upon better terms than private brokers would do it. It is this: the rates of discount charged by the Banks upon bills drawn on those points against which the balance of trade exists with this country, is always less, from two to three per cent, than the discount charged by brokers upon the Bank paper payable at the same points. The note of a specie paying Bank ought to be a good Bill of Exchange upon the place where it is payable, and its price elsewhere ought to be regulated by those circumstances which

determine the rates of exchange. Those circumstances are, the relative state of the currencies, and the balance of trade. If the paper of two countries be convertible at home into specie, at home, respectively, the currencies are equal to each other, because when measured in the metals, which are the common standard of value throughout the commercial world, they represent equal quantities. A twenty dollar Bank note convertible into specie at Charleston, is worth as much at Charleston as a twenty dollar Bank bill convertible into specie at Lexington, is at Lexington. The currencies are, therefore, equal in this state of things, and the only cause operating upon the exchange is the balance of trade. If the debts and credits of two countries are precisely equal, they balance each other and exchange is even, or the bills drawn in either country upon the other are at par. If the debts of either country exceed what is due to it from the other, exchange is said to be against the debtor country, and bills drawn upon it are at a discount, and bills or checks purchased in it upon the creditor country command a premium. As thus: if one class of merchants at Lexington are indebted to the city of Charleston in any sum, say \$10,000, and the city of Charleston is indebted to another class of merchants at Lexington in the same sum, there is at once the foundation of an equal exchange of debts. The Lexington debtor wants funds at Charleston. The Lexington creditor has funds there to an equal amount, which he wants at Lexington. The debtor merchant advances the money to the creditor at Lexington, and receives a bill upon Charleston payable there in specie—he remits the bill, without cost, and pays his debt without the loss of time, or the risk and expense of transmitting the metals. In this state of things, it is evident that there can be no difference, whether the creditor merchant at Lexington give to the debtor a Bill of Exchange, or the note of a specie paying Bank, at Charleston; they are of equal value. But vary this statement. Suppose that Charleston is indebted to Lexington, and Lexington not indebted to Charleston, which in the course of our trade is always the fact, then the balance of trade is against Charleston, and the man in Lexington who holds a note on Charleston holds a security perfectly good, and worth, at the place of payment, exactly what it purports on its face to be worth; but not payable where it is, and no person there wanting money at Charleston, no person will give for it its par value, and saddle himself with the trouble and loss of time of sending it home, drawing the money, and bringing it to Lexington: the bill or note falls, and it should seem they ought to fall in an equal degree. What should be the natural rate of this fall, or what, in other words, the exchange? Why, evidently, the time lost in remitting the note, and in bringing home the money, the insurance or risk and a profit upon the capital advanced for the bill or note equal to what the person advancing it could make out of it in any other way at home, are the circumstances which determine it. The Banks deal in Bills of Exchange. The brokers in Bank paper. The discount upon bills bought by the Banks is always less than the discount upon notes bought by the brokers, though payable at the same place. There can be no good reason assigned for the difference, but that Banks are enabled to conduct the operations of exchange, by means of their capital, their credit, their agencies, and their connexion with the various commercial points with which our industry has any relations, upon better terms and with more certainty than private dealers.

When a Bank buys a bill, having four months to run, it sometimes

charges a greater rate of exchange than for a bill upon the same point at a shorter date. The attention of the Committee was especially directed to this particular. The reasons assigned by the Banks, and which appear satisfactory to the Committee, are, that they purchase bills upon the points at which the great exportations are made from this country, for the purpose of re-investing their proceeds in exchange upon those points where the balance of payments are against this country. That the facility of obtaining this exchange, is greater at some seasons of the year than others. That after a bill which they purchase is paid, it yields them no profit, and is, in fact, dead capital till re-invested. That, in the disturbed state, and unsettled condition of the banking system in the United States, there can be no absolutely certain calculations upon the currency in which the bills are to be paid. That the Banks consider they have a right to an adequate compensation for these circumstances. With regard to the last, they remark that, upon the bills purchased upon the South, before the suspension in October, the Banks have actually lost.

That the Bank of the United States dealt in exchange upon much better terms than the present Banks, is admitted on all hands, we believe. Remittances were made and balances settled, during the existence of that institution, at much less cost to commerce than now. But is it just or fair to ascribe the change to the injustice and extortion of our Banks? We have already glanced at the principles which regulate, and the circumstances which determine, ordinarily, the rates of exchange; let us examine and apply them to the Bank of the United States. The circumstances which mainly influence the commercial exchanges between countries, or States, which trade with each other, are, the relative state of the currencies, and the balance of trade. These causes may be counteracted, or aggravated, in their operation, by the power or weakness of the instruments employed in the commerce. The Bank of the United States was one body, but occupying, with its various branches or members, every point of business in the whole Union. Its dividends were the result of the combined profits of all its branches. It was immaterial to the Bank whether its funds were in New York or New Orleans, in Lexington or in Charleston, wherever commerce bore or required them, they were forever active. Whether employed by the parent, or the branch, the profit was still the Bank's, and went to swell the dividends of the stockholders. When the Northern Bank of Kentucky buys a bill upon New Orleans, payable at a season of the year when exchange upon Philadelphia or New York cannot be procured, the funds of the Northern Bank, so invested, lie idle in New Orleans, as a deposit, in some Bank there which pays no interest for it, and the Northern Bank compensates, and has a right to compensate, herself for this loss, in the enhanced rate of exchange upon New Orleans. When the Bank of the United States threw funds there, by the same means, she was exposed to no such risk. Until she required them in New York or Philadelphia they were actively employed by her branch at New Orleans, the profits of which were a portion of her own. Here, then, is an item in the rates of exchange which did not enter into the operation of the Bank of the United States. The difference in the machinery of that institution enabled it to save this cost to commerce without loss to itself. If two States trade with each other, and the currency of the one is depreciated below the specie standard, and the other not, this depreciation will be exhibited in the exchange against the country

whose currency is depreciated. As thus: a bill drawn upon Mississippi, when Mississippi currency is worth fifteen per cent. less than silver, and sold in Kentucky for a currency equal to silver, the bill would be fifteen per cent. below par, although the balance of trade was even between the two countries. This cause could never operate upon the exchanges between the States during the existence of the Bank of the United States. Its circulation was common to all the States, and was always at par with specie. But even if the Bank of the United States had suspended, its circulation was equal to itself, and any depreciation in it would have been uniform throughout all the States whose currency it composed: so that this cause of fluctuation and disturbance in the exchanges could not happen during the existence of that institution. The balance of trade itself, which among nations having no common currency but the metals, is considered as the great index and regulator of exchanges, had none or scarcely a perceptible influence over the domestic trade of the States. The Bank of the United States equalized the exchanges between the States. And how? The currency of South Carolina, was the currency of Kentucky and the currency of New York, receivable and payable there. The cost of transmitting the metals was saved, by the substitution of a medium which was of par value with them, not only in the debtor State, but at every other point. The stock drover who sold his mules or horses at Charleston, received a paper which lost nothing of its value by being brought to Lexington. The merchant at Lexington, who received it from the drover, need not convert it into a Bill of Exchange upon New York or draw the specie for it. It was itself a Bill of Exchange. It was not South Carolina or Kentucky paper, payable only at those points; it was American money, equal to specie every where, flowing without restraint or depreciation throughout the whole commercial body of which it was the blood. Nothing but the precious metals ever enjoyed so extensive a credit as the paper of that Bank. It was, in relation to the whole Union, what the precious metals are in relation to the whole world, an universal equivalent. Commerce distributed it with just so much more facility and at so much less cost, than it does the precious metals, as is the difference between the physical properties of paper and bullion. That difference is the true measure and the cause of the improved rates of exchange under the operation of that Bank. It would be felt and exhibited though the whole banking system should be disused, and a circulation exclusively metallic adopted in its stead.

This universal credit of the paper of the Bank of the United States had a broader foundation even than its capital. It was the depository of the national revenue, and its paper was received in payment of that revenue. During the existence of the Bank, that revenue was annually equal to the whole capital of the Bank. It was a fund in the hands of the Bank for commercial purposes, up to the very instant when the Government required its disbursement, and the disbursement was then made through means of that very credit which the Bank derived from the revenue. Wherever revenue was payable, there, of course, the paper was in demand. The debts of the interior States were due principally at the great points of importation on the sea board, and at those points the revenue was mainly collected. Thus, whoever held a note on the Bank of the United States, held a certificate, which, if transmitted to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston, N. Orleans, or to the extremest Western Land Office, was received at its full value, in

the payment of a debt to the Government, which debt annually exceeded the whole amount of the circulation of the Bank at any one time. Thus the credit of the Bank was as diffusive as the revenue. When idle to the Government, the revenue was busy in commerce; and when needed by the Government, it was present at the very spot where it was required. It gave to the Bank, strength, and derived from the Bank, activity. To illustrate this connexion, let us put a case: The Government of the United States has its means on deposit with the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia—means which are then actively employed in the commerce of that city; the Government of the United States owes an instalment of the public debt, payable in London; she calls upon the Bank for that much of the revenue which the Bank has on deposit; at Charleston and New Orleans the Bank has purchased Bills upon London, drawn upon the cotton exported from those points; the proceeds of those Bills are lying in London, to the credit of the Bank; the Bank gives the Government a draft on London, and the debt is paid. Thus the revenue at Charleston or New Orleans is advanced to commerce in the purchase of English Bills, and the revenue at Philadelphia is thrown to London by the scrape of a pen; and in both cases the circulation is undisturbed; not a dollar changes its place. Let us suppose another case: Two millions of the surplus revenue are due to Kentucky from the Government of the United States; she directs the Bank at New York or Philadelphia to pay it out of the public deposits there; the commercial debt from Kentucky is due at New York, and it is there that she wants the money; the Bank gives to Kentucky a credit at New York; Kentucky checks on it in favor of her merchants; and thus, by this simple operation, the Bank pays the Government of the United States, the Government pays the State of Kentucky, the commercial debt of Kentucky is paid at New York, and by this general settlement, the State of Kentucky realizes at home the two millions of dollars; and this without the transmission of a cent. Thus did the Bank, the revenue, and the commerce of the country, assist each other. Never were the foundations of credit dug so deep as those of the Bank of the United States, and never did foundations better sustain a superstructure. With a capital of thirty five millions, the Government deposits thirty five millions more, and a credit of thirty five millions more, derived from its receivability in payment of the revenue, it is not to be wondered at, that the credit of a circulation of twenty one millions was equal to gold and silver.

The committee have referred to this subject, from a desire simply to rescue our present Banks, in the eyes of the people, from an odium, on account of evils and disorders, with which they are not justly chargeable. It is the height of cruelty to exact duties from agents upon whom there is not conferred the power to perform them. The clamor against the Banks upon the subject of Exchange has, we have no doubt, had its influence upon their management, and may force them into a line of dealing which will convert a sound circulating credit into a wretched system of paper money. By a circulating credit, we mean a Bank paper based upon confidence, and convertible into cash at the will of the holder: by paper money, a medium forced upon the people by the authority of government, inconvertible, and not intrinsically worth what it affects to represent, and circulating either by a direct exertion of the power of the State, or submitted to from the force of circumstances induced by vicious legislation. An illustration of the first may be found in the paper of the Bank of the United States; the Assignats

of France or the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky may serve as examples of the latter. The committee place a high estimate upon a well regulated banking system, and have stated some of the advantages flowing from it; but paper credit has its dangers, and they are terrific. That a currency consisting of Bank notes can be kept permanently sound with the check of cash payments thrown off, is at war with all experience. The committee mean not to deny that there are occasions when a temporary suspension of cash payments is to be justified. In the commercial system of the world, there occur sometimes convulsions against which no foresight can provide, and which baffle and render inefficient all the calculations of prudence; but the rules and maxims of wisdom and experience, though wisdom herself may dispense with them on occasions which know no law, are never to be lost sight of, nor thrown away. The suspension of 1837 may be justified, not as an example, but as an exception to all rules. That case stands upon its own reasons. It was indeed the regular consequence of a series of commercial and political events over which our Banks had no control, and for which they are not responsible, but which should afford to them and to us, matter for deep reflection. If that case is relied upon to prove the propriety of habitual suspensions, and to establish as a general rule, that our Banks are at liberty to suspend whenever the Banks at New Orleans and Philadelphia suspend, and are then only to resume when they resume, we deny its authority. This were to place our currency, nay more, our law, at the foot, not of another government, but of the private corporations of other governments, and they recreant from the obligations of their own laws. Great changes have come over the United States in a few years; but the principles of credit and the nature of sovereignty cannot be so utterly revolutionized, or fallen, rather, as to require so monstrous a sacrifice as this. The commercial system we know is a sensitive one; the shock of 1837 vibrated through every nerve and fibre of its whole frame. Kentucky was affected sympathetically. The present condition of her Banks shows that she has nearly recovered from the effects of that event.

Great changes have come over the United States. The payment of the national debt, the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the reduction of the tariff, the stupendous system of debt, internal improvement and banking, adopted by the States, were events, any one of which must have been followed by important consequences; but when combined, and all operating in the same direction, they afford a spectacle at which those who are entrusted with the management of public affairs may pause and ponder. Are we to search for new rules of political conduct, or to apply old ones to a new state of political circumstances? Shall we rush upon expedients, or resort to the steady guidance of tried principles? Shall we pay debts by the destruction of credit, and out of prostrate credit wring the means of supplying boundless exertion, with inexhaustible finance? Shall we veil from the people the true condition of our public affairs; impose upon the Banks the necessity, or at least afford the pretext and apology, for an indefinite suspension of their legal obligations, by large government loans upon time, and hide our own improvident timidity beneath the ample folds of a depreciated currency, that mantle which, like charity, "covereth a multitude of sins?" The facility with which the Legislature passed over the suspension of 1837 without rebuke, the recurrence of a similar event in 1839, are fast familiarizing the public mind with what ought justly to be

regarded as the most threatening and portentous omen of the times. In a period of suspension every temptation to error allures the Banks, the Government, and the people. The Banks, the very law of whose being is profit, are directly interested in the continuance of a suspension, provided it does not work a forfeiture of their charter. Mark the advantages; they are authorized to extend their credit to twice the amount of their capital, exclusive of their deposits.

We have already shown that the check of cash payments limits their circulation to the real demand, or if an excess be committed, such excess, by the necessary operation of the thing and the conservative principle in commerce, is thrown back upon the Bank. Take off this check, and there is no limit to their issues or circulation, except the limitation in their charters to twice the amount of their capital, if indeed their charters can be considered as any longer binding. In this state of things the dealings in exchange or in real transactions is no longer a guarantee against excess, but becomes each a means of increasing it. The proceeds of the bills purchased are not, and need not be, employed in the redemption of the circulation thrown out in purchasing them. That remains in the channel, and the exchange is loaned upon accommodation paper. Business notes, based upon real transactions, may also become the means of extending the circulation indefinitely. A single piece of property may change owners an hundred times, and upon each transfer a business note be given and negotiated at the Bank. Thus A may sell to B and take his note, B to C, and so on, till the value of a single article may be represented an hundred times by as many notes in Bank, and a corresponding amount of their circulation be thrown out. Without cash payments the circulation will, of itself, never return.

But is this increased circulation of debt an increase of capital to the country? Is there actually that much more money in the world? If so, an irredeemable paper, and an irresponsible Bank, are the most glorious inventions of the mind of man. Where slumbers the conservative principle which we have spoken of and described as limiting the circulation of a specie paying Bank? It never slumbers, it is in active operation, but in a different way. It formerly limited the amount of the paper, it now limits its value. Increase the amount as you will, you cannot increase thereby your wealth, and the changeless law of equality cuts down the currency by depreciation to the specie standard. This depreciation exhibits itself in the increased prices of every thing, including the precious metals, if indeed they make their appearance at all in such company. But chiefly and most clearly it is made manifest in the commercial exchanges with other countries. We cannot palm off the product of our labor in exchange for that of other countries, at the price affixed by our altered standard. The exchange must be settled by another rule. A yard of cloth will have laid on it, by way of exchange, the full amount of depreciation, though it be an hundred per cent. A mule sold in Carolina will have the full amount of depreciation taken off his price there. Thus, whether we buy or sell, we lose it. This will alter the exchange with Carolina, an event which some persons seem so anxiously to desire. Bills drawn upon her will not be at a discount then. But the most iniquitous effect of depreciating money is that upon contracts previously made, and here the law interposes: "No State shall make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender for debts." This is the eternal recognition of the principles of this report. Here is established, by

constitutional consecration a principle equally dear to commerce and to freedom. And here, too, is the point of greatest danger. Practically, the metals are banished from circulation when, legally, they are demandable. Practically, says the creditor, if I take this money I lose my debt or a portion of it at least. Legally, says the debtor, if you require specie you sacrifice my property and require what the course of the laws have rendered it impossible for me to furnish. The country must have *relief*. All confidence between man and man, all faith in the laws, is gone. Every man wishes to get what he can before worse times come on. Creditor is precipitated upon debtor, and a long catalogue of evils, fresh in the memory of men yet alive, follow in the rear. One of the distinguishing features in depreciation is, that the farther you go in it the more difficult to return. It is easy, very easy to pause upon the threshold. We have not crossed it, and we need not.

The Committee do not charge the Banks with a design to perpetuate the suspension; but we know that the career of depreciation would not check their profits. The power to increase their debts to twice the amount of their capital, without the obligation to pay, but on the contrary drawing an interest from their own excesses, is a stupendous privilege, and a fierce temptation. What, then, do the Committee recommend? The effect of the suspension, if the Banks continue to act prudently, and with an eye to resume, will be to enable them gradually to rectify the errors which they may have heretofore committed. The proportions of Exchange and specie to circulation and deposits, the limitation of their direct loans to their original capital, or to an amount below it, are the circumstances which the Banks themselves say indicate a sound course of business. The process of resumption is not very profitable to the Banks, and not very agreeable for the time to the country. It does not, however, involve necessarily, any great or violent reduction of the circulating medium. It need not be reduced below the point to which specie payments must and does limit it, and that is the true and healthy point. It, most probably, is not above that point at this instant. The Bank officers understand the steps which they should take, better than the Legislature can dictate them. Perhaps the most prudent course for the government to pursue, is simply to speak to their interest, by prohibiting the possibility of any profit to be made out of the suspension, leaving the precise steps by which resumption is to be effected, to the experience and discretion of the directory themselves; retain the penalties, and prohibit any dividend over six per cent. upon the capital during suspension, and the State, perhaps, would hold a more effectual guarantee than would be furnished by any statute attempting to fix the limit of their circulation, or to mark out the precise course of their dealing in detail. No man, who will attentively examine their reports, can doubt the sufficiency of their assets or their entire solvency. The great demand for specie, which they say occasioned the suspension in October, a demand which they had no means available to satisfy, was not brought about, at least not entirely, by their mismanagement. The Banks had a right to calculate on the loan of a million authorized by the last General Assembly as a means of satisfying the commercial debt of the country. That loan failed, and their exchange was diminished to that extent, the commercial debt remaining nearly the same with what it would have been had the loan succeeded.

We wish to do these institutions entire justice, and will endeavor to explain the operation of the State loan and the consequence of its failure. The State, when she negotiates a loan abroad, does not realize it by introducing that much money from abroad. She has a credit at the place where the loan is made. Upon this she draws, and the Banks advance the money here upon these drafts, which are then in the hands of the Banks as so much eastern Exchange. It will be at once perceived that this necessarily occasions an expansion of the Bank circulation—an expansion, however, which does not threaten its purity, as the Banks hold in their hands the certain means of its absorption, and as it is sure to return upon them so soon as it has performed the function for which it was destined by the State. Now the failure to negotiate this loan was followed by two important consequences. The Banks relying upon this, did not supply themselves with exchange from other sources as abundantly as they otherwise would have done; and yet made large advances to the Board of Internal Improvement upon direct loan. It was perhaps their duty to do so in the then condition of the State; but the effect was certainly to swell the currency, with no other means in the hands of the Bank to meet such extension, save the obligation of the Board of Internal Improvement. It is not the duty of this Committee to indicate the policy in relation to the system of Internal Improvement, and they have only alluded to it as connected with the currency. It must be evident, however that under a permanent system of suspension, Government loans from the Banks, exhibited in the increased circulation of Bank paper, may become a pregnant and most aggravated cause of depreciation.

The committee, in conclusion, beg leave again to reiterate the principles with which they set out. Bank paper is not capital, but credit—a credit equal to cash only so long as it is convertible into cash. A currency, so composed, is pure only so long as it is intrinsically worth what it purports to be worth. A sound paper currency can only be permanently maintained by the check of cash payments. A sound paper currency and a sound Banking system, may be maintained within any given country, without reference to the policy or unsoundness of any other country. No country can permanently maintain a greater currency, in value, whatever may be its nominal amount, than the extent of its industry and production, its trade and business, will support with reference to the common standard of value among commercial nations. The laws of trade and the operations of exchange will cut it down, by depreciation, to the common measure of mankind. Every effort to achieve what is, in nature, impossible, will be followed by mischief and injustice. Bank paper being credit, the purity of which depends upon its always being met upon demand, is, from its nature, designed to circulate and exchange the annual and marketable products of industry, and is, therefore, an unfit subject for long loans and permanent investments. As an advance upon real transactions, an advance to be returned when the transaction is terminated, Bank credit is the fruitful source of activity and punctuality in business, and of inestimable value to labor and production. Beyond this point it is always dangerous. In illustration of this principle, the committee have heretofore laid it down as a test of sound banking, “that all beyond the original capital of the Banks, being the whole of its credit, should be invested in and represent either Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the exports of the country, or business paper of short date, and always payable at maturity.” The operation of this principle limits the circula-

tion at any given time to the actual business of the time. But that circulation by no means represents the total of the operations of the Bank, or the extent of its accommodations to the people. A different course of dealing will swell the circulation by permitting it to lie in and clog the channels of industry, without extending any additional accommodation to the people, or increasing the sum of commercial transactions. As thus: the total exports of Kentucky, represented by bills drawn on it, is exchanged with the Bank for its paper here, and at this time measures its circulation. That circulation is distributed in the first instance among the people, in proportion to the amount of the export which each one produced and sold. The exchange into which those Bills were converted, is intended to pay the commercial debt of the country, and is advanced to the merchants, on business paper, due from the people in whose hands the circulation is, and payable at such time as the new supply of Bills drawn upon the exports comes round. The Banks then draw in their circulation, by the collection of the notes, and immediately throw it out again in the purchase of new Bills, drawn on the second production of the country's labor. Here we see that there is advanced to the people, through the exporting merchant in the first instance, a credit in Bank paper equivalent to cash, to the whole extent of the surplus and vendible products of their labor; and another credit to the same people, through their importing merchants for what they have purchased; and this credit is extended till the very period when the exporting merchants again purchase the annual product, when it is collected, but immediately reissued in the purchase of new Bills, and again thrown back by the trader upon the people in the purchase of the products of labor, and this without increasing circulation, but limiting it, and accommodating it exactly to the prices which the laws of supply and demand affix to the productions of industry. This, in the judgment of the committee, is sound banking, and is evidently exposed to no dangers in the ordinary course of human transactions.

Let us examine the other mode and see whether it affords really any increased facilities to industry. The circulation is thrown out in the same way, the proceeds of the bills are invested in accommodation paper, yielding an interest to the Bank, and including the premiums upon exchange. The season of the year comes round for a new sale of Bills; the Bank again purchases, but not having drawn in her former issues, which are represented by the accommodation paper at interest, the next issue is a clear addition to the circulation without adding to the amount of property circulated, (which is the only real capital in the matter,) or affording any additional aid to the business of the country. Let this operation be repeated several times, and what is its effect. The increased circulation exhibits itself in the high prices of every thing; prices, however, which are not favorable to production, (for exportation diminishes under them,) but which necessarily swell the importations. The debts are increased, the means diminished. The Bank has not exchange, it rises, the commercial debt presses. The Banks cannot relieve the community, nor the community the Banks. They are both in debt. The whole pressure both of the commercial and Bank debt falls, with combined and horrid force, upon the community. Suspension is of course the consequence. Money was never known so scarce, though we have just seen that the amount was excessive. How is this paradox to be explained? It was not money, it was credit. The debt to be paid repre-

sents its amount, but the value is altered and cut down just in proportion to the excess committed. A Bank note for \$100 will not pay a foreign debt of \$100. The excess has caused depreciation, and the power of the money to pay debts is diminished in proportion. Quantity is squared to value, and nominal abundance is the cause of real scarcity. And this the Committee call unsound banking.

In illustration of their idea, that the business may be large and the circulation small, the committee beg leave to refer to one undoubted but pregnant fact. The Bank of the United States conducted the whole foreign and domestic Exchanges of the Union, dealt largely in discounts, collected and disbursed the whole National Revenue, paid the annual interest and gradually sunk the principal of the public debt, and upon a circulation of twenty one millions of dollars, with a capital of thirty five millions. Just before the last suspension of specie payments, the Bank circulation in the United States amounted to nearly two hundred millions. Whatever inference may be drawn from them, the facts are undoubted. The Committee believe that they demonstrate that circulation is efficient in proportion to its activity, and that its bulk is diminished in the same proportion. The Banks in Kentucky have not, the Committee know they have not, committed such wild excesses as have been here described. The disastrous failures in the South bore heavily on the Bill line particularly in the Bank of Kentucky in 1837. The apparent increase of her Discount line was produced in this way. She forbore to press her customers to instant bankruptcy, but gave them breathing time. A strong constitution, and our Banks are strong—may bear occasional excesses and recover, but beware of repetitions. Their frequent recurrence entails disease, prostration, madness and death. With these suggestions the Committee quit the subject, hoping that the Banks, guided by their own good sense and integrity, may, in pursuance of principles which they well understand, lend their whole policy and means to bring about the earliest possible resumption, consistent with the steady maintenance, in future, of cash payment.

THOMAS JAMES,
THOMAS Y. PAYNE,

Committee on the part of the Senate.

S. TURNER,*
THOMAS F. MARSHALL,
R. L. WADDILL,
BENJAMIN E. GRAY,

Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

* Mr. Turner, in subscribing this report, makes the following qualification:—"I concur in much, but not all of the above."

A statement showing, in a condensed form, the situation of the Banks in Kentucky, from the year 1835 to the year 1839, both inclusive, viz :

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STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1835.

	LIABILITIES.					
	Capital stock.	Notes in circulation.	Amount due to other Banks.	Due Bank of the U. States, in four annual instalments.	Due individual depositors.	Balance Profit and Loss.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1835,	2,495,705 00	1,997,070 00	604,613 59	956,216 40	558,980 37	139,267 89
Northern Bank of Kentucky 1st December, 1835,	1,065,755 00	532,660 00	125,560 16	737,523 58	295,665 18	60,151 94
Bank of Louisville 4th January, 1836,	1,150,000 00	714,165 00	246,663 63	—	209,911 16	
Dollars,	4,711,460 00	3,243,895 00	976,837 38	1,693,739 98	1,074,556 71	199,419 83
	LIABILITIES.					
	Amount due Treasurer of Kentucky.	Amount due Public Officers.	Discounts, premiums and interest.	Due to State of Kentucky.	Dividends unpaid.	Total Liabilities.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1835,	107,451 06	—	—	—	—	6,869,304 31
Northern Bank of Kentucky 1st December, 1835,	—	28,841 05	25,092 11	10,000 00	—	2,821,097 08
Bank of Louisville 4th January, 1836,	—	104 55	—	—	46,748 00	2,437,744 28
Dollars,	107,451 06	28,945 60	25,092 11	10,000 00	46,748 00	12,118,145 67

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1835—CONTINUED.

RESOURCES.						
	Bills discounted.	Bills of Exchange.	Bonds of the State bearing 5 per cent. interest.	Real estate for banking houses.	Temporary banking house, Louisville.	Amount due from other banks.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1835,	2,935,657 62	1,400,279 80	1,000,000 00	74,533 08	2,271 40	121,862 50
Northern Bank of Kentucky 1st December, 1835,	972,362 43	420,214 01	500,000 00	20,000 00	—	200,910 59
Bank of Louisville 4th January, 1836,	966,086 49	866,780 91	—	21,752 52	—	122,659 77
Dollars,	4,874,106 54	2,687,274 72	1,500,000 00	116,285 60	2,271 40	445,432 86
RESOURCES.						
	Amount due by branches to principal Bank.	Specie on hand.	Notes of other Banks on hand.	Expenses.	Premiums on State bonds.	City Loan.
Bank of Kentucky December 31st, 1835,	79,401 63	444,474 67	810,823 61	—	—	—
Northern Bank of Kentucky December 1st, 1835,	—	363,129 92	320,315 00	14,165 13	10,000 00	—
Bank of Louisville January 4th, 1836,	—	170,704 59	199,760 00	—	—	80,000 00
Dollars,	79,401 63	978,309 18	1,330,898 61	14,165 13	10,000 00	80,000 00
						Total Resources.
						6,869,304 31
						2,821,097 08
						2,427,744 28
						12,118,145 67

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1836.

	LIABILITIES.					
	Capital stock.	Notes in circulation.	Amount due to other banks.	Due to Bank of the U. States.	Due individual depositors.	Contingent fund.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1836,	3,667,331 42	1,864,445 00	708,556 04	1,100,000 00	479,220 50	74,000 00
Northern Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1836,	2,227,995 00	1,696,155 00	563,351 85	553,142 69	400,141 91	45,000 00
Bank of Louisville 2d January, 1837,	1,150,000 00	637,325 00	354,556 00	—	184,927 07	25,867 79
Dollars,	7,045,326 42	4,197,925 00	1,626,463 89	1,653,142 69	1,064,289 48	144,867 79

LIABILITIES.							
	Dividends unpaid.	Amount due Treasurer of U. States.	Amount due Treasurer of Kentucky.	Due Comm ['] s of Sinking Fund.	Profit & Loss.	Amount due Public Officers.	Total Liabilities.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1836,	11,769 30	454,970 12	50,617 52	21,224 50	180,128 72	—	8,612,263 12
Northern Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1836,	2,084 28	1,569,468 45	2,956 00	—	119,581 23	—	7,179,876 41
Bank of Louisville 2d January, 1837,	58,565 50	—	1,500 00	—	—	87 04	2,412,828 40
Dollars,	72,419 08	2,024,438 57	55,073 52	21,224 50	299,709 95	87 04	18,204,967 93

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1836—CONTINUED.

	RESOURCES.					
	Bills discounted.	Bills of Exchange.	Bonds of the State of Kentucky.	City bonds.	Real estate for banking houses.	Amount due from other banks.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1836, . . .	2,942,556 78	2,726,507 61	1,000,000 00	60,000 00	43,708 62	750,906 49
Northern Bank of Kentucky December 31st, 1836, . . .	1,442,946 10	2,402,034 49	1,006,000 00	—	54,856 55	931,645 03
Bank of Louisville 2d January, 1837, . . .	980,988 85	721,700 96	—	80,000 00	39,509 86	185,547 23
Dollars,	5,346,491 73	5,850,243 06	2,006,000 00	140,000 00	137,075 03	1,868,098 75
	RESOURCES.					
	Amount due from Treasurer of Kentucky.	Specie on hand.	Notes of other Banks.	Suspended debts.	Due from State of Kentucky on State bonds.	Protest Account.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1836, . . .	59,985 50	487,739 58	527,948 54	13,910 00	—	8,612,263 12
Northern Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1836, . . .	—	755,029 24	562,365 00	—	25,000 00	7,179,876 41
Bank of Louisville 2d January, 1837, . . .	—	159,926 20	265,085 00	—	—	2,412,828 40
Dollars,	59,985 50	1,402,695 02	1,355,298 54	13,910 00	25,000 00	18,204,967 93

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1837.

	LIABILITIES.						
	Capital stock.	Notes in circulation.	Amount due to other Banks.	Due to Bank of U. States.	Due to individual depositors.	Contingent fund.	Dividends unpaid.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1837, . . .	4,597,410 76	2,330,700	468,631 94	825,000 80	631,737 85	86,416 60	14,335 93
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 30th December, 1837, . .	2,647,400 00	1,394,380	230,483 83	368,761 00	374,646 83	53,000 00	3,951 92
Bank of Louisville, 30th November, 1837, . . .	1,150,000 00	99,545	91,132 03	—	36,769 00	—	—
Dollars,	8,394,810 76	3,824,625	790,247 80	1,193,761 80	1,043,153 68	139,416 60	17,387 85
	LIABILITIES.						
	Amount due Treasurer U. States.	Amount due Treasurer of Kentucky.	Due Commissioners of Sinking Fund.	Profit and loss.	Amount due Treasurer Internal Im. F'd	Amount due public officers U. States.	Total liabilities.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1837, . . .	536,459 78	56,318 33	58,904 54	229,490 03	60,782 87	—	9,896,188 63
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 30th December, 1837, . .	32,691 27	—	—	123,143 98	—	117,565 43	5,345,125 06
Bank of Louisville, 30th November, 1837, (Incomplete)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Incomplete.
Dollars,	569,151 05	56,318 33	58,904 54	352,634 01	60,782 87	117,565 43	

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1837—Continued.

	RESOURCES.					
	Bills discount- ed.	Bills of Ex- change.	Bonds of the State of Ken- tucky.	City bonds.	Real estate for banking houses.	Amount due from other Banks.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1837,	4,751,149 23	1,267,876 04	1,250,000	190,000	55,172 78	1,009,728 52
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 30th December, 1837,	2,498,587 65	603,910 41	750,000	—	98,516 94	281,406 25
Bank of Louisville, 30th November, 1837, (Incomplete)	332,525 71	186,377 73	—	—	45,000 00	57,230 48
Dollars,	8,112,262 59	2,058,164 18	2,000,000	190,000	198,719 72	1,539,375 31
	RESOURCES.					
	Suspended debt.	Bank checks.	Specie on hand.	Notes of other Banks.	Due from State of Ky., interest on State bonds.	Total resources.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1837,	70,827 77	147,997 51	747,134 08	385,299 63	—	9,896,188 63
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 30th December, 1837,	22,080 00	—	757,608 81	201,985 00	25,000	5,345,125 00
Bank of Louisville, 30th November, 1837, (Incomplete)	31,803 00	—	153,069 95	29,960 00	—	Incomplete.
Dollars,	124,710 77	147,990 51	1,657,812 84	617,244 63	25,000	

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1838.

LIABILITIES.						
	Capital stock.	Notes in circulation.	Amount due to other Banks.	Due to Bank United States.	Due to individual depositors.	Contingent fund.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838,	4,679,404	2,781,812	618,135 87	275,000 00	695,450 88	100,000 00
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838,	2,895,655	2,167,994	333,820 88	184,380 90	512,677 86	211,289 95
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1838,	1,150,000	468,514	32,975 73	-	94,579 89	23,000 00
Dollars,	8,725,089	5,418,620	984,932 39	459,380 99	1,302,708 63	334,289 95
LIABILITIES.						
	Dividends unpaid.	Amount due Treasurer U. States.	Amount due Treasurer of Kentucky.	Due Commissioners of Sinking Fund.	Profit and loss.	Amount due Treasurer In. Imp't Fund.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838,	12,865 95	27,263 34	69,598 28	9,805 22	230,614 87	245,744 84
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838,	5,793 02	32,409 32	32,124 94	-	10,059 97	
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1838,	1,349 00	-	369 17			
Dollars,	20,007 97	59,672 66	102,092 39	9,805 22	240,674 84	245,744 84

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1838—Continued.

LIABILITIES.						
	Due Board of Education.	Due James Clark Governor.	District Court U. S., Kentucky District.	Real estate fund.	Discounts and Premiums.	Total liabilities.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838, . . .	21,945 02	100,000	2,220	2,500	-	9,872,36 18
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	6,376,175 87
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1838, . . .	-	-	-	-	43,124 14	1,823,971 88
Dollars,	21,945 02	100,000	2,220	2,500	43,124 14	15,072,507 93
RESOURCES.						
	Bills discounted.	Bills of Exchange.	Louisville city bonds, and bonds of the State Ky.	City Bonds.	Real estate for Banking houses.	Amount due from other Banks.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838, . . .	4,567,110 70	1,785,168 19	1,675,000	-	55,311 74	721,765 83
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838, . . .	2,049,760 44	1,835,537 02	755,000	-	100,857 88	565,677 45
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1838, . . .	1,058,340 78	344,531 15	-	80,000	45,945 43	51,578 61
Dollars,	7,675,211 92	3,965,236 36	2,430,000	80,000	202,115 55	1,342,021 89

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1838—Continued.

RESOURCES.						
	Suspended debts.	Bank checks.	Specie on hand.	Notes of other Banks.	Due from Treasurer of Ky.	Interest account.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838, . . .	61,745 16	13,222 85	642,776 36	317,686 54	451 48	31,000
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838, . . .	43,443 71	-	698,302 37	302,597 00		
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1838, . . .	-	13,661 90	142,946 61	79,415 18		
Dollars,	105,188 87	26,884 75	1,484,025 34	699,698 82	451 48	31,000
RESOURCES.						
	Cost of suit.	Suspense account.	Due from State of Kentucky.	Expense account.	Total resources.	
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December 1838, . . .	111 54	1,009 79	-	-	9,872,360 18	
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1838, . . .	-	-	25,000	-	6,376,175 87	
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1838, . . .	-	-	-	4,551 72	1,823,971 88	
Dollars,	11 54	1,009 79	25,000	4,551 72	18,072,507 93	

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1839.

	LIABILITIES.					
	Capital stock.	Notes in circulation.	Amount due to other banks.	Amount due to Bank of the United States.	Amount due in- dividual depos- itors.	Contingent Fund.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1839,	4,099,305 00	1,918,493 00	506,416 57	275,000 00	394,561 62	160,000 00
Northern Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1839,	2,951,310 00	1,729,413 00	518,193 67	—	292,730 11	63,250 00
Bank of Louisville 31st December, 1839,	1,150,000 00	293,800 00	59,502 31	—	97,196 70	23,593 00
Dollars,	8,551,115 00	3,940,333 00	1,114,012 55	275,000 00	784,500 43	186,853 00
	LIABILITIES.					
	Dividends unpaid.	Amount due Treasurer United States.	Amount due Treasurer of Kentucky.	Due Comm'n's Sinking Fund.	Profit & Loss.	Due Board of Education.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1839,	7,519 68	—	34,398 26	10,577 56	167,940 87	1,411 61
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1839,	3,509 48	—	—	—	165,468 89	
Bank of Louisville 31st December, 1839,	1,543 00	—	395 09	—	249 97	
Dollars,	12,572 16	—	34,793 26	10,577 56	333,659 64	1,411 61

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1839.—CONTINUED.

	LIABILITIES.					
	District Court United States, Kentucky Dis- trict.	Real Estate Fund.	Public Officers, United States.	Due Governor of Kentucky.	Premiums and Discounts.	Total Liabilities.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1839, . . .	8,213 83	7,500 00	-	-	-	8,131,339 00
Northern Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1839, . . .	-	-	5,585 72	83 35	-	5,792,553 13
Bank of Louisville 31st December, 1839, . . .	-	-	-	-	44,928 78	1,670,269 76
Dollars,	8,213 83	7,500 00	5,585 72	83 35	44,928 78	15,594,161 89
	RESOURCES.					
	Bills discounted.	Bills of Exchange.	Bonds, Louis- ville and of the State of Kentucky.	City Bonds.	Real Estate for Banking houses.	Amount due from other banks.
Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1839, . . .	3,340,542 25	1,553,823 97	1,630,000 00	6,000 00	62,808 43	569,419 29
Northern Bank of Kentucky 31st December, 1839, . . .	2,032,805 81	1,485,807 25	755,000 00	35,000 00	72,345 50	554,729 48
Bank of Louisville 31st December 1839, . . .	953,905 64	375,493 63	-	80,000 00	45,945 93	78,298 43
Dollars,	6,327,253 73	3,415,124 87	2,385,000 00	121,000 00	181,099 86	1,202,447 19

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1839—Continued.

	RESOURCES.					
	Suspended debts.	Bank checks.	Specie on hand.	Notes of other Banks.	Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.	Treasurer of Kentucky.
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1839, . . .	198,808 80	39,085 69	481,530 58	14,950 46	29,199 82	3,500 00
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1839, . . .	66,500 86	—	504,660 46	250,278 00	—	7,815 50
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1839, . . .	—	5,075 00	121,855 79	4,505 00	—	—
Dollars,	265,309 66	46,760 69	1,108,047 01	469,823 46	29,199 82	11,315 50
	RESOURCES.				Total resources.	
	Suspense account.	State of Kentucky, interest on bonds.	Protest account.	Expense account.		
Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1839, . . .	1,009 71	—	—	—	8,131,339 00	
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1839, . . .	—	27,500	110 06	—	5,792,553 13	
Bank of Louisville, 31st December, 1839, . . .	—	—	—	5,100 33	1,670,269 76	
Dollars,	1,009 71	27,500	110 06	5,100 33	15,594,161 89	

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

[*Letter from the President of the Bank of Kentucky inclosing reponse to interrogatories of Joint Committee on Banks.*]

BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
 Louisville, January 3, 1840. }

SIR:

I herewith transmit to the Joint Committee on Banks, answers to the questions put to the President, Cashier and Directors of this Bank, together with information required by sundry resolutions of the Committee; all of which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GEO. C. GWATHMEY,
 Cashier.

TO THOMAS JAMES, Esq.,
 Chairman of S. Committee on Banks.

Answers of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky to interrogatories propounded by the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky.

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of your Bank been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—We believe it has.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Bank made since its establishment? and what amount of bad debts has been carried to account of profit and loss? and what amount of other sums have been carried to same account?

ANSWER.—We believe we have made no bad debts, since the last report to the Legislature. The amount then reported, was \$905 92 carried to account of profit and loss. No other debt has been carried to that account.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of the debt due the Bank is on notes having four months or less to mature? and what amount has more than four months to mature?

ANSWER.—The amount of debt due the Bank of Kentucky, on notes having four months and less to mature, is \$1,161,446 37. The amount having more than four months to mature, is \$177,070 82. The amount of suspended debt, or debts in suit, on 1st December, 1839, is \$59,522 92.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debt, maturing in four months, is secured by personal security? and what amount of the debt, having more than four months to mature, is secured by personal security? and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

App. to H. R. J.

ANSWER.—The amount of debt maturing within four months, secured by personal security, is \$1,161,446 37. The amount having more than four months to run, secured in part by personal security, and in part by real estate, is \$39,523 32. The remainder of the debt of \$177,070 82, amounting to \$137,545 50, is secured wholly by mortgage on real estate. The suspended debt, or notes in suit, is secured in part by mortgage on real estate, and in part by personal security.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debt due the Bank of Kentucky is doubtful?

ANSWER.—We should consider that not more than \$15,000 of our debt is doubtful.

QUESTION 6.—What is the condition of the deferred debt, stated in former reports? Has the whole, or any part of it, been paid in accordance with the agreement with the Bank, when the payment was postponed, and is any part thereof not well secured, or doubtful?

ANSWER.—The condition of the debts heretofore reported as deferred, is greatly improved. With only one exception, payments to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent. have been made, and in all cases the same, or what we deemed equivalent security, retained.

QUESTION 7.—What amount of debt has been postponed for a longer period than four months, since the last examination?

ANSWER.—In one case only has any debt been postponed for a longer period than four months, since the last examination; and that to the amount of \$12,000 for one year, being part of a previously deferred debt, and on which a large payment was made.

QUESTION 8.—What amount has your Bank on loan to corporations? and to what corporations? and when are the loans payable? State each separately; and to what corporations is the Bank paying interest? and what corporations are paying interest to the Bank? State each separately.

ANSWER.—The Bank of Kentucky has loaned to the City of Louisville, on bonds bearing interest of 6 per cent., and redeemable in thirty years, \$200,000. To the City of Louisville, on the discount line, \$2,000. To the Louisville Gas and Water Company, for real estate sold them, which was originally purchased by the Bank of Kentucky, for a banking house, and afterwards sold to the Gas Company, for the same purpose, \$23,414. To St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, \$3,200. To Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company, \$4,000. To Louisville Turnpike Company, \$1,200. To Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, \$10,000.

The Bank is also receiving interest from the Mechanics' Savings Institution, on an average sum of \$25,000; and from the Gas and Water Company, on the sum of \$15,000—due by them in account current. The Bank is paying interest to the Union Bank of New York, on a sum less than \$50,000; and to the Louisville Savings Institution, on the sum of \$50,000.

QUESTION 9.—What amount has the Bank on loan to citizens of Louisville? and what amount to citizens of Jefferson county? and what amount to citizens of each of the other counties in the State, to which the Bank has made loans? Note them separately, deducting the amount loaned to corporations.

ANSWER.—The Bank has on loan to citizens of—

Louisville, -	\$1,058,362	Trimble county -	\$1,200
Jefferson county, -	86,073	Greenup " -	319
Nelson, " -	16,453	Oldham, " -	1,377
Breckinridge, " -	6,820	Gallatin, " -	630
Meade, " -	8,022	Marion " -	1,000
Shelby, " -	2,989	Washington c'ty, -	2,000
Henry, " -	5,527	Henderson, " -	4,225
Bullitt, " -	5,271	Scott, " -	3,000
Woodford, " -	19,443	McCracken, " -	14,300
Daviess, " -	291	Franklin, " -	3,934
Spencer, " -	4,345	Hardin, " -	4,460
Madison, " -	1,500	Out of the State, -	81,387
Hart, " -	200		

The whole amount of debt designated in the foregoing list, as loaned to persons residing "out of the State," was contracted in this Bank, and mostly by persons then residing in Louisville, but who have since removed from the State. A part of the debt was contracted on Bills of Exchange, which were not paid, but have been secured by persons residing in other States.

QUESTION 10.—Has that part of the capital of the Bank, employed in Exchange, yielded a higher rate of profit than the amount employed in direct loans? and, if so, what greater rate of profit? Are there any reasons for employing the capital of the Bank in Exchange, other than the additional profit? if so, state them; and is there greater punctuality in the payment of Bills than there is in the payment of Discounted Notes?

ANSWER.—That part of the capital of the Bank employed in Exchange, has yielded a profit of from 1 to 1½ per cent. greater than that part employed in direct loans by discount; and Bills of Exchange, are, in general, when drawn and endorsed by good persons and on business men, more certainly paid than Discounted Notes.

Balances due from one section of the country to another, in the course of trade and mercantile operations, are settled and balanced by means of Bills of Exchange, and the Banks purchase Exchange on those sections of the country where trade is favorable to the State, and invests the funds in Exchange on those places where the balance of trade is against the State, and then sells checks to the merchants on those places for the payment of balances. Thus, the Banks are enabled to make advances to those engaged in trade, and they can redeem their paper with the proceeds of the bills, and save their specie, which must otherwise be drawn for the payment of the debts of the country, to those places where the balance of trade is against it. In fact, the business done in Exchange, and the specie on hand, should equal the circulation of a Bank and its deposits, and nothing more than the capital, if that much, should be employed in direct loans. If this rule were adhered to, the Exchange held by the Bank, maturing within four months, would enable it to meet the demands which might be made upon it for specie, by drawing funds from the points on which it holds Exchange, without materially reducing the debts on the discount line.

QUESTION 11.—Has the Bank charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having a longer time to mature, than on bills maturing in a shorter time, when drawn on the same places? If so, state the reasons thereof.

ANSWER.—The Bank has charged the same rate of exchange on all places on which it has purchased exchange, whether the bill had a longer or a shorter time to run, except in the purchase of bills on New Orleans since the 1st of December. At that time the Bank found that it would require funds in New Orleans within less than four months, which was the date of the bills offering, and reduced the rate on bills of shorter date, for the purpose of obtaining the sums required the more readily. It would feel justified in asking a higher rate of exchange on longer bills on an estimate of the probable rate at which funds could be invested on the maturity of such bills, and the probable rate at which shorter bills could be invested, as the rates vary according as money is scarce or plenty, and the value of the paper currency in one State and the value of that in another.

QUESTION 12.—Has the Bank taken more than interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the discount of notes, directly or indirectly, by paying out the notes of Banks of less value than the notes of your Bank, or by other indirect practices; or has the Bank in the transaction of its business paid out notes of Banks of less value in the market than the notes of your Bank?

ANSWER.—This Bank never has. We never make discounts with a condition as to the kind of funds to be received in payment of such discounts, and we never pay out the notes of any other than the Kentucky Banks, unless asked for. This Bank has not directly or indirectly taken a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum, as allowed by the charter.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Bank paid out in the redemption of its notes, &c., since the 1st of January, 1839, and from whence, and to supply what demand has the notes of your Bank been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—From the 1st January, 1839, to the 15th of October, 1839, the amount of specie paid out by this Bank was \$416,636. The total amount paid from 13th August, 1838, when specie payments were resumed, to the 15th of October, 1839, was \$602,688. The above sum was paid principally to brokers from Cincinnati, and was probably destined for New York and Philadelphia.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of the Bank since its establishment? and what the aggregate profits? and what the net annual rate of profit?

ANSWER.—The aggregate current expenses of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, from the establishment of the Bank to the 1st December, 1839, amounts to \$91,927 50.

The above sum includes, besides the salaries of the officers, the expenses for engraving and printing Bank notes, for books and stationery, postage account, expenses of transportation of specie, and other incidental expenses.

The aggregate net profits of the principal Bank, from the establishment of the Bank to 1st July, 1839, when the last dividend was declared, amounted to \$665,818 85, after deducting expenses, amount of contingent fund, real estate fund, State tax, temporary banking house, &c., all of which have been noted in previous reports.

QUESTION 15.—What has been the amount of each dividend made by the Bank since its establishment? Furnish a table exhibiting the same.

ANSWER.—For answer to this question, see following table.

Table, showing the amount and rate of each dividend since the establishment of the Bank.

DATE OF DIVIDEND.	Amount.	Rate.
January, 1836, - - - -	87,500 00	3½ per cent.
July, 1836, - - - -	124,196 00	4 per cent.
January, 1837, - - - -	148,805 05	4 per cent.
July, 1837, - - - -	144,165 93	3½ per cent.
January, 1838, - - - -	185,347 84	4 per cent.
July, 1838, - - - -	163,591 54	3½ per cent.
January, 1839, - - - -	211,500 00	4½ per cent.
July, 1839, - - - -	188,000 00	4 per cent.
	\$1,253,106 36	

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie on the notes of your Bank before the suspension, and what is the premium for specie at this time?

ANSWER.—The premium paid for specie before the suspension was from one half to one per cent. Since the suspension the premium has been, and is now, about five per cent.

QUESTION 17.—What amount of the deposits of your Bank, and what amount of its notes have been demanded in specie since the suspension, and placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—Not one dollar of our deposits, or of our notes, has been demanded in specie and placed at interest under the provisions of the charter. For the purposes of change, the Bank pays out specie.

QUESTION 18.—Do the customers of your Bank generally meet their engagements promptly, or do you find payment difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—We found money scarce and difficult to be obtained, but our customers have met their engagements with extraordinary promptitude, considering the curtailments the Bank felt obliged to make.

QUESTION 19.—State any knoweldge you may have of a design on the part of the stockholders of the Bank, or any portion of them, to attempt to wind up the Banks and withdraw their capital.

ANSWER.—We are not apprized of any design on the part of the stockholders, to wind up the Bank, and withdraw their capital. One of the Directors of this Bank has received a letter from a stockholder expressing a wish to have the Bank wound up, and asking if a party were formed for that purpose, if he would join. Money is scarce, and in great demand in market, and the stock of this Bank is much depressed. If the Bank could wind up by a rapid collection of its debts, there is no doubt many would be strongly induced to desire it.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of the Bank at the close of each quarter since 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, inclusive? stating separately its liabilities and resources.

ANSWER.—For answer to this question, see following tables :

Table, showing the resources and liabilities of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, March 30th, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	1,905,603 35	Capital stock, . . .	2,479,504 00
Bills of exchange, . . .	808,972 86	Notes in circulation, . . .	1,415,783 00
Suspended debt, . . .	31,486 19	Deposits, . . .	221,806 43
State and City bonds, . . .	1,675,000 00	Due to other Banks, . . .	295,590 23
Real estate, . . .	29,099 33	D. Kurts, distributing agent, . . .	3,750 00
Expenses, . . .	4,856 30	Commissioners of Sinking Fund, . . .	4,894 35
Due by other Banks, . . .	476,809 85	Governor of the State, . . .	410,000 00
Suspense account, . . .	1,009 71	Bank of U. States, . . .	275,000 00
Costs of suit, . . .	147 95	Treasurer of U. States, . . .	27,293 34
Interest account, . . .	21,091 36	District court of U. States, . . .	600 00
Treasurer of State, . . .	451 48	Contingent fund, profit & loss, . . .	119,114 87
Treasurer of Int. Improvements, . . .	32,874 59	Discounts and premiums, . . .	39,244 60
Specie, . . .	190,924 23	Dividends, . . .	13,203 50
Notes of other Banks, . . .	107,259 00	Real estate fund, . . .	2,500 00
Banks checks, . . .	22,698 12		
Total resources,	\$5,308,284 32	Total liabilities,	\$5,308,284 32

Table, showing the resources and liabilities of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, June 30th, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	1,710,739 89	Capital stock, . . .	2,498,305 00
Bills of exchange, . . .	752,932 82	Notes in circulation, . . .	923,279 00
Suspended debt, . . .	25,790 50	Deposits, . . .	212,490 31
Real estate, . . .	29,571 16	Due to other Banks, . . .	388,658 43
Due by other Banks, . . .	242,714 72	Treasurer of U. States, . . .	27,293 34
State and City bonds, . . .	1,495,000 00	Bank of U. States, . . .	275,000 00
Specie, . . .	107,883 94	D. Kurts, distributing agent, . . .	3,750 00
Notes of other Banks, . . .	74,440 00	District court of U. States, . . .	600 00
Suspense account, . . .	1,009 71	Contingent fund, . . .	100,000 00
Treasurer of the State, . . .	451 48	Treasurer of the State, . . .	23,491 52
Commissioners Sinking Fund, . . .	69,214 77	Discounts and premiums, . . .	94,148 15
Bank checks, . . .	38,699 94	Dividends, . . .	2,433 18
City of Louisville, . . .	6,000 00	Real estate fund, . . .	5,000 00
Total resources,	\$4,554,448 93	Total liabilities,	\$4,554,448 93

Table, showing the resources and liabilities of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, 30th September, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . .	1,487,554 17	Capital, . . .	2,499,305 00
Bills of exchange, . .	760,599 75	Notes in circulation, . .	674,696 00
Suspended debt, . .	25,790 50	Deposits, . . .	159,237 88
Real estate, . . .	29,571 16	Due to other Banks, . .	461,104 94
State and City bonds, . .	1,585,000 00	Bank of U. States, . .	275,000 00
Due by other Banks, . .	170,453 60	D. Kurts, distributing agent,	3,750 00
Specie, . . .	74,547 85	Treasurer of the State, . .	23,040 04
Notes of other Banks, . .	62,781 00	District court of U. States,	600 00
Suspense account, . .	1,009 71	Contingent fund, . .	100,000 00
Bank checks, . . .	29,207 38	Profit and loss, . . .	844 03
Interest account, . . .	12,232 12	Real estate fund, . . .	5,000 00
Expenses, . . .	5,821 46	Dividends, . . .	9,719 68
		Discounts and premiums,	32,271 13
Total resources,	\$4,244,568 70	Total liabilities,	\$4,244,568 70

Table, showing the resources and liabilities of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, 31st December, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIAILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	1,254,241 59	Capital, . . .	2,499,305 00
Bills of exchange, . . .	667,399 08	Notes in circulation, . .	515,286 00
Suspended debt, . . .	145,913 59	Deposits, . . .	123,679 11
Real estate, . . .	29,589 15	Due to other Banks, . .	441,782 28
Amount due by other Banks,	118,415 47	Bank of U. States, . . .	275,000 00
State and City bonds, . .	1,630,000 00	District court of the U. States,	600 00
Treasury of the State, . .	3,500 00	Dividends, . . .	7,519 68
Commissioners Sinking Fund,	29,199 82	Contingent fund, . . .	100,000 00
Bank checks, . . .	39,685 69	Real estate fund, . . .	7,500 00
Suspense account, . . .	1,009 71	Profit and loss, . . .	76,893 43
City of Louisville, . . .	6,000 00	D. Kurts, distributing agent,	7,500 00
Specie, . . .	73,480 40		
Notes of other Banks, . .	56,631 00		
Total resources,	\$4,055,065 50	Total liabilities,	\$4,055,065 50

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of debts to the Bank at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and class the debts from \$100 to \$500, from \$500 to \$1,000, from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and rising \$5,000 each time, until the classification includes the largest debt due to the Bank?

ANSWER.—For answer to this question, see following tables :

Table, showing the classification of debts in the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, at the close of each quarter from 1st January, 1839.

BILLS DISCOUNTED.

	100 to 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 35,000	35,000 to 40,000	40,000 to 45,000	45,000 to 50,000	Over 50,000
April 1, 1839,	188	120	270	57	21	8	5	1	1	1	-	-	3
July 1, 1839,	188	131	249	45	18	11	3	-	1	2	-	-	2
October 1, 1839,	185	107	179	46	18	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
December 31, 1839,	196	107	186	38	18	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

	100 to 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 15,000	15,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 35,000	35,000 to 40,000	40,000 to 45,000	45,000 to 50,000
April 1, 1839,	24	26	52	11	4	3	3	1	1	1	-	-
July 1, 1839,	26	25	51	12	7	4	4	2	-	1	1	-
October 1, 1839,	32	31	65	18	5	3	3	2	1	-	2	-
December 1, 1839,	31	30	53	11	5	3	3	-	-	3	2	2

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank by the President and Directors, as payees of notes discounted, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839; and another table exhibiting the amount they were discountees of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—For answer to this, see following table:

Table, showing the amount owing by the President and Directors, on bills discounted, as payees and discountees of notes.

	By President and Directors as payees.	By President and Directors as discountees.	By persons connected with them as payees.	By persons connected with them as discountees.
April, 1839,	47,578 00	5,578 00	107,678 00	23,720 00
July, 1839,	31,955 00	5,266 00	136,568 00	39,317 00
October, 1839,	27,091 00	820 00	115,662 00	18,513 00

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank, as payees and discountees of notes, by an equal number of the other highest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they are discountees of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—For answer, see the following table:

Table, showing the eleven of the highest customers of the Bank besides the President and Directors.

	AS PAYEES.	AS DISCOUNTES
April, 1839, - - - - -	201,470 00	25,378 00
July, 1839, - - - - -	185,667 00	23,510 00
October, 1839, - - - - -	162,504 00	9,404 00

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank by the President and Directors, as drawees of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and an other exhibiting the amount they were discountees of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—For answer, see the following table:

Table, showing the amount of the liabilities of the President and Directors as drawees and discountees of Bills of Exchange.

	As drawees.	As discountees.	Firms connected with them as drawees.	As discountees.
April, 1839, - - - - -	-	-	112,857 28	17,156 00
July, 1839, - - - - -	1,545 00	1,545 00	85,273 00	55,980 55
October, 1839, - - - - -	2,787 39	2,787 39	113,514 00	58,132 58

NOTE.—The President and Directors are merchants actively engaged in business, and in a majority of cases when Bills of Exchange are discounted by them, the money is not obtained for their own use, but for the use of distant manufacturers, or exporters of the produce of the country. The same remark will apply to some of the larger accounts on the bill line of those who are not Directors.

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to the Bank, as the payees of discounted notes, by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another exhibiting the amount they were discountees of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—For answer, see the following table:

Table, showing the amount owing by fifty of the highest debtors on discounted notes, excluding the deferred debt.

	As payees.	As discountees.
April, 1839, - - - - -	397,323 00	49,825 00
July, 1839, - - - - -	371,372 00	29,090 00
October 1839, - - - - -	324,388 00	21,210 00

QUESTION 26.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to the Bank by fifty of its largest customers, as drawees of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were discountees of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—For answer, see the following table:

Table, showing the amount owing by fifty of the highest debtors to the Bank as drawees and discountees of Bills of Exchange.

	As drawees.	As discountees.
April, 1839, - - - - -	36,420 00	354,620 62
July, 1839, - - - - -	54,760 00	392,820 00
October, 1839, - - - - -	48,325 00	358,536 38

QUESTION 27.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange charged by the Bank on the several points on which exchange was purchased, during each month, for same time; and the rate at which the Bank sold exchange on different points, during each month, for the same time?

ANSWER.—For answer, see the following table :

Table, of the rate of exchange on Bills of Exchange purchased.

PLACES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May,	June.	July.	August.	September.	October,	November,	December.
In the State,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
New Orleans,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	*
New Albany,	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Madison, -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Evansville, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vincennes, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Terre Haute,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bedford, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cincinnati, -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Philadelphia,	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par
New York,	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par
Baltimore, -	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par
Wheeling, -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Pittsburg, -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Richmond, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shawneetown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Louis, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3

*On the 1st December the rate on N. Orleans for 30 days bills, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
on bills from 30 to 60 days, 1 per cent,
60 to 90 days, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,
90 to 120 days, 2 per cent.

The rate of premium charged for checks during the same period was as follows:

On New York and Philadelphia, checks at sight, 1 per cent.
checks at 60 days date, 1 per cent.

From 1st August, 1839, until 20th October, 1839, premium on checks on the branches of this Bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

QUESTION 28.—Furnish a table exhibiting what amount each Bank, in Kentucky, is indebted to your Bank; and what amount your Bank is indebted to other Banks in the State? Let each be stated separately?

ANSWER.—For answer, see the following table:

Table, showing the amount each Bank in Kentucky owes the Bank of Kentucky, and the amount the Bank of Kentucky owes other Banks in the State.

The Bank of Kentucky on the 1st December, 1839, owed—

The Branch at Lexington,	-	-	-	-	\$41,370 24
Frankfort,	-	-	-	-	24,918 24
Maysville,	-	-	-	-	19,793 05
Greensburg,	-	-	-	-	19,358 08
Bowlinggreen,	-	-	-	-	36,511 46
Danville,	-	-	-	-	14,103 89
To Louisville Savings Institution,	-	-	-	-	51,703 75
Northern Bank, at Louisville,	-	-	-	-	1,631 46
Northern Bank, Lexington,	-	-	-	-	274 90

The following Banks, at the same time, were in debt to the Bank of Kentucky, viz:

Bank of Louisville,	-	-	-	-	\$ 9,571 07
Mechanics' Savings Institution,	-	-	-	-	27,885 84
Gas and Water Company,	-	-	-	-	15,000 79

QUESTION 29.—What will be the effect of a sufficient curtailment of the business of the Bank, to enable it to resume and continue specie payments, on the business of the country, and the profits of your Bank?

ANSWER.—We think that a curtailment of the discounted debt due to this Bank, ten or fifteen per cent. below the capital, and the employment of the residue of the capital and the circulation of the Bank in exchange, on the most available points, would, in ordinary times, enable the Bank to resume and continue specie payments. The reduction, whilst being made, would produce a scarcity of money, and, to some extent, would depress prices and discourage mercantile operations; but after the reduction be made, if the banks should be uniform in their operations, prices would be steady, and mercantile operations more certain; and we think the profits of the Bank would be as great whilst there would be less hazard in their business.

QUESTION 30.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Bank on the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

QUESTION 31.—Has the Bank discounted bills for stock drovers, the present year, when it was not, at the time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—The Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, not being located in a stock raising district, has never purchased or had the offer of that kind of exchange, consequently, we consider the foregoing questions as inapplicable to this Bank.

QUESTION 32.—Does, or not, the Bank discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—The Bank has the same right to deal in Bills of Exchange, that it has to loan money by discounts, and prefers Bills of Exchange, because of the greater profit and the greater punctuality in their payment, and their

affording more ready means of paying the note holders, and lessening the demand for specie.

QUESTIONS 33, 34 AND 35.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers, in carrying their stock to market, make more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange? Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community, for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers than to refuse discounting any other paper for them, except Bills of Exchange? If the Banks were to discount the notes of the stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the North, upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—Not understanding the course of trade with the drovers, the foregoing questions do not apply to this Bank. We suppose, however, that it would be to the advantage of the stock drovers to obtain money at the least possible interest. The Bank could not accommodate the stock drovers and others by direct loans, without giving up the business of exchange, and throwing the whole of that branch into the hands of brokers and shavers.

QUESTION 36.—Would, or not, the currency be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per cent. per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—The stability of the currency depends upon the regularity and prosperity of the trade of the country. The stability of a paper currency depends upon its being at all times convertible into gold and silver; and a Bank may be so managed as to afford an inconvertible currency when its dividends are but six per cent., while another may be so managed as to afford a convertible currency and divide eight per cent., or even more. Six per cent. could be made with less risk than a higher profit, but without a higher profit, no one would invest in Bank stocks.

QUESTION 37.—Is, or is not, the fluctuation of the currency of the State in part attributable to the fact, that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum.

ANSWER.—We do not think that the profitable employment of the means of a Bank can lessen its ability to redeem its notes, and thereby cause a fluctuation in the value of its circulation. Exchange is the business by which dividends are enlarged, and on which the Banks must rely for specie or eastern funds to meet the demands of its note holders.

QUESTION 38.—Is, or is it not the fact, that in those portions of the United States where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding six per cent. per annum, the currency has more stability, and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent.

ANSWER.—The Eastern Banks have not generally declared dividends so large as ours, yet they led the way in the suspension of specie payments in 1837, and in the late suspension.

QUESTION 39.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—In ordinary times, the Banks of Kentucky would have contin-

ued specie payments on the business they were doing and felt no pressure. The extraordinary demand for specie from the East, created by the general disarrangement of the trade and money matters of the world, could not have been foreseen, and would have produced suspension had the business of the Bank been so cast as to have produced only six per cent.

QUESTION 40.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were so managed as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—The answer to previous questions gives our views on this.

QUESTION 41.—Does or not any of the officers of your Bank give pledges or assurances out of the Bank to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—We have no knowledge of any such promises or pledges.

QUESTION 42.—Is, or is it not, the fact that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Bank, where the calls on debts due the Bank are not complied with, and where notes are not renewed?

ANSWER.—All notes are protested at maturity if not paid, but sometimes, under circumstances deemed sufficient, notes are renewed without enforcing a call.

QUESTION 43.—Does your Bank enforce, in all or most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Bank?

ANSWER.—This Bank discredits all names under protest, and exacts regular and equal calls from the same class of debtors, except when circumstances call for a deviation, owing to the condition of a customer.

QUESTION 44.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Bank in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—There is, except as above.

QUESTION 45.—Are not some of the debtors of the Bank permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted?

ANSWER.—No such distinction exists in this Bank.

QUESTION 46.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Bank rendered unequal, by some debtors to the Bank, procuring pledges out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

QUESTION 47.—Do any of the officers of your Bank promise, out of the the Bank, to use their influence in Bank to procure discounts for individuals, or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER TO 46 AND 47.—We have no knowledge of such practices.

QUESTION 48.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Bank been run or owing to the Bank? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—The Bank of Kentucky commenced discounting on the 16th April, 1835, and has been regularly discounting more or less, twice a week, since that time. The first notes discounted were at four months, and a regular and systematic call of 20 per cent. on the amount was exacted at each renewal, and continued until the suspension of 1837, at which time it was reduced to ten per cent., and was again raised to 20 per cent. on the re-

sumption of specie payments in 1838, and continued until the suspension of 1839. After the suspension of 1839, the calls were again reduced to 10 per cent. on all the debts, except the real transaction notes and accomodation notes discounted to be paid at maturity. On these debts a call of 20 per cent. was exacted after the suspension of 1839, until the 1st December, 1839, when payment was demanded in full on real transaction and accomodation notes, discounted to be paid at maturity. Since the 1st of December, 1839, the Bank has discounted for part of the amount, to enable debtors to make payment, and for the purpose of keeping their business active.

Between the 16th April, 1835, and the present time, many real transaction and accomodation notes have been discounted to be paid at maturity, and have been so paid. In some instances, and under particular circumstances, making it the interest of the Bank, or the duty of the Directors, to extend forbearance to their customers, the calls have not been enforced, nor real transaction or accommodation notes paid at maturity, without a discount by the Bank to enable the parties to meet their engagements; but unless such circumstances intervened, the calls and payments have been regularly enforced.

The Bank considers each debt paid at maturity, whether it be discharged with or without the benefit of a discount, and many of the customers are, and have been indebted on several discounted notes at the same time, and frequently all have been paid off by the Bank discounting a single note in part to enable the debtor to make payment; and thus debts have run into each other, so that it is impossible to trace them, and answer the question of the committee. They have not permitted any debt to be renewed without call or payment, except under such circumstances as, in their opinion, made it their duty to give the indulgence.

QUESTION 49.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Bank, and allow them further credit when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default? Does or not such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—We think such a practice would have an unjust tendency, but no such practice is permitted in the Bank of Kentucky.

QUESTION 50.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Bank, which were not paid or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, as near as you can. Does, or not, such a practice encourage a want of punctuality, and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—It is the practice of this Bank to protest all notes if not paid at maturity, and are not protested at any time after. We have a few cases where notes have laid over without protest on account of sickness, or absence of a joint drawer, whose name the Bank required.

QUESTION 51.—How much of the stock of your Bank is held by citizens of Kentucky, and how much by persons residing out of Kentucky?

ANSWER.—We cannot ascertain with certainty how much of the stock is held by citizens of Kentucky, and how much by citizens residing out of the State, as a considerable amount held by the former, stands on the books of the agencies of Philadelphia and New York. At the present time, as near as can be ascertained, the amount of stock standing on the books at New

York and Philadelphia, is 25,130 shares. On the books at Louisville, 4,870; in all, 30,000 shares.

QUESTION 52.—What instructions have been issued by your Bank in the past year to any of her branches, directing them, or any of them, to deal in Bills of Exchange, in preference or in exclusion of promissory notes? Exhibit with your response copies of all instructions on this subject.

ANSWER.—The Bank of Kentucky believed its own discount line, and that of its branches, was too high, and determined to reduce its own, and cause the branches to reduce theirs, to the amount of their respective capitals. The principal Bank commenced the reduction, and instructed their branches to reduce their discount line until brought within the amount of their capital. This Bank, for the purpose of affording as much facility as possible to trade, and for the purpose of procuring eastern exchange with as little reduction of the circulation as possible, invested the amount of the reduction on the discount line at Louisville, and directed their branches to do the same, in Bills of Exchange on the most available points favorable to their trade. The reduction at the Principal Bank and Branches has been for sometime in the course of execution. The instructions to the branches are contained in the extracts of letters from the President of this Bank to the Presidents of the branches, which are herewith furnished, marked Nos. 1 and 2, as follows:

[No. 1.]

Extract of Mr. W. H. Pope's Letter to Mr. January, dated July 30th, 1839.

"That you will reduce, as speedily as possible, all your large accounts without respect to persons; and we should deem large, all those which in the aggregate of any firm, the branch or branches of that firm, and the accounts of the individuals, members of that firm, exceed ten or twelve thousand dollars. Such accounts we should consider high with our strongest merchants, and we have very few that exceed it. You had better loan twenty men twenty thousand dollars than loan any two men the same amount; you will find the average deposits in the one case greatly to exceed the other with greater ability to repay. You will make all the calls upon your debtors uniform, certainly ten, and if possible twenty, per cent.; make no new loans to those having large accommodations, while those having less, with equal claims, are refused. You will proceed at once to reduce, as speedily as the ability of your debtors will permit, your discount line to the amount of your capital, and never let it exceed it. This done, you will convert all of your available means into good bills of exchange upon favorable points, say New Orleans, New York, or any eastern city, or indeed upon any point to which your commerce naturally tends. If this cannot be done—if your business will not furnish a fair amount of exchange, we shall necessarily remove a portion of your capital to Danville, where it can be profitably employed in aiding the exports of the State. Taking the present position of the money market and it must strike you forcibly that none of our Banks will be able to extend their business much beyond their actual capital, and justice to the State, and other stockholders, requires that our Banks should not become mere loan offices, but should extend the greatest possible aid to the greatest number, and in no way can this be done so effectually as by the purchase of bills of exchange from the exporters of produce. The system of perpetual accommodation loans has long since been exploded in our business, and every paper discounted is required to be paid at maturity.

W. H. P."

[No. 2.]

Extract of Mr. W. H. Pope's letter to Mr. C. Samuel, dated October 24, 1839.

"By discouraging every thing like speculation, and compelling individuals to curtail their business to an extent commensurate with their means, you can very soon effect the desired object. With this view you will steadily and continually bear down upon your discount line, until you shall have reduced it below the amount of your capital stock; and you will create no new liabilities upon Bills of Exchange, except upon such points as will necessarily furnish you with Eastern Exchange, by which you can retire and absorb your circulation. This is the course we shall adopt at home, and is intended as that which shall govern all the Branches. I have not disguised the fact from you, that we have looked with any thing but favor at your discount line, and hope soon to see a different result. As the time of the suspension is indefinite, we must place ourselves in a situation to resume at a moment's warning, and so reduce the circulation of the Bank as to prevent any great depreciation in value.

W. H. P."

QUESTION 53.—Does, or not, your Bank require some or all of its branches to remit part, or all of their Bills of Exchange on the north or south, purchased at such branch or branches, to the Mother Bank, that she may have the sale or disposition of the same?

ANSWER.—The Bank of Kentucky requires from the branches eastern funds to pay their proportion of the dividends of the Bank, which are paid in New York and Philadelphia; and this Bank has required from the branches payment of balances, and has sometimes received eastern funds in payment, at the same time the branch has been allowed the current rate of premium for such eastern funds. About the 11th of October last, this Bank called on the branches for all their funds maturing in New Orleans, with the view of obtaining specie, and received \$12,050.

QUESTIONS 54 & 55.—What amount of capital has the Mother Bank allotted to, and furnished each of her branches? What part has been furnished in specie? and what part in other funds? Give the amount and kind of other funds furnished to each branch.

What amount of capital is retained for, and used exclusively by the Mother Bank?

ANSWER.—The amount of capital allotted to the branches, is as follows:

To Lexington, \$650,000	To Danville, \$150,000
“ Maysville, 550,000	“ Greensburg, 125,000
“ Hopkinsville, 250,000	“ Frankfort, 300,000
“ Bowlinggreen, 175,000	

For a more specific statement of the capital originally furnished, and the kind of funds, we beg leave to refer to the printed report of this Bank of 1836, page 15.

The capital employed by this Bank, is \$1,480,000 (being $\frac{2}{3}$ of \$3,700,000,) the proportion to which it is entitled by the charter.

QUESTION 56.—Is it the practice of the Mother Bank to retain the same set of Directors in some or all the branches, except when they voluntarily vacate their offices? If such practice prevails, in what branches has it prevailed? and, why has it been done? Does, or not, such practice lead to clannishness, to favoritism, and other improper practices?

ANSWER.—The Bank of Kentucky has formed the Branch Boards in strict conformity with the charter.

QUESTION 57.—Would it not be preferable for a third or fourth of the Directors to go out of office annually, and for new ones to be substituted in their stead?

ANSWER.—That would depend on the Directors who should go out, and those who would come in their places; but we think the principle of the charter on that subject is correct.

QUESTION 58.—Is there any reprehensible or improper practice prevailing in your Bank, or any of its branches, so far as you know or believe? If any, state it, and where it prevails.

ANSWER.—We do not know of any.

In the following, is embodied the answers of the President and Directors, to the resolutions under date of December, 1839, and to other questions supplementary to the series answered above:

A copy of the agreement between the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of the United States, will show that the debt from the Bank of Kentucky

to the Bank of the United States, originated in collections by the latter for the former, of debts due at the late office in this place, which amounted, on the 4th of March, 1836, to the sum of \$1,100,000, including banking house, at \$35,000. [See copy of agreement at bottom of this page.] For this sum, the Bank of Kentucky executed four notes for \$275,000 each, payable in one, two, three and four years from said 4th of March, 1836, at Philadelphia, and eight notes for the interest of 5 per cent., payable semi-annually on said debt. The money thus obtained, was re-loaned by the Bank of Kentucky, and enabled the debtors to the branch of the Bank of the United States to pay their debts by the discount of unquestionable notes at four months, and renewable each four months, less 20 per cent. By reference to the report of this Bank to the Legislature, closing with the year 1836, it will be seen that there was then due of the sums discounted, to enable the debtors to the branch of the Bank of the United States to pay their debts, a balance estimated at between 2 and 300,000 dollars, which balance has been long since paid, or so incorporated with other debts, that it cannot now be traced. No part of the debt to the Bank of the United States was paid by the use of the proceeds of the sale of the State Bonds to the American Life & Trust Company.

By an arrangement made with the late Governor of the State of Kentucky, \$800,000 of the proceeds of the State Bonds, sold to the New York

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, Aug. 17, 1835, the following proposition to the Bank of the United States being read, the same was unanimously adopted, viz:

“The Bank of Kentucky will receive for collection, from the office of the Bank of the United States, in Louisville, all notes due to and payable at said office, and actually under discount, when the terms set forth in this instrument shall be agreed to, and will hold, subject to the order of said office, such of said notes as may become due and unpaid, from time to time; and the respective amounts of such of said notes as may be paid shall pass directly to the credit of the Bank of the United States, in the books of the Bank of Kentucky; and on the amount of such payments from the time they are paid, to the 4th day of March next, the Bank of Kentucky will allow an interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and the whole amount collected and standing to the credit of the Bank of the United States, on the said 4th of March, the Bank of Kentucky will pay in Philadelphia in four equal instalments of one, two, three and four years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and payable semi-annually.

“The amount of such notes as may become due to, and payable at said office, after the fourth of March next, will, as they are paid, pass to the credit of the Bank of the United States as those due previous to that time, which credits will be subject to the order of the Bank of the United States, or to any arrangement hereafter made between it and the Bank of Kentucky.

“The Bank of Kentucky will give to the Bank of the United States eastern checks, at par, for whatever amount of specie it may have on hand when the terms of this instrument shall be agreed to. The Bank of Kentucky will receive at the counter the notes of the office of the Bank of the United States, at Louisville, as they are presented, for which specie, or such funds as the holders and the Bank of Kentucky may agree on, will be paid: for the amount so reduced in each week, the Bank of Kentucky shall be furnished with checks, at par, on Bank United States. The Bank of Kentucky will give eastern checks, at par, for all notes or bills forwarded for collection from the Bank of the United States and offices, to the office at Louisville, from the time this agreement shall be entered into to the 4th of March next, it being understood that the Bank of the United States and offices shall pursue the same rates of exchange on Louisville as now exists, and that by no act of said Bank or offices shall the amount collected within the time named be greater than it would have been had this arrangement not taken place.

“The Bank of the United States will transfer to the Bank of Kentucky the banking house and ground attached thereto, on Main and Third streets, in the city of Louisville, at \$35,000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the time when possession will be given (which will be as soon as another house can be procured,) to the 4th of March next, when the amount shall be embraced in the notes given at one, two, three and four years from that day, and subject to the same rate of interest.”

Life & Trust Company, was placed to the credit of the Bank of Kentucky in New York, for which the Bank paid Exchange and interest, until the money was repaid as wanted by the Board of Internal Improvement. The Bank of Kentucky used, of the sum above mentioned, \$300,000 in paying the government of the United States for public deposits. The balance of the account due by the Bank of Kentucky, of \$27,263 34 to the United States, as exhibited in the report of the Bank for the year 1838, was paid in July and August 1839.

The Bonds of the State issued in payment of the State Stock in this Bank, amounts to \$1,000,000; they are still in possession of the Bank.

All transfers of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, are made in a book kept for that purpose, called the Transfer Book, and every transfer is signed by the person making the transfer, or by his attorney in fact. Transfer books are kept at the agencies of New York and Philadelphia, and all transfers are made in a similar manner. No list of transfers from one individual or corporation to another, made on the books of the agencies, is furnished to the Bank at Louisville. The stock transferred to John Tilford, John S. Snead, W. H. Pope and James Clark, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and the transfers made on the books of the agency where it was purchased. The books at Louisville do not show from whom the said stock was purchased, but the books of the agency will. The dividends to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have been paid to them at the agency upon whose books the stock stands.

When a transfer is made from the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, to either of the agencies at New York or Philadelphia, a warrant is issued in the name of the person requiring such transfer, directed to the agency to which he wishes the transfer to be made, and upon the authority of such warrant, his name is entered on the books of the agency, as the owner of the stock mentioned in such warrant, and a certificate is issued by the agency. Before a transfer warrant is issued, the original certificate of stock is surrendered. When stock is required to be transferred from one agency to another, or from either of the agencies to the books at Louisville, a similar warrant is issued upon the surrender of the original certificate. No person can appear as the owner of the same stock on the books of an agency and on the books of the principal Bank at the same time. The agencies furnish a list of stockholders on their books previously to the annual election of Directors.

We have no recollection that any note has been discounted by this Bank under an agreement that the same was to be paid at maturity, in bills on New York or Philadelphia without premium, or that any discount has been made with the condition that it was to be paid at maturity in funds of greater value than the notes of this Bank.

The average amount of specie on hand at the Mother Bank for ten days previously to the late suspension, was \$79,480.

The amount of specie on hand at the Mother Bank and Branches, is as follows:

At Principal Bank, - - -	\$73,578 07	27th of Dec.,
At Maysville Branch, - - -	39,482 04	24th of Dec.,
At Lexington Branch, - - -	73,440 49	23d of Dec.,
Amount carried forward, - -	\$186,400 60	

Amount brought forward, - -	186,400 60	
At Greensburgh Branch, - -	30,525 82	25th of Dec.,
At Bowlinggreen Branch, - -	55,957 96	24th of Dec.,
At Frankfort Branch, - - -	44,866 52	23d of Dec.,
At Hopkinsville Branch, - -	88,243 52	24th of Dec.,
At Danville Branch, - - -	73,459 53	18th of Dec.,

\$479,553 95

A list of one hundred of the highest debtors numbered from No. 1 to 100, will be found in the tabular statement herewith furnished.

Statement of the highest amount due by debtors to the Bank of Kentucky, on the discount line, from No. 1 to No. 100, 1st December, 1839.

One, . . . \$62,303	Thirty five, . . . \$8,178	Sixty eight, . . . \$5,000
Two, . . . 38,243	Thirty six, . . . 8,082	Sixty nine, . . . 4,812
Three, . . . 34,700	Thirty seven, . . . 7,940	Seventy, . . . 4,810
Four, . . . 32,985	Thirty eight, . . . 7,907	Seventy one, . . . 4,650
Five, . . . 23,444	Thirty nine, . . . 7,550	Seventy two, . . . 4,573
Six, . . . 19,443	Forty, . . . 7,517	Seventy three, . . . 4,445
Seven, . . . 19,095	Forty one, . . . 7,500	Seventy four, . . . 4,400
Eight, . . . 17,859	Forty two, . . . 7,356	Seventy five, . . . 4,258
Nine, . . . 16,819	Forty three, . . . 7,210	Seventy six, . . . 4,238
Ten, . . . 14,100	Forty four, . . . 7,075	Seventy seven, . . . 4,120
Eleven, . . . 14,025	Forty five, . . . 7,060	Seventy eight, . . . 4,067
Twelve, . . . 13,147	Forty six, . . . 7,000	Seventy nine, . . . 4,065
Thirteen, . . . 12,880	Forty seven, . . . 6,850	Eighty, . . . 4,037
Fourteen, . . . 12,647	Forty eight, . . . 6,702	Eighty one, . . . 4,019
Fifteen, . . . 12,460	Forty nine, . . . 6,567	Eighty two, . . . 4,000
Sixteen, . . . 12,030	Fifty, . . . 6,539	Eighty three, . . . 3,980
Seventeen, . . . 11,632	Fifty one, . . . 6,501	Eighty four, . . . 3,920
Eighteen, . . . 11,515	Fifty two, . . . 6,408	Eighty five, . . . 3,888
Nineteen, . . . 11,409	Fifty three, . . . 6,197	Eighty six, . . . 3,885
Twenty, . . . 10,814	Fifty four, . . . 5,995	Eighty seven, . . . 3,865
Twenty one, . . . 10,550	Fifty five, . . . 5,927	Eighty eight, . . . 3,845
Twenty two, . . . 10,546	Fifty six, . . . 5,808	Eighty nine, . . . 3,750
Twenty three, . . . 10,482	Fifty seven, . . . 5,645	Ninety, . . . 3,734
Twenty four, . . . 10,360	Fifty eight, . . . 5,500	Ninety one, . . . 3,710
Twenty five, . . . 10,330	Fifty nine, . . . 5,500	Ninety two, . . . 3,700
Twenty six, . . . 10,279	Sixty, . . . 5,489	Ninety three, . . . 3,680
Twenty seven, . . . 10,220	Sixty one, . . . 5,400	Ninety four, . . . 3,655
Twenty eight, . . . 10,000	Sixty two, . . . 5,372	Ninety five, . . . 3,589
Twenty nine, . . . 9,874	Sixty three, . . . 5,228	Ninety six, . . . 3,580
Thirty, . . . 9,865	Sixty four, . . . 5,222	Ninety seven, . . . 3,557
Thirty one, . . . 9,842	Sixty five, . . . 5,200	Ninety eight, . . . 3,510
Thirty two, . . . 9,779	Sixty six, . . . 5,000	Ninety nine, . . . 3,476
Thirty three, . . . 9,270	Sixty seven, . . . 5,000	One hundred, . . . 3,431
Thirty four, . . . 9,113		

To the following additional questions, the President and Directors answer as follows:

QUESTION.—How much capital stock has been allotted to each of the branches? How much of said capital stock has been actually paid to each branch by the Parent Bank? Whether such payment has been made in gold and silver; and if not, in what medium, or how was it made?

ANSWER.—The above question is answered in reply to questions 54 and 55, in the foregoing part of this report.

QUESTION.—What amount of notes have been filled up and sent by the Parent Bank to each branch, for circulation, and ultimate redemption, at said branch?

ANSWER.

To Lexington branch,	-	-	-	-	-	\$489,945
To Frankfort branch,	-	-	-	-	-	345,000
To Maysville branch,	-	-	-	-	-	288,000
To Hopkinsville branch,	-	-	-	-	-	172,000
To Danville branch,	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
To Greensburgh branch,	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
To Bowlinggreen branch,	-	-	-	-	-	175,000

QUESTION.—You will answer and say, whether by any standing order, or other order or regulation of the Parent Bank, any, or all of her branches, have, at any time, been required or induced to remit to the said Parent Bank, any Bills of Exchange, or Eastern or Southern funds, with a view to their sale at Louisville, rather than at the Branch which had purchased it? and, if so, state the entire amount of Exchange, or Southern or Eastern funds, thus acquired by the Parent Bank from each branch.

ANSWER.—There is no standing order or regulation of the Parent Bank, by which the branches are required or induced to remit their eastern or southern Exchange with a view to its sale at Louisville, rather than at the branches where it was purchased.

QUESTION.—You will answer and say what amount of debt, if any, is due from the Mother Bank to each of the branches? when this debt was created? and for what purpose? in what way it was incurred?

ANSWER.—The Mother Bank at Louisville was indebted to the branches on the 31st of December as follows:

To Frankfort branch,	-	-	-	-	-	\$34,923 28
To Lexington branch,	-	-	-	-	-	47,240 84
To Maysville branch,	-	-	-	-	-	21,842 54
To Greensburgh branch,	-	-	-	-	-	26,511 37
To Bowlinggreen branch,	-	-	-	-	-	34,403 50
To Hopkinsville branch,	-	-	-	-	-	17,527 78
To Danville branch,	-	-	-	-	-	13,548 07

It will be seen from the reports of the years 1837 and 1838, that in those years the branches were indebted to the Principal Bank. The balances against the branches, mostly accumulated by the notes of the branches which were paid into the Principal Bank, and were returned to the branches, and charged to their account; but when the pressure commenced on the Principal Bank last spring, for specie, it became necessary to reduce the circulation of the Principal Bank, and she ceased to pay out her own notes, and circulate the notes of the branches, instead of returning them, as formerly, to the branches by which they were issued. In addition to the cause stated above, the balances against the Mother Bank were increased by collections made for the branches, which were not drawn for by them; and by the payment of the loan of \$180,000 to the Board of Internal Improvement, the checks for which generally passed through the branches situated in those sections of the country where the public works were in progress. These causes, united, have produced the balances which now appear against the Mother Bank.

QUESTION.—Answer, also, and say, whether the Parent Bank has, in any

manner whatever, either directly or indirectly, obstructed, restricted, or crippled, any of her branches, in buying or selling Exchange, or eastern or southern funds?

ANSWER.—The Parent Board claims the right to superintend and control the action and business of her branches; and, in the exercise of that right, think they have not wrongfully obstructed, restricted or crippled any of her branches, in buying and selling Exchange, or southern and eastern funds.

The answers to the following questions, so far as they apply to this Bank, will be found in the tabular statements given to preceding questions.

What amount does each of the Banking Institutions at Louisville, owe the Mother Bank and branches of the Bank of Kentucky? State specially the debt due from each.

What is due from the City of Louisville, as a City or Corporation, directly or indirectly, to the Bank of Kentucky and her branches?

What was the average amount of gold and silver in the Mother Bank for ten days preceding the time of her last suspension of specie payments, exclusive of deposits? and what is the amount of gold and silver in the Mother Bank and her branches, at this time?

JOHN I. JACOB, *Pres't pro tem.*

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY, *Cashier.*

ANGEREAU GRAY,

WILLIAM G. MORRIS,

WILLIAM B. PHILLIPS.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY CONCERNING THE SCHUYLKILL FRAUD.

Answers from the Bank of Kentucky to the questions of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Kentucky, in reference to the Schuylkill fraud.

QUESTION 1. What information they have that their agent, the Schuylkill Bank, in the city of Philadelphia, have issued spurious certificates of the transfer of stock of the Bank of Kentucky?

ANSWER. The following copies of letters, from J. Rathbone, jr. to Thos. Dunlap, President of the Bank of the United States—from Thomas Dunlap to W. H. Pope, President of the Bank of Kentucky, and from M. Maxwell to the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, furnish the information that the agent of this Bank, the Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia, has issued spurious certificates of stock of the Bank of Kentucky.

[*Copy of J. Rathbone's Letter to Thomas Dunlap.*]

NEW YORK, 15th December, 1839.

DEAR SIR:

Some two months ago a communication was made to me that suspicions were entertained that the Schuylkill Bank, as agent for the Bank of Kentucky, had issued certificates of shares in the latter to a greater number than existed on their books. I immediately communicated to Mr. Pope the information I had received, and recommended a prompt and private examination. Since then several letters have passed between us, the last from him is dated the 15th November, and contains this passage, "by a letter received this day from Mr. Dunlap, I am happy to inform you that our wishes have been complied with, and every necessary examination made." Mr. Pope had, in a previous letter, advised me that the books of transfer were removed from the Schuylkill Bank and were under your control. Since the receipt of the above I have remained quiet, believing that if frauds or irregularities had been committed, they had been, or were, in train of being remedied. Last evening a report was circulated in whispers that a stupendous fraud had been committed by the Schuylkill, on the Kentucky, Bank; and was said to come from a Mr. Maxwell. It will probably be proclaimed at the Board of Brokers to-morrow, and affect very materially the price of the stock. The amount of the fraud is stated to exceed a million of dollars!! Being a stockholder in the Bank of Kentucky, I am desirous of knowing how much of this is true, and what may be the amount of loss, if any, together with any other facts you may think proper to communicate. Will you favor me with a reply so soon as your convenience will permit, and excuse an old director of the United States Bank—one who has been always its friend—the liberty he has taken in addressing you this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. RATHBONE, jr.

THOMAS DUNLAP, Esq.

[*Letter from Thomas Dunlap to W. H. Pope.*]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, }
December 16th, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

I this morning received a letter, of which a copy precedes, from New York, and instantly called upon Hosea J. Levis, formerly Cashier, but recently elected President of the Schuylkill Bank, at the banking house, and required him to read the whole letter, which he did. I waited his reply—when to my very great astonishment he said "it is true, but not to that extent." I asked, then, to what extent? He said, he could not say exactly, perhaps seven or eight thousand shares. He then asked what I would advise him to do? I replied I had no advice to give him; but insisted upon his having the transfer books balanced and put in a proper state to be surrendered to this Bank at 3 o'clock to-day, as I understood they were then to

be closed for the January dividend; and told him that they had been refused before, or exhibited in such a state that we nor any others could consent to receive them; this he promised, but has not complied yet, again saying they should be settled and given to us to-morrow. He then, it seems, called upon Mr. J. B. Danforth, a highly respectable member of his own Board, and stated the whole matter to him; averring that he had committed this act in 1838, without the knowledge of the President, Mr. Meredith, or any member of the Board—that he could not say with accuracy what the extent of it was—and seeking advice from him; to which he received a similar reply; that it was too late for advice, and that he must instantly summon the Directors of the Schuylkill Bank to meet at 5 this afternoon. Mr. Levis further stated that all the proceeds of the stock unduly issued by himself, had gone into the assets of that Bank, and was due to your Bank, &c. I have requested Mr. Danforth to see me after the meeting of his Board, at any hour to night, which will enable me to forward this by the next mail, to which he has acceded, and indeed has shown the strongest desire to do any thing in his power to guard your interests in this disgraceful transaction—promptly repairing to this Bank with the information, and taking every measure for instant investigation, and for every attainable remedy. I shall leave my letter open to advise you of the result at the Schuylkill Bank meeting. I shall of course join in any suggestion or measure that may present itself for your security. In the meantime I would advise that you instantly despatch to this city some person, or persons, possessing your entire confidence.

10 P. M., MONDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

I am this moment informed by Mr. Danforth that Mr. Levis has admitted, at the meeting of Directors of the Schuylkill Bank, that his irregular issues of your stock amount to about *one million and eighty thousand dollars*, principally made in the summer of 1838, but continued down to about three or four months since. I am informed, also, that he has resigned from that Bank, and a President pro tem. has been elected, and that the Directors, still remaining in session, are now endeavoring to obtain from him a transfer of his own means, by assignment, &c.

I am obliged to close my letter for the mail, and can only repeat the expression of my readiness to co-operate with your other friends here in doing any thing which may tend to secure your interests from the effects of this most atrocious fraud.

With great respect, yours,

THOMAS DUNLAP, *President.*

W. H. POPE, Esq., *President Bank of Kentucky.*

[*Letter from Mr. Maxwell to the Bank of Kentucky.*]

NEW YORK, 15th December, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:

I was transfer clerk of the Schuylkill Bank, and kept the register of the stock of your Bank there, for about three years, terminating in May last, and feel it my duty to call your attention to the manner in which the transfer books were then, and probably are still, kept.

To premise, the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, Mr. Levis, has individually been in the habit of transferring to various persons large amounts of your stock, and although the amount to his debit was occasionally heavily reduced by purchases from the stockholders, yet when I left my situation he was then in arrear to the extent of over one million of dollars, or ten thousand shares of your stock. I have often reminded him of the state of his account, with remonstrances in relation to the impropriety of his course, and in reply have been answered that the deficiency would be made good, by the application of funds to be raised by sale of various securities. I have no doubt of his intentions being sincere so to do, but the embarrassments of the Bank, and of the times, have deprived him of the ability. Having found that the amount, in place of diminishing was daily augmenting, that you had at jeopardy with the Schuylkill Bank, I left my situation there; and as there appears to be no other method by which you can arrive at a knowledge of your critical situation, I now address you, hoping that still much may be saved from the wreck. I would have communicated it before had I not had the very strongest assurances from Mr. L. that all would be made right, but I now am convinced that my hopes are in vain. I shall go on to Philadelphia to-morrow to investigate the state of the accounts, which may have materially changed in the seven months that have elapsed since I left the Schuylkill Bank, and from that city will again address you.

Yours respectfully,

W. MAXWELL.

*To the President, Directors & Co. of the
Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.*

Other letters were received from Philadelphia at the same time, confirming the information communicated in the above.

QUESTION. 2. What was the power conferred upon the agency for the transfer of stock in the city of Philadelphia; and accompanying the answer to this question they will attach the resolution or by-law of the Bank of Kentucky, authorizing the transfer of stock; as also the power of attorney constituting the agency; as also the letter, or letters, of the agency accepting the same?

ANSWER. The powers conferred on the Philadelphia agency of this Bank, in reference to the transfer of stock, are shown in the following copies of by-laws, resolutions of the Board, and in the correspondence between the Bank and the agent on the subject. The 12th and 13th Articles of the by-laws in relation to the transfer of stock, are as follows:

ART. 12. The stock of this Bank shall be assignable and transferable at the Bank in Louisville, and in other places where the Bank shall appoint agents for this purpose, personally by the stockholder, or by his attorney, upon the surrender of the certificate thereof.

ART. 13. In places where the Bank shall appoint an agent for this purpose, an assignment, or transfer, endorsed upon the certificate, signed by the principal, or his attorney, and attested by the agent, shall be of the same effect as if the stockholder, or his attorney, had personally executed and delivered the same at the Bank of Kentucky.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, on Tuesday the 3d of February, 1835, the following resolution was adopted:

App. to H. R. J.

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Resolved, That the President and Cashier be authorized and requested to establish transfer agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, under the by-laws relating to the transfers of stock.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the following letter was addressed by Mr. Jacob, President of the Bank of Kentucky:

[*Copy of a letter enclosed to Messrs. Riddle and Robert.*]

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, February 6th, 1835. }

SIR:

As a large portion of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky reside in your city, New York and New Orleans, it is deemed necessary for their convenience that books should be opened in each of those places for the transfer of stock. For that purpose I have been authorized to select agents, and the object of this address is to be informed by you if your institution will accept of the agency. The Bank of Kentucky will speedily go into operation, by which time it is desirable that not only the different agencies be established for the transfer of stock, but that the best system for the accommodation of the distant stockholders be adopted. In the anticipation of your acceptance of the agency, I now offer for your consideration the outlines of what I should suppose a convenient and safe system, viz:

The proprietor of stock shall hand to you, as agent, the certificate of the different instalments paid, duly assigned (if transferred,) which you will forward to the Bank; in lieu of such certificates will be forwarded by the Bank the following certificate as *transfer warrant*:

No. ————— Bank of Kentucky,
To —————, Philadelphia.

This is to certify that A B is the proprietor of twenty six shares of the capital stock of this institution, upon each of which shares, ten dollars have been paid; and that the said A B has delivered to this Bank the certificates thereof, which have been cancelled, for the purpose of having said twenty six shares placed in his name and to his credit in the book of transfer, at the —————, in the city of Philadelphia.

G. C. G. Cashier.

On issuing the above warrant the stockholders' account will be closed in the books of this Bank, and the ————— will be credited by the amount when the warrant gets to you. You will open an account and credit the stockholders by the amount in your books; and, as the authorized agent, give a certificate which will authorize him to transfer, in your books, at pleasure. Upon the adoption of this plan it will be necessary that at least twenty days before an election of Directors (which will occur, annually, on the first Monday of May) you will forward a list of such stockholders as will have held their stock three calendar months previous to the day of election; and as the first Monday in January and July, are the days fixed on for declaring dividends, to avoid uncertainty and confusion, as to whom the dividends are to be paid, on any shares whether at Philadelphia or Louisville,

the books at each place will close against transfer warrants, between each other on all stock transferred subsequent to the 10th day December and June; and, if such transfer warrant is issued from Philadelphia, the dividends are to be paid at Louisville; and if from Louisville, to be paid at Philadelphia. On receipt of this, please advise me on what terms and conditions you will accept our transfer agency, and keep our account for your city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN I. JACOB, *Pres't.*

The foregoing letter was enclosed to Messrs. John S. Riddle and Sanderson Robert, in one addressed to them, by Mr. Jacob, of which the following is a copy:

[*Jno. I. Jacob to Messrs. Riddle and Robert.*]

BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Louisville Feb. 6, 1835. }

GENTLEMEN:

I am instructed by the Board of Directors to establish transfer agencies in New York, New Orleans and Philadelphia, for the convenience of stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky. The letter which I have taken the liberty of enclosing will give you the form and manner that has been suggested of effecting those transfers—not knowing whether the Schuylkill Bank will accept the agency, I have left the name in the address of the letter, enclosed, blank, for you to fill up. It is mentioned that the Girard Bank would accept an agency of this character, either of those two institutions would be agreeable to the Board of Directors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. I. JACOB, *Pres't.*

JOHN S. RIDDLE AND SANDERSON ROBERT, Esqs.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Jacob to John S. Riddle, Esq. on the same subject:

BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Louisville, March 11, 1835. }

DEAR SIR:

Since my letter to you of the 6th February, and duplicate of the 5th of March, inclosing a letter for you to address to the person whom you may think proper to select as transfer agent for the Bank of Kentucky, it has occurred to me that it will be attended with more convenience to the stockholders in your city and New York, to give to the respective agents some additional instructions.

I would, therefore, suggest that the agent in Philadelphia should, on surrender of certificates, be authorized to make the transfer immediately from the Bank to his books, and to issue his certificate as agent to the transferee, advising the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky of such transfer, and forward the surrendered certificates at his convenience.

It has been intimated, also, that, for the better accommodation of our stockholders in the eastern cities, the agents at Philadelphia and New York be authorized, on the surrender of certificates, to issue transfer warrants from the books of one agency to those of the other. You will much oblige me by communicating those instructions to the agent in your city.

I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in giving you so much trouble in my communications on the business of the Bank of Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. I. JACOB, *Pres't.*

JOHN S. RIDDLE, Esq.

In answer to Mr. Jacob's letter of the 6th February, 1835, the following letter was received from Mr. Levis:

SCHUYLKILL BANK, }
March 18th, 1835. }

DEAR SIR:

Your favor of the 6th, (received per hands of Messrs. Riddle and Robert,) tendering to this institution the transfer agency for Philadelphia, I have been obliged to delay answering until now, in consequence of severe indisposition. In accepting the agency for this city, I beg leave to offer you a sketch of the plan I have adopted for the transfer of stock, together with the form of a transfer warrant (a proof impression of which I enclose herewith,) being the same as that which will be used by the Union Bank of New York. For the better accommodation of the stockholders here, the following is the system which has been adopted on opening the transfer books, viz:

The proprietors of all stock subscribed for in this city, are, on the surrender to us of the scrips and receipts for instalments, credited on the stock ledger, and receive, forthwith, from this institution, as agent, a certificate for the amount with power to transfer on our books as occasion may require. A stock account has been opened with your institution, which is debited with all stock placed to the credit of individuals—the amount of which you will be advised, so soon as all the original scrip issued by the commissioners shall have been surrendered to us. By this means, you will observe that the necessity of requiring the stockholders to wait until the original scrips and receipts shall reach you and warrants be returned before certificates can be issued to them, will be avoided; and at the same time, all the papers connected with the subscription in the city, will remain within reach for reference if required, (subject however to your orders.) On transferring stock from one agency to another, the stockholders' account on our books will be closed, and the agency to which the warrant is addressed will be debited with the amount. Your directions with regard to forwarding a list of stockholders, three calendar months previous to the annual elections, will be duly complied with, as also the observance of the periods you mention for closing the books of transfer and transfer warrants preparatory to declaring the dividends. As considerable labor will attend the transfer department, the customary charge of \$500 per annum will be made for keeping the books, &c. &c.

Collections will be made by us for your institution on Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New York, and Boston, generally, free of charge. We have just been informed by Messrs. Fellows and Bell, that instructions are received at New York to call in the third instalment on the 30th instant, and suggesting the propriety of notifying stockholders *here* that the third instalment will be received at the same time—we shall accordingly take measures to do so, although we are without advice from you on the subject.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. LEVIS, *Cashier*.

JOHN I. JACOB, Esq., *President*.

The foregoing letter was accepted, as appears from the minutes at a meeting of the Board on the 2d of April, in the words following:

A letter from H. J. Levis, Cashier, was presented and read, stating the terms upon which the Schuylkill Bank, of Philadelphia, would transact the agency business of this Bank in that city—and the President was requested to answer the same accepting the terms proposed.

In pursuance of the above order of the Board, Mr. Jacob addressed Mr. Levis, under date 3d April, 1835, and the following is a copy of so much of his letter as relates to the subject:

BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Louisville, April 3, 1835. }

SIR:

“Your favor of the 18th ult. is received, from which I am gratified to learn that your suggestions with regard to the transfer of stock and keeping the transfer books have been anticipated, as you will see, if all my letters to you on that subject shall have gotten to hand.

“The charge made by you for transacting our business in the transfer department, has been (for reasons assigned by you) accepted of by our Board of Directors.”

H. J. LEVIS, Esq.,

Cashier Schuylkill Bank.

QUESTION 3.—How and when did the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky first learn that improper conduct, or suspicions of improper conduct attached to the agency? and what steps did the Bank take to remove the agency upon the suspicion reaching them? and what were the causes why the removal was delayed?

ANSWER.—The information received by the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky of improper conduct, or the suspicion of improper conduct on the part of the Schuylkill agency, was communicated in anonymous and confidential letters, copies of which, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, are herewith forwarded—[and are as follows:]

[No. 1.]

(Post marked 27th June, 1839.)

A Stockholder in your bank is interested to urge the removal of your agency to another bank in this city; it is now in bad and *dangerous hands—mark the result*. No time should be lost, else you may be serious sufferers. The writer only begs you immediately to enquire into this matter, and to say nothing of this communication. It is of the greatest consequence. Your Mr. Bullock is here. Write him, or send on a commission. No harm is intended to the agency, but the interest of your Stockholders demand a change. Allow no more transfers. Pray keep this quiet.

A STOCKHOLDER.

[No. 2.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1839.

SIR:

Our Banks have this day suspended specie payments; of this you will no doubt be advised from other quarters. It is now currently reported, in addition to this, that the Schuylkill Bank has made an assignment. The reputation of this bank has, for a long time past, been very bad—continual reports of its failing; and it is a source of great dissatisfaction to the holders of stock in the Bank of Kentucky. It is to be hoped that your board will immediately take steps to remove your account to some bank worthy of confidence. There is not a single bank that has transfer books there, except yours. The United States Bank, and other banks, refuse to receive their notes. Any Philadelphian will confirm this statement respecting the condition of the Schuylkill Bank. Whether an assignment has been actually made or not, I cannot tell; such, however, is the current report. The stock is offered at \$29 per share, (\$50 paid.) and no bid for it. I pray you to act promptly in this matter, and oblige the Philadelphia

STOCKHOLDERS.

[No. 3.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1839.

SIR:

I wrote you yesterday respecting the condition of the Schuylkill Bank, and the propriety of its continuing the agent of your bank. I have had it in contemplation for some time to call the Philadelphia stockholders together to take steps to induce you to change your books of transfer to some other bank, under the belief that the bad credit of the Schuylkill Bank, in a degree, attached itself to your institution. I postponed it from day to day, thinking the reputation of the bank must reach you, and that an immediate change would be the consequence; but as no such change has taken place, and as the saying that "what is every body's business is no body's" is as true as it is old, I have concluded to inform you at once of the condition of its affairs, and to beg you to write to some disinterested person here, in whom you may have confidence, for a confirmation or refutation of what I have stated. The Schuylkill Bank, (it is notorious,) has been limping along for several years, owing large balances to the other banks, and only escaping being protested by the fear of the others that by such a step a panic might be produced which would react upon themselves. The Schuylkill Bank has been the immediate cause of the suspension. Three or four months back, the United States Bank refused their notes; this created a considerable excitement, and an arrangement was entered into by which the affair was quieted, and their notes were again taken. The day before the suspension, (8th inst.,) the United States Bank, and other banks, again refused their notes; the consequence was, a run upon the Schuylkill Bank, which rendered it unable to continue another day. This state of things induced a meeting of the officers of the bank, where it was a question, whether the Schuylkill Bank should be left to its fate or not? It was decided, that it was inexpedient to suspend; but the minority acted without reference to this decision, and all stopped next day, except the Commercial, which resolved to pay all its circulation. The Schuylkill, it was said, had made an assignment, but it was only a partial one to secure the balances due the United States and other banks; but their credit is gone—their business stopped, and nothing is left but to wind up its affairs.

The Cashier of that Bank is believed to have exercised an undue influence over the affairs of the institution, and being a large stockdealer, does not enjoy the confidence of the public. You will ask, where is the risk to the Kentucky Bank? *It is this*: When a man thinks a stock is likely to fall, and that it would be a good thing to sell out, say Kentucky stock for instance, he who can command certificates, and transfer stock as he pleases, may sell two or three hundred shares, and cause the stock to be transferred on the books where no stock exists, meaning, of course, to replace it a lower price. Well, if he does so replace it, the Kentucky Bank will be no loser; but, if owing to an *unfortunate occurrence of circumstances*, the Schuylkill Bank should be nonplushed, the Kentucky Bank may have to pay the Piper! That such things have been done, is well known; that such is the case with the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, *I do not know*; but I have no confidence—and it is well known that he is a bold speculator in stocks.

A frightened

STOCKHOLDER.

[No. 4.]

(Confidential.)

NEW YORK, 20th October, 1839.

DEAR SIR:

I am a stockholder, as you will recollect, in the Bank of Kentucky, (to the amount of 300 shares.) A remark has just been made to me, in strict confidence, which induces a suspicion that *all may not be right* at the transfer agency in Philadelphia. I make no charge, but I think the Bank ought to institute an investigation promptly and very privately. I rely on your considering the present as strictly confidential.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN RATHBONE, Jr.

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY, Esq.

Extract of so much of Mr. Pope's letter, in reply to the above, as has reference to the subject:

LOUISVILLE, October 28, 1839.

DEAR SIR:

"I am in receipt of your favor of 20th inst. and notice contents. More than a year ago I had all the business of the Bank of Kentucky, in Philadelphia, except the transfer agency, taken from the Schuylkill Bank. We never remitted to her except to pay dividends, and her failure could never have injured us to any extent. Hearing reports prejudicial to that Bank, I have, some time since, ordered the transfer books from her possession, which has no doubt long since taken place—an order was given to the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia."

JOHN RATHBONE, Jr., New York.

[No. 5.]

(Confidential.)

NEW YORK, 4th November, 1839.

DEAR SIR:

I have just received your favor 28th ult. On enquiry at the Union Bank here, I learn that the books for the transfer of stock of the Bank of Kentucky are still at the Schuylkill Bank, in Philadelphia. I should not have written you the letter I did on the 20th ult, if I had not had reason to think that the investigation therein recommended should be *promptly* and *privately* made—that opinion remains *unchanged*. Although the capital of the Bank is large, the *quantity of shares* of stock in the market, for some months past, has been *very great*; this strengthens a suspicion *that all may not be right* at the transfer office, in Philadelphia.

I thank you for the information in relation to the condition of the Bank, and shall be glad to receive the statement you have had the goodness to promise me.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RATHBONE, Jr.

Please favor me with a reply.

WILLIAM H. POPE, Esq.

[No. 6.]

(Confidential.)

NEW YORK, 7th November, 1839.

DEAR SIR:

I have received your favor 30th ult., with the statement annexed, which shows the condition of the Bank to be what I had reason to believe it was from the high opinion I have formed of yourself and the gentlemen composing the Direction. Nothing gives me uneasiness in relation to your Bank but what I hinted in mine of 20th ult., and repeated in mine of the 4th inst. The suspicion may be groundless; I cannot prove any thing; I therefore told you I made no charge; but I have not acted on slight grounds; and now repeat, that in my judgment, the investigation should be *promptly* and *privately* made. The fear that all is not right in the office for transfers and issuing certificates in Philadelphia, and that alone, has induced me to part with 100 of my shares.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RATHBONE, Jr.

W. H. POPE, Esq.

P. S. I hear that the stockholders of the Bank alluded to, have *lately* reported favorably on the condition of the same. The subject alluded to in this letter would not be embraced in their enquiry or examination. If the person authorized to investigate should address me a letter from Philadelphia, I might make some suggestions that would be useful.

Extract of so much of Mr. Pope's letter in reply to the two foregoing letters, as has reference to the subject under consideration :

(*Private.*)

LOUISVILLE, November 15, 1839.

DEAR SIR :

I am in receipt of your esteemed favors of 4th and 7th inst. and contents observed. As early as last July we had some intimations of dissatisfaction on the part of our stockholders with the agency at Philadelphia, and an order of the Board was passed changing it from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States, and letters authorizing and directing two of our Board, then in Philadelphia, to act in the premises. For various reasons they did not obey the order, but mainly because we had no funds in the Bank and had no intimation of any thing unfair in the transfer of stock. After the return of these gentlemen, the matter was again discussed, and an order sent on to Mr. Dunlap, President of the United States Bank, requesting him to take the books immediately. In the difficulties attending the affairs of that Bank, the matter has been delayed, but by letter received this day from Mr. Dunlap, I am happy to inform you that our wishes have been complied with and every necessary examination made."

JOHN RATHBONE, jr., Esq.

[No. 7.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1839.

DEAR SIR :

The Schuylkill Bank, of this city, has been for some time acting as the agent of your Bank. Owing to the general management of that institution, there is in the city at present, and has been for a long time, a want of confidence in her; her notes are now refused by some of our best Banks. There is a strong effort making to change the officers and Directors on the 18th inst.; if the old Board and officers are re-elected, I should recommend you to change your agency immediately.

Respectfully,

EVANS ROGERS,

Owner of 150 shares, and Trustee for H. A. Rogers for 200 shares.

W. E. Rogers owns 100 shares, and accords with me in opinion.

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY, Esq.,

Cashier Bank of Kentucky.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, November 21, 1839.

In reply to your favor of 8th inst. I have to say that arrangements were made several months since (which will doubtless be consummated before this reaches you,) for transferring the agency of this Bank from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States. Hoping that the measure will be satisfactory to our Philadelphia friends, I am respectfully yours, &c.

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY, *Cashier.*

EVANS ROGERS, *Philadelphia.*

At a meeting of the Board (which was the day on which letter No. 1, signed a "Stockholder," was received) the subject as to the course best for the Board to pursue in relation to the matter was discussed, and it was determined that as Messrs. Jacob and Fellowes, Directors of the Bank, were about to leave in a few days thereafter for Philadelphia, that they should be (as they were) instructed to make strict enquiry; and if they, or either of them, should obtain information which in their opinion warranted the removal of the Schuylkill agency, to make report to the Board. In pursuance of the instruction given, Mr. Fellowes in his letter to Mr. Pope, under date the 22d July, makes the following remark in relation to the transfer: "We have information, from *good authority*, that it is necessary to make this change, (the transfer,) and believe it will meet the views of yourself and Board to carry it to the United States Bank."

This letter was received on the 30th of July, and on the same day the Board of Directors met and passed the following resolution:

On motion—*Resolved*, That the Philadelphia agency of this Bank be re-

moved from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States, and that William Fellowes, Esq., a Director of this Bank, be furnished with a copy of this resolution, and have the same carried into effect.

The foregoing resolution was enclosed to Mr. Fellowes by Mr. Pope, together with a letter to the President of the Bank of the United States, and also a letter to the President of the Schuylkill Bank, copies of which, or so much as relates to this subject, are as follows:

JULY 31st, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have your several favors of 22d, 23d and 24th instant. I now enclose you a resolution of the Board of yesterday authorizing a transfer by you of the agency account of the Bank of Kentucky, in Philadelphia, from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States. I also enclose you letters to W. Meredith, Esq., President of the Schuylkill Bank, and to Thomas Dunlap, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, which you can read, and seal, and deliver to them, respectively, if you think proper—they will explain themselves. I wish to leave no unpleasant feelings with the Schuylkill Bank, and have written a conciliatory letter.

W. FELLOWES, ESQ.,

[*Copy of a letter from Mr. Pope to Mr. Meredith, President of the Schuylkill Bank.*]

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, July 31, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

You will see, by resolution of the Board, that Mr. Fellowes, one of its members, now in Philadelphia, is authorized to transfer the agency account of the Bank of Kentucky from the institution over which you preside. In doing this our Board has been governed by no motive but what they consider the interest of the Stockholders. In 1837 the Bank of Kentucky was largely indebted to the Treasury of the United States; all the Banks were then in a state of suspension, and the Bank was unable to avail herself of Bank balances due to her for the purpose of paying off the debts, the Secretary of the Treasury declining, as you are aware, to receive any funds not equivalent to gold and silver. The debt remained in this attitude until 1838, when the State of Kentucky, prior to the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, sold a large amount of bonds for the purposes of internal improvement, the proceeds of which were placed by the commissioners in the Bank United States, Philadelphia. For the major part of this fund I subsequently made an arrangement with the Governor of Kentucky, and used it in the payment of the debt due the United States government. As the fund was already in the Bank United States, I deemed it unnecessary to transfer it to your Bank; indeed I feared it might prove onerous as subjecting you to drafts of specie, I therefore ordered a simple transfer by the Bank United States from the credit of the Governor of Kentucky to the credit of this Bank. I subsequently received more funds from the same source, which were similarly placed in Philadelphia, but used in our general business. This is the single reason why our business was not continued

with you, and which I explained to J. B. Danforth, one of your Directors, while here a short time since. It has lately become necessary for the Bank, in order to accommodate our dry goods merchants with eastern funds, to make a temporary loan for a considerable amount with some of your Banks or capitalists. This you could not procure for us; but it can be procured from another institution, by a transfer of our business or agency account. This is a season of the year when eastern funds are in great demand, and very scarce, our commerce affording directly little or none, the whole, or nearly the whole, being obtained indirectly through New Orleans. I have said this much in order to place this matter in its true light, and, as such charges are unusual, to leave no improper impression on the minds of any officer of your institution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. POPE, *Pres't.*

W. MEREDITH, Esq. *Pres't.*

[*Copy of a letter from Mr. Pope to Thomas Dunlap, President of the Bank of the United States.*]

BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
 Louisville, 31st July, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

By resolution of the Directors of this Bank, Messrs. John I. Jacob and Wm. Fellowes, or either of them, were authorized to negotiate a temporary loan to the extent of from one to three hundred thousand dollars. The object of the negotiation was not so much for the protection of the Bank as for the accommodation of our dry goods interests, in making remittances to Philadelphia or New York. The Bank is perfectly able to protect itself against any drafts of specie, as will be seen by the report to 1st July, with a copy of which your institution was furnished. At this season of the year the Banks in the west have little or no eastern exchange, depending, as they do, indirectly upon the south for every dollar; and it is a season when there is great demand for such exchange. In making this arrangement, therefore, it is as much for eastern creditors as for western debtors. With such exchange several hundred thousand dollars would, in this way, be transmitted to the merchants of New York and Philadelphia, that will otherwise remain unpaid until the active business season. By letters received from Mr. Fellowes, I am advised that an arrangement was made with your Bank, conditioned upon a change of the agency and business account to your institution, both in Philadelphia and New York, by the Bank of Kentucky. You are apprised that nearly the whole of our business has been done with the Bank United States for more than a year past, and, by resolution of yesterday, the whole account, transfer books and all, will be placed with you by Mr. Fellowes. With the agency in New York we have every reason to be satisfied; it has always been with the Union Bank, whose attention to our business could not but meet with our warmest approbation. The Union Bank has always proffered any services, and would, no doubt, make any reasonable advances necessary; under these circumstances, the Bank United States would not, I am sure, ask us to make the change. We could not consent to do it. In asking a temporary accommo-

dation from the Bank of the United States, we make the proposition in a spirit of liberality. It was made of a large institution having the ability, and we doubted not the disposition, to accommodate. With the security offered, you have every reason to be satisfied, and we do hope that the change of agency in New York will not be required. If that is a "*sine qua non*," we cannot comply with it. With respect to interest being allowed by you on our deposits, that is a matter of no consequence. Should you ever make this loan to the Bank of Kentucky, the probability that it will all be repaid before the expiration of six months, and by our checking at thirty days, you could lay out of your funds only a short time. I have written to Mr. Fellowes the purport of this letter, and I await your answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

W. H. POPE, *Pres't.*

THOMAS DUNLAP, Esq., *Pres't.*

What was done after the above letters were received by Mr. Fellowes, will appear in the following communication from him :

GEO. C. GWATHMEY, Esq., *Cashier :*

At your request I hand the following statement of facts, (which occurred during my visit eastward last summer and fall) relating to the Schuylkill Bank agency. I left this city on 8th July for Philadelphia, and was requested by the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, to ascertain, if I could, whether the stockholders of our Bank desired a removal of its agency from the Schuylkill Bank, and their cause of dissatisfaction with the agency, if any was ascertained to exist. I learned very soon after my arrival in Philadelphia, from good authority, that the agency ought to be changed in consequence of the embarrassed condition of the Schuylkill Bank, and immediately wrote to the President of the Bank of Kentucky advising the removal to the Bank of the United States. Soon after writing this letter I left for New York, and did not return to Philadelphia until about 1st September. Whilst in New York, I received a letter from the President of the Bank of Kentucky, enclosing one for the President of the Schuylkill and one for the President of the Bank United States, also a resolution from the Board of the Bank of Kentucky, directing the agency to be changed from the Schuylkill to the United States Bank. On my return to Philadelphia, I immediately delivered these letters. The United States Bank accepted the agency. The President of the Schuylkill Bank informed me that the wishes of our Board would be complied with, and referred me to the Cashier, who was not then in the Bank. I called soon after to arrange with the Cashier as to the time he would be ready to deliver the books. He expressed great reluctance to making the change at that time. I informed him that the change of the agency had been determined on from information which I had given the Bank of Kentucky, and obtained from our stockholders in his own city, representing his Bank to be in an embarrassed condition. He acknowledged his Bank had been embarrassed, but said they were then rapidly curtailing, and that it would soon be in as good condition as any Bank in the city. He said they had been greatly slandered and persecuted, and hoped we would not increase the clamor against them, when they were so unjustly abused. I remarked that I would see him again; and

went directly to the United States Bank and informed the Cashier of that institution of Mr. Levis' request that I would not then make the change. I asked this gentleman's opinion. He enquired the state of our account; and, when informed that the balance was very small in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, he said he was not aware of any injury we could sustain by the delay. I then conferred with a few others of high respectability, and arrived at the conclusion that the embarrassments of the Schuylkill Bank was the only danger apprehended. With this view of the case, and never having entertained a suspicion of the honesty of any one of the managers of that institution, and knowing from the state of our account there that we had no funds of consequence to lose if the Bank should fail, I deemed it a matter of very little consequence whether the books were removed a month earlier or later. On my return to the Schuylkill Bank, I said to Mr. Levis that I would leave the books with them until my return home. He said he hoped the agency would not be taken from them before the next dividend, meaning January, and offered to grant the Bank a credit of \$50,000 or \$100,000 if she required it. I declined the offer; but promised to report it to our Board on my return, with his wishes that the agency should be continued with them, but informed him that it had been offered to and accepted by the United States Bank, and must of course be carried there very soon. He assured me that if I would delay the removal until my return to Kentucky, that he would hold himself ready, at any time, to comply with the requisition of our Board. The foregoing statements embrace, substantially, what occurred between your Schuylkill agency and myself to the best of my recollection.

Very respectfully,

WM. FELLOWES.

The foregoing statement corresponds with that which Mr. Fellowes made to the Board on his return.

Shortly after the return of Mr. Fellowes, the Board received letters Nos. 2 and 3, dated 9th and 10th October, 1839, signed "Stockholders;" and on the 22d October, 1839, the following resolution was adopted, viz: On motion, *Resolved*, That the President be requested to have carried into effect the resolution of this Board, passed 30th of July last, requiring the transfer of the Philadelphia agency from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States.

The foregoing resolution was enclosed the day on which it passed, to Mr. Dunlap, by Mr. Pope, in a letter of which the following is a copy:

BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
 Louisville 22d October, 1839. }

SIR:

I hand you, enclosed herewith, a resolution of this Board changing the transfer agency of the Bank of Kentucky from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States, as well as my letter to Mr. Meredith on the subject, which I will thank you to carry into effect immediately.

Very respectfully, your ebedient servant,

W. H. POPE, *President*.

THOMAS DUNLAP, Esq.,

President Bank United States.

[Copy of a Letter from Mr. Pope to Mr. Meredith, enclosed in the above.]

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, 22d October, 1839. }

SIR:

I hand you, herewith, a resolution of the Board of this Bank, changing the transfer agency of the Bank of Kentucky to the Bank United States. I will thank you, therefore, to hand over to the latter institution all the necessary books, papers, &c., together with any explanations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. POPE, *President.*

W. M. MEREDITH, Esq., *President.*

Not receiving an answer to the above letter, from Mr. Dunlap, as soon as was expected, the Board of Directors, at their meeting on the 15th of November, 1839, passed the following resolution:

On motion—*Resolved*, That Messrs. Thomas C. Rockhill and Sanderson Robert, Esqs., of Philadelphia, or either of them, be authorized and requested to remove the transfer stock books of the Bank of Kentucky from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States, unless the same shall have already been removed by the President of the Bank of the United States, who has heretofore been authorized to do so.

The foregoing resolution was copied, and a letter witten, addressed to Messrs. Rockhill and Robert, and was about to be taken to the Postoffice, when the following letter from Thomas Dunlap, Esq., President of the Bank of the United States, was received.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 8th, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 22d ult., enclosing a copy of a resolution of your Board, by which the transfer agency of your Bank is transferred from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States, and accompanied by your order upon Mr. Meredith for the books, &c. Immediate attention has been paid to your request, and the necessary arrangements are now making. It will afford us pleasure to comply, in all respects, with your wishes in the business of the agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DUNLAP, *President.*

W. H. POPE, Esq.,
President Bank of Kentucky.

The following is the reply from Mr. Pope to the above letter:

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, 15th November, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 8th inst., and to express to you my gratification at your possession of our transfer books. Several eastern stockholders had become very restive and great-

ly dissatisfied at their being permitted to remain so long in the Schuylkill Bank. I may as well inform you, for your government, that several very broad hints have been conveyed to us, anonymously and otherwise, that all was not right in the issue of certificates—in other words, that certificates for more stock were in circulation than the books represented. Without entering into the justice of such insinuations, which I cannot for a moment believe, I request you will make such examination as will relieve all apprehension.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. POPE, *President.*

THOMAS DUNLAP, Esq.,

President Bank United States.

At the next meeting of the Board after the receipt of Mr. Dunlap's letter, as above, the reason why the resolution authorizing Messrs. Rockhill and Robert was not sent, is spread upon the minutes in the following words, viz:

The President having received a letter from the President of the Bank of the United States, making known that the transfer from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank United States, of the agency of this Bank, was in progress, consequently it was deemed unnecessary to carry out the resolution of the Board on that subject, passed on the last discount day.

From the time the above letter from Mr. Dunlap was received, to the time when the letters following, from H. J. Levis, Cashier, and A. Lardner, 2d Assistant Cashier, were received, the transfer from the Schuylkill Bank to the Bank of the United States, was considered to have been made.

[*Copy of the letter of A. Lardner, 2d Assistant Cashier B. U. S., to George C. Gwathmey, Cashier Bank Kentucky.*]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, }
December 2, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

Mr. Levis, Cashier, has requested us to allow your transfer books to remain with him until the 20th inst., when they will be finally closed, preparatory to the January dividend, and a correct list of shareholders handed to our transfer clerk. The plate has been altered and every arrangement made to receive the books when ready for delivery by the Schuylkill Bank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. LARDNER,
2d Assistant Cashier.

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY, Esq.,

Cashier Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.

[*Copy of a letter from H. J. Levis, Cashier, to Geo. C. Gwathmey, Cashier.*]

SCHUYLKILL BANK, }
December 4, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

By request of the Bank of the United States, the transfer books of your institution will be retained with us until the period for closing them.

preparatory to the January dividend, when a list of the stockholders will be forwarded to you, and likewise handed to them. Will your Bank make its usual dividend in January?

Your obedient servant,

H. J. LEVIS, *Cashier*.

GEO. C. GWATHMEY, Esq., *Cashier*.

No further intelligence was received upon the subject, until the receipt of Mr. Dunlap's letter of the 15th of December, (copied in the answer to the 1st question of the Committee,) giving information of the fraud.

QUESTION 4.—How frequently did the agency report to the Bank of Kentucky? What stock had been transfered on the books of the agency? And copy the reports of the agency during the years 1837, 1838 and 1839.

ANSWER.—Accompanying this will be found lists of all the transfer warrants issued by the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, and the respective agencies of New York and Philadelphia. The lists marked M and P show the number, date, and amount, of warrants issued by the Schuylkill Bank to transfer stock to Louisville and New York; the lists marked N and O show the number, date, and amount, of warrants issued by the Bank at Louisville, and the Union Bank, New York, to transfer stock to the Schuylkill agency. These lists embrace the whole amount of stock transfered to and from said agency. These lists are important, as by their means we are enabled to ascertain the amount of stock on the books of the agency at a given period, up to the time such lists are furnished; they were generally furnished monthly, but sometimes a longer period intervened.

The number of shares reported by the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, as standing on the books of that agency, amounted, on 30th June, 1839, to 8,449 shares; which, together with the amount on the books of the agency at New York, and on the books at Louisville, precisely correspond with the total amount of shares held by individuals, corporations, and companies. By the following statement of transfers to and from that agency, it will be seen that the amount of stock which appeared to be on its books, was 8,434 shares, being a difference of fifteen shares, which may arise from a transfer warrant in transitu, not reported to this Bank, or issued after the last list was forwarded to this Bank.

Agency of the Bank of Kentucky at the Schuylkill Bank in Philadelphia.

To amount of stock originally placed on the books of the

Schuylkill agency,	-	-	-	14,099
To amount transferred from Baltimore,	-	-	-	151
To amount transferred from New York,	-	-	-	35,728
To amount transferred from Louisville,	-	-	-	3,536

Total shares, 53,514

From the above amount there is to be deducted—

Amount of shares transferred from Schuylkill Bank to

Union Bank, New York, - - - - 41,841

Amount of shares transferred from Schuylkill Bank to

Bank Kentucky, at Louisville, - - - - 3,239

45,080

Leaving 8,434 shares

as standing on the books of the agency of the Schuylkill Bank, on the 15th

June, 1839, when the transfer books were closed, as shown by the accompanying list of transfers.

QUESTION 5.—In what way was the list of *bona fide* stockholders made out at each election of officers of the Bank; and in what manner was the list of proxies, from Philadelphia and New York, certified to the officers of the Bank at each election for officers? And attach the list of stockholders made out at each election, and the certificates of owners of stock from the agencies at Philadelphia and New York, to the answer to this question, during the years 1837, 1838, 1839.

ANSWER.—The list of stockholders, made out previously to each election of directors of the Bank of Kentucky, was prepared, *first*, from the stockholders on the books of the Bank at Louisville who had held their stock three calendar months before the 1st of May, the day fixed by the charter for the annual election; *second*, from the lists furnished by the agencies at New York and Philadelphia, who had held their stock for the same time. Lists of stockholders, at the respective periods of 1837, 1838 and 1839, who were entitled to vote, are herewith furnished, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I.

Lists marked K and L give the form of the proxies of the stockholders at the agencies, with the names of the stockholders who voted by proxy at the periods above referred to. The certificates of ownership of stock are not forwarded with the proxies. We ascertain whether the person giving the proxy is a holder of stock, by referring to the list furnished by the agencies: if his name be on the list, we take it for granted he is a stockholder, entitled to vote, by having held his stock the time prescribed by the charter, and his vote is received; if his name is not on the list, his vote is rejected.

In making up the dividend, we have been governed by the list of stockholders, from the agencies, and the list on the books at Louisville; and the aggregate amount of stock has been found to correspond with the whole amount of private stock, except where transfers have been in transitu between the Bank at Louisville and the agencies, and between one agency and another. In comparing the amount of stock for the dividend in July last, the amount, reported on the books of the agencies, and the books at Louisville, exactly agreed with the whole amount of stock.

QUESTION 6.—Make out a list of stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky, as appeared upon the books of the Bank, in the city of Louisville, at each of the periods above referred to?

ANSWER.—The list of stockholders on the books at Louisville, entitled to vote at the election of Directors in May, 1837, 1838 and 1839, will be found in lists marked G, H and I, as also the list of stockholders on 31st Dec. 1839.

QUESTION 7.—Furnish a form of the certificates of stock issued by the Bank in Louisville to the holder, and also the form of certificate of stock issued by their agent in Philadelphia—as, also, the form of a transfer warrant.

Form of the Certificate of Stock issued by the Bank Kentucky, at Louisville.

NO. OF SHARES. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>	NO. OF CERTIFICATE. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>
BANK OF KENTUCKY.	
<p>BE IT KNOWN, That</p> <p>entitled to _____ shares in the</p> <p>CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY,</p> <p>transferrable at said Bank by the said or _____ Attorney. <i>Witness</i>, the Seal of the Presi- dent, directors and company of the Bank of Kentucky, and the signatures of the President and Cashier thereof.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Louisville,</i> _____ 18__</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Cashier.</i> _____ <i>President.</i> _____</p>	

Form of the certificate of Stock issued by the Agent of the Bank of Kentucky, in Philadelphia.

NO. OF SHARES. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>	NO. OF CERTIFICATE. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>
BANK OF KENTUCKY.	
<p>THIS certifies that</p> <p>entitled to _____ shares in the</p> <p>CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY,</p> <p>transferrable only in Person, or by Attorney, on the Book of the Agency of said Bank, at the Seal of the _____ signature of the President or Cashier of the Bank, _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philadelphia,</i> _____ 18__</p>	

Form of a Transfer Warrant.

SHUYLKILL BANK,
Philadelphia,

18

{

No.

SHS

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the owner of
shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of
Kentucky, on which one hundred dollars, on each share, have been paid (as
per certificate, No. dated 183
issued by this Bank, as the agent for the said company) and that the said
has delivered to this Bank the aforesaid certificate,
which has been cancelled for the purpose of having the said
shares placed in name, and to credit, on the Books of Transfer
opened by the said Bank of Kentucky in the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

In witness whereof, the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank has
hereunto affixed his signature, the day and date above named.

Cashier.

The Transfer Warrants issued by the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville,
and by the agency at New York, are in similar form to the above.

JOHN I. JACOB, *President pro tem.*GEO. C. GWATHMEY, *Cashier.*

WILLIAM FELLOWES, {
WILLIAM B. PHILLIPS, } *Directors.*

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Louisville, January 11, 1840.

(A.)

List of Stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky on the books of the Union Bank, New York, who were entitled to vote at the election of Directors on the first Monday in May, 1837.

	Shares.		Shares.
Jno. Anketell,	25	Elizabeth Lee,	10
Berney & Hoyl,	5	Jabesh Lovett,	25
Henry Bulling,	25	Jas. Lovett,	25
Jas. Bogert, Jr.	50	Alfred Lee,	20
N. & W. W. Billings,	80	Wm. Latimer,	30
C. Billings,	50	F. Leclarc,	38
Bernard Bullard,	10	John Low,	50
David J. Boyd,	25	Lathrop and Phelps,	26
Wm. Bradford,	30	Sam'l Miller,	150
A. Blanding,	70	Wm. H. Maxwell,	40
J. & A. Brown,	26	Jas. M'Bride,	100
Louis Bristol,	15	Dr. Joseph Manning,	125
Bullock, Lyman & Co.	60	Wm. Miller,	100
Francis C. Black,	100	Thos. Marean,	50
Abner Beers,	26	Geo. Meyer & Son,	20
Hy. Beekman,	26	Francis March,	40
Wm. Bristol,	15	R. Maitland & Son,	26
Wm. P. Cleaveland, Jr.	20	Wm. F. Mott,	20
A. L. Clarkson,	50	J. W. Mullen,	50
L. Clarkson, Jr.	14	Jas. Millard,	10
Christmas, Livingston, Prime & Coster,	300	Nevins, Townsend & Co.	561
Hy. Coit & Co.	55	National Bank,	50
L. Corning, in trust,	5	Asa Otis,	100
Dythers & Wetyne,	15	Joseph Otis,	81
James K. Douglass,	250	Samuel F. Phelps,	26
James Donaldson,	26	Bela Peck,	50
Robert Dickson,	50	H. A. Perkins,	100
S. C. Dortic,	25	M. Purton,	26
A. De Arango,	59	Sarah Ann Roberts,	4
Daniel Ebbets, Jr.	100	Jno. Rose,	181
Wm. P. Furniss,	100	Jno. Rathbone, Jr.	170
Jas. Forbes,	10	Stebbins, Br.	1
Farmers Loan and Trust Company,	200	Jer. Sturges,	10
D. Wm. Grayson,	50	Wm. Spencer, in trust,	22
Wm. Grigg,	200	J. R. St. John & Co.	585
Jno. N. Gisler,	26	Benjamin Smith,	20
James Hagarty,	201	Isaac A. Storm,	20
Jno. A. Heam,	2	T. D. Stewart,	20
Caleb Hopkins,	50	Tailer & White,	1570
Peter Harmony,	200	D. B. Tallmadge,	26
Geo. Heam, Sr.	50	P. C. Turner,	20
Peter Harmony, in trust,	50	Joseph Trumbull,	35
do do	67	Isaac Townsend,	19
do do	24	R. H. Winslow,	100
S. H. P. Hall,	5	Robert White,	151
Cornelius Heyer,	26	Robert White, Cashier,	1296
Joseph Henrigues,	26	Union Bank,	702
Hiram E. Howard,	50	J. P. Van Horne,	50
Jno. Johnston,	100	Charles Wood,	105
Jno. Kirkpatrick,	100	Washington Insurance Co. of Cin.	55
Ed. Kellogg,	78	Wm. A. White, in trust,	3
Alexander Kevan,	6	S. Zuaznavar,	50
Thomas Lee,	50		
T. & E. Lee, Ex'rs,	50		
		Total shares,	10,492

(B.)

List of Stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky on the books at the Union Bank, New York, who were entitled to vote at the election of Directors on the first Monday in May, 1838.

	Shares.		Shares.
Jno. Anketell,	25	Alexander Kevan,	6
Lyman Allyu,	5	J. Little & Co.	1
Louis Bristol,	15	Wm. Latimer,	30
Frs. C. Black,	100	F. Leclerc,	34
Abner Beers,	26	Jno. Low,	100
Hy. Beekman,	26	Lathrop & Phelps,	26
Wm. Bristol,	15	Louisville Marine and Fire In. Co.	60
Juan Barranco,	50	Benjamin Lord,	100
Brander & McKenna,	20	Cornelia Livingston,	10
Jacob Beckwith,	26	Thos. Lee,	50
Jas. Boyd, Jr.	50	T. & A. Lee, Ex'rs,	50
N. & W. W. Billings,	50	Elizabeth Lee,	10
C. Billings,	50	Jabesh Lovett,	25
Barnard Bullard,	10	Jas. Lovett,	50
David J. Boyd,	25	Alfred Lee,	20
Wm. Bractford,	30	Jasinte Luanco,	100
A. Blanding,	70	Dr. Joseph Manning,	175
Wm. H. Baraley,	50	Wm. Miller,	100
Jno. Bustard,	134	Thos. Marean,	50
Corning & Co.	5	Francis Marsh,	40
Hy. Coit & Co.	55	Wm. T. Mott,	20
Wm. P. Clarkson, jr.	20	Jas. Millard,	10
Isaac Carrow,	45	Alexander Morales,	1
Jno. Delafield, Cashier,	76	Huldah Miller,	5
Robt. Dickson,	50	Isaac Monroe,	50
A. De Arango,	59	Samuel Miller,	150
J. W. Daviess,	10	Wm. H. Maxwell,	40
Jas. K. Douglass,	250	Jas. McBride,	100
T. Denny and others, trustees,	26	N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.	26
De Rhuen & Moore,	52	Nevins, Townsend & Co.	612
O. Day, Prest.	100	National Bank,	78
Daniel Ebbets, jr.	125	Joseph Otis,	81
Farmers Loan and Trust Company,	200	Asa Otis,	100
Fearings & Co.	5	Thos. S. Page,	34
Wm. P. Furniss,	100	Samuel F. Phelps,	26
Jas. Forbes,	10	Bela Peck,	50
Wm. Fellowes,	25	Hy. A. Perkins,	100
C. E. Tuesch,	9	Rich'd Powis,	50
Wm. Grigg,	200	Robert & Williams,	50
Jno. N. Gosster,	50	Jno. Rathbone, jr.	300
Jasper Grosvenor,	30	Sarah A. Roberts,	4
Dr. Wm. Grayson,	50	Jno. Rose,	181
S. H. P. Hull,	5	Isaac A. Storm,	20
P. Harmony & Co., Trustees,	85	T. D. Stuart,	20
do do	40	L. S. Suarez,	10
P. Harmony,	200	Jas. S. Scott,	63
P. Harmony & Co.	182	Mashm Smith,	30
Com's Heyer,	26	Jer. Sturges,	10
H. E. Howard,	50	Wm. Spencer,	22
Wm. Howard,	110	Jer'h Sturges, Pres't,	40
Jno. A. Heam,	2	Mary Sheaff,	23
Caleb Hopkins,	50	Joseph Trumbull,	65
Geo. Hearn, sr.	50	Isaac Townsend,	19
Hy. S. Hoyt,	50	D. B. Tallmadge,	26
Jno. Johnston,	100	P. C. Turner,	20
Gertrude Joseph,	12	Abraham G. Thompson,	130
Jno Kirkpatrick,	100	Geo. F. Talmian,	10

B—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
Robt. White,	151	Union In. Company, N. Y.	26
Robt. White, Cashier,	1296	Mary B. Wood,	105
Robt. White, Cashier, in trust,	1798	Jno. H. Von Largerke,	10
Union Bank,	717	Geo. Von Largerke,	10
J. P. Van Horne,	50	Jno. W. Wallace,	9
Washington Ins. Co. of Cincinnati,	88	Susan Wallace,	400
S. Zuaznavar,	50	Thomas, James & Geo. Woodbridge,	30
Wm. A. White, in trust,	3		
C. Wallace,	100	Total shares,	11,847

(C.)

List of Stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky on the books of the Union Bank, New York, who were entitled to vote at the election of Directors, on the 6th day of May, 1839.

	Shares.		Shares.
Union Bank,	757	Jas. McBride,	100
National Bank,	78	Peter Harmony,	200
Nevins, Townsend, & Co.	191	W. P. Furniss,	100
Prime, Ward & King,	28	Wm. Grayson,	121
J. M. Henriques,	50	Asa Otis,	100
J. S. Carpenter,	223	Jno. Rose,	131
Wm. Latimer,	30	Isaac Carow,	45
Joseph Manning,	175	Rich'd Powis,	50
J. P. Van Horn,	50	Jno. Bustard,	234
Wm. Miller,	100	H. S. Hoyt,	75
Thos. Marean,	50	J. Suydam,	100
Henry Coit & Co.	55	J. & J. Stuart & Co.	120
P. Harmony & Co., in trust,	41	R. M. Blatchford,	100
Francis March,	40	D. M. Henriques,	50
Joseph Trumbull,	65	C. Du Bois,	50
Robert Dickson,	50	J. H. Engleberts,	50
Joseph Otis,	81	F. Leclerc,	95
Wm. A. White,	75	Robt. White, Co. in trust,	133
Jno. Rathbone, jr.	300	Merchants Fire Insurance Co.	75
Jno. Low,	100	Smith, Theigar & Co.	100
P. Harmony & Co., in trust,	100	Wm. Bradford,	125
Lathrop & Phelps,	26	Eli White,	100
Daniel Ebbets, jr.,	130	S. C. Ford,	125
Jno. Johnston,	100	Heekschers, Coster, & Ux.	100
Benjamin Lord,	100	Jas. Mills,	50
Jasper Grosvenor,	80	Jonathan Lawrence,	80
Samuel Miller,	150	H. E. Howard,	50
Jas. Bogert, jr.	50	Robert White, Cashier,	1296
Bela Peck,	50	Robert & Williams,	120
Thos. Lee,	50	Jacob Little & Co.	50
T. & A. Lee, Ex'rs,	50	Jno. C. White,	300
N. & W. W. Billings,	90		
C. Billings,	50	Total shares,	8,063
Caleb Hopkins,	70		

(D.)

List of Stockholders on the books of the Schuylkill Bank on the 1st February, 1837, previously to the annual election of Directors of the Bank of Kentucky on the first Monday of May, 1837.

	SHARES.		Shares.
C. H. Abbot & George,	30	H. Hollingsworth, cas.,	70
John Andrews, Assistant Cashier,	50	Uriah Hirne,	20
George G. Ashbridge,	13	James Henderson,	10
Bank of Wilmington,	200	Josiah Hart,	5
George Bush,	25	George Jones,	25
Thomas Biddle & Co.,	26	Insurance Company of the State of Penn-	
John F. Bower,	48	sylvania,	500
Bevan & Humphreys,	200	Jackson, Riddle & Co.,	182
Mathew Bevan,	200	T. & J. W. James,	22
W. Boyd,	61	Indigent Widows,	12
Mason Brown,	15	L. Kimball,	50
John M. Barclay,	55	James Knox,	10
W. Biddle,	10	Ann L. Keen,	8
John A. Brown, in trust,	40	John N. Lane,	100
Alexander Benson & Co.,	200	Isaac Leeson,	16
W. Blanding,	43	James L. Lardner,	50
Richard Bull,	20	Laurena Lewis,	62
George Brinton, jr.,	63	David Lewis, sen.,	50
Clement Biddle,	15	Rachel Maxwell,	20
Samuel H. Carpenter,	25	J. R. Matlock,	9
Commercial Bank,	278	John Miller,	25
J. C. Christman,	15	Simpson Morris,	100
George Collier,	100	W. A. Mendenhall,	43
Jasper Cope,	13	Margaret C. Mead,	41
H. & A. Cope,	100	Mendenhall & Shoud,	50
John R. Coxie,	30	Jesse Mendenhall,	50
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of		George A. Magruder,	19
Kentucky,	250	Charles Moyer,	8
J. G. Dana,	4	Charles Macallister,	482
Thomas Davis,	65	J. B. Mitchell,	50
Benjamin T. Davis,	50	James Miller,	25
W. H. W. Darby,	20	Miller & Earl,	30
Caroline De France,	6	Joseph M. Guffin,	6
Robert Ewing, trustee,	50	John Marsh,	6
W. Ford,	5	Mary G. Morgan,	5
John A. Forsythe,	50	George McKnight,	10
Ellen Forsyth,	50	John McAllister, in trust,	30
Mason T. Forsyth,	25	Samuel McClary,	35
Jacob Forsyth,	50	Ann Dermott,	100
Franklin Fire Insurance Company,	200	Thomas M. Collen,	5
Caleb Fellowes,	40	John McCauley & Co., in trust,	11
Joseph Fethean,	21	William S. Neelson,	86
W. W. Frazer,	12	John R. Neff,	285
S. C. Ford,	50	Samuel Nicholas,	30
G. W. Gill,	50	Joseph O'Brien,	100
Gill & Ford,	50	W. Peterson,	50
P. H. Goodwyn,	50	Robert Porter,	26
Nich. Hopkins,	150	W. S. Poole,	5
Benjamin P. Hutcherson,	27	Philadelphia Fire and Inland Insurance	
E. M. Hopkins,	300	Company,	68
M. Humphrey,	200	Samuel W. Painter,	4
M. E. Heneken,	4	G. Platt & Gilpen,	170
Will. T. Howell,	50	F. B. Prichett,	20
S. Hobson & Co.,	50	Frances Perot,	8
Josiah Hart,	35	Wm. S. Perot,	8
Henry F. Heberton,	70	Robert Patterson,	9
C. & S. M. Hicklog,	140	Addison S. Parker,	10

D—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
Lewis M. Prevost,	3	Charles Toppan,	202
Ann Maria Pearce,	19	Henry P. Truefet,	100
Caroline Pearce,	19	Joseph Trotter,	50
Washington Peace,	20	Frances Troubat,	129
G. W. Pierce,	4	Henry Toland & Co., in trust,	27
Benjamin Reeves,	26	George W. Toland,	60
Frances Russell,	100	Samuel W. Thackara,	33
George Rallston,	100	Frances Turman,	44
James Rogers,	100	Henry Toland, jr.,	130
E. & C. Rogers, in trust,	200	Edward Toppan,	29
Evans Rogers,	150	Robert Taylor, Treas'r,	15
Charles Riddle,	50	Sampson Tams,	100
James Riddle,	50	Charles W. Thompson,	8
David Rankin,	10	G. & M. Troulman,	20
Alexander J. Reed,	50	United States Insurance Company,	200
James Ryan,	5	Samuel F. Vinton,	56
W. Short,	80	Wilmington Fire Insurance Company,	89
Collins Stevenson,	9	Frances R. Wallen,	11
George M. Stroud,	33	Charles Willing,	95
W. Seal,	82	James Weir,	100
J. T. Sharp,	12	George B. Wood,	50
Caleb R. Smith,	50	W. M. Walmsley,	100
Charles Shaw,	62	George Woolman,	22
Smith, Riddle & Co.,	50	E. D. Whitney & Co.,	300
O. L. Smith,	50	Thomas Williams, in trust,	10
Margaret Stoddart,	27	Joseph Walker,	100
Calhoun R. Lee,	50	J. J. Woodward,	10
Clarissa Stafford,	4	Ben. Woolman,	6
John S. Hill,	15	Hugh Whitton,	20
Charles Stokes,	10	Edward Williams,	4
Southwark Fire Insurance Company,	50	McWallis Woodward,	3
Stephen W. Smith, in trust,	2	Samuel Wagner,	13
James School,	200		

(E.)

*List of Stockholders from Schuylkill Bank previously to the annual election,
1st Monday in May, 1838.*

	SHARES.		Shares.
C. H. & G. Abbott,	30	George N. Bacon,	30
G. W. Ashbridge,	20	Henry J. Boller,	55
Timothy Abbott,	7	A. E. Ballard,	7
Bank of Wilmington,	200	Samuel Brooks, in trust,	50
George Bush,	25	Thomas J. Bryan,	50
John F. Bower,	80	Charles Bird,	185
Bevan & Humphreys,	200	Samuel H. Carpenter,	25
Mathew L. Bevan,	200	Wm. K. Coney,	6
Wm. Boyd,	72	George Collier,	100
Alexander Benson & Co.,	72	Jasper Cope,	30
Wm. Blanding,	43	H. & A. Cope,	250
Richard Bull,	20	John R. Cox,	30
George Brenton, jr.,	62	Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Ken-	
Clement Biddle,	15	tucky,	250
Jonathan Bonney,	24	Thomas F. Cope,	150

E—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
William D. Cope,	40	Caleb R. Smith,	50
Abraham Carlisle,	50	Stewart & Brothers,	226
Isaac Collins,	25	Thomas Sully,	9
John C. Cochran,	15	David Stouse,	22
Craig, Holmes & Co.	10	John M. Scott,	23
J. G. Dana,	4	Lewis Lawrence,	67
Thomas Davis,	50	H. J. Levis, cashier,	96
Benjamin T. Davis,	50	Edward E. Law,	20
W. H. W. Darby,	30	Rachel Maxwell,	21
William Davidson & son,	100	J. P. Matlock,	9
Ellen Darby,	5	Simpson Morris,	100
Samuel Davis,	15	Jesse Mendenhall,	75
Charles Dixey,	5	A. Monges, in trust,	10
Richard Delafield,	22	Charles Moyer,	8
Abram Elken,	100	John S. Miller,	25
Robert Ewing, in trust,	68	Miller & Earl,	30
James Earle,	25	Joseph McGoffin,	13
Thomas Fleming,	150	John Marsh,	6
Caleb Fellowes,	100	Ama H. Maxwell,	5
Joseph Fethean,	3	Marmaduke Moore,	14
W. W. Frazer,	12	Mary Maxwell,	11
Samuel C. Ford,	25	John McAllister, jr., in trust,	30
George W. Gill,	125	Ann McDermott,	160
Joseph Graiz,	155	Thomas M. Callen,	21
Robert Govett,	10	Hugh McCarty,	22
William Garvin,	42	William S. Neilson,	86
H. R. & W. Gilbert,	8	Samuel Nicholas,	190
Alstor Gibbs,	27	Joseph O'Brien,	100
Joseph C. Gilpin,	21	James Peace,	10
B. P. Hutchinson,	56	Robert Porter,	26
George Handy & E Smith,	100	W. L. Poole,	5
May Humphreys,	400	Joseph Pogue,	14
Wm. T. Howell,	50	Francis Perot,	8
Samuel Hobson & Co.	50	W. S. Perot,	8
Wm. Hellpriet,	10	Robert Patterson,	9
Joseph Hart,	35	Sigimund Pancrast,	30
Henry F. Heberton,	75	John B. Porter,	5
James Henderson,	10	A. Perue,	29
S. J. Hawkins,	18	Philadelphia Savings Institution,	10
W. Harman,	57	Philadelphia Fire and Inland Navigation,	68
W. Holmes,	26	Frances Russell,	109
G. M. Hickling,	95	Benjamin Reeves,	26
Mason Hutchin,	24	George Ralston,	100
James Y. Humphrey, in trust,	10	James Rogers,	109
John Horton,	4	E. Rogers & Co., in trust,	200
Edward A. Holmes,	50	Evans Rogers,	150
George Jones,	35	John S. Riddle & Co, in trust,	8
Insurance Company of the State of Penn-		David Rankin,	1
sylvania,	500	Alexander J. Reid,	5
Jackson, Riddle & Co.	100	W. Robinson, jr.,	24
C. P. Iddings,	15	Abraham Ritter,	17
Herbert I. James,	50	A. C. Ritchie,	22
George W. Jackson,	26	Jacob Raymond,	17
Leonard Kimball,	10	Charles Stokes,	10
James Knox,	10	M. R. Stealey,	10
Nathaniel J. Kennedy,	3	Charles Stewart,	109
Charles Keehn,	100	Samuel Sims,	12
John N. Lane,	100	T. Stevens,	66
Isaac Leeser,	16	Seter, Price & Co.	100
Samuel L. Lardner,	22	James Schott,	35
Nancy M. Leslie,	15	Sybytha M. Summers,	24
W. Short,	80	Jacob R. Smith,	10
George M. Stroud,	33	Henry P. Truefit, jr.	70

E—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
Joseph Trotter, . . .	50	George B. Wood, . . .	50
Francis I. Troubat, . . .	130	E. D. Whitney & Co. . .	300
George W. Toland, . . .	60	J. J. Woodward, . . .	30
Samuel W. Thackara, . . .	33	Hugh Whitton, . . .	20
T. Turman, . . .	100	Walter M. Woodward, . . .	12
Henry Toland, . . .	18	Cad. Wallace, . . .	100
Charles W. Thompson, . . .	10	David H. White, . . .	50
Charles Toppan, . . .	275	J. W. Wallace, . . .	9
Landon A. Thomas, . . .	40	Tobias Wagner, . . .	30
Oswald Thompson, . . .	50	Archibald Wright, . . .	100
United States Insurance Company, . .	200	Mary Jane Yorke, . . .	17
Samuel F. Vinton, . . .	56	Samuel Yorke, . . .	60
Frances R. Wallen, . . .	11	Mary Yorke, . . .	35
Charles Willing, . . .	105	William Young, . . .	20

(F.)

List of Stockholders from Schuylkill Bank previously to the annual election of Directors, on the first Monday in May, 1839.

	SHARES.		Shares.
J. R. Alexander, . . .	8	James Delaplane, . . .	12
Timothy Abbott, . . .	37	Joseph D. Dunken, . . .	3
Bevan & Humphreys, . . .	96	Maria R. Dorsey, . . .	7
William Biddle, . . .	10	C. J. Dupont, . . .	20
Stephen Bonsall, . . .	1	R. R. Dorsey, . . .	12
John A. Brown, . . .	165	Job Dauson, . . .	6
Clement Biddle, . . .	15	A. Elken, . . .	100
Appleton E. Ballard, . . .	7	Robert Ewing, in trust, . . .	85
William Boller, . . .	5	W. F. Emlen, in trust, . . .	29
C. C. Bull, . . .	3	James Early, . . .	25
Hetty A. Ballagh, . . .	8	Thomas Fleming, . . .	50
Thomas Biddle & Co. . .	100	Joseph Fithian, . . .	30
Alexander Brown, . . .	150	Samuel C. Ford, . . .	36
H. & A. Cope, . . .	250	Daniel Fletcher, . . .	10
John R. Coxe, . . .	30	C. H. Fisher, . . .	8
Thomas P. Cope, . . .	250	Joseph Fisher, . . .	40
W. D. Cope, . . .	40	G. W. Gill, . . .	125
John Campbell, . . .	2	Henry L. Gau, . . .	1
John O. Cochran, . . .	15	H. R. & N. Gilbert, . . .	80
Isaac Collins, . . .	25	Alston Gibbs, . . .	27
Hugh Campbell, . . .	12	B. P. Hutcherson, . . .	40
Lewis Cooper, . . .	14	George Handy & E. Smith, . . .	100
Merrell Cranby, . . .	46	M. Humphrey, . . .	104
Wm. T. Carter, . . .	34	Maria E. Haneken, . . .	4
Caleb Cope & Co. . .	30	W. T. Howell, . . .	50
John K. Copperthwaite, . . .	4	Hobson, Sons & Co. . .	50
Jacob S. Collings, . . .	4	William Hellpicht, . . .	10
J. G. Dana, . . .	4	Alfred Horner, in trust, . . .	7
Thomas Davis, . . .	50	Joseph Hart, . . .	35
Benjamin T. Davis, . . .	50	Henry F. Heberton, . . .	118
W. Davidson & son, . . .	50	Heberton, Heiskel & Hosken, . . .	100
Caroline De France, . . .	5	Richard Higgins, jr. . .	30
Samuel Davis, . . .	15	S. J. Hawkins, . . .	18
Thomas Davis, . . .	22	Hutcherson & McMullen, . . .	35
B. C. Delaplane, . . .	18	W. Holmes, . . .	50

F—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
D. C. Henson,	3	Robert Patterson,	9
E. A. Holmes,	50	A. S. Parker,	10
Alexander Heberton,	10	Robert Pollock,	3
Ann Hoskins,	5	Ann Poultney,	4
Benjamin Hadley,	5	Segmund Pancoast,	30
John C. Hunter,	5	John B. Porter,	5
M. L. Hallowell, attorney,	4	Norman Porter,	15
Ann H. Heberton,	2	Roswell Park,	3
Heberton & Hebler,	2	John Porter,	30
C. Henkling,	40	Hannah Park, in trust,	8
Jones & Smith,	100	Alfonzo Pageot,	22
George W. Jackson,	26	George Rallston,	100
B. A. Lanier,	10	R. E. & W. E. Rogers, in trust,	200
Waller B. Johnson,	8	Evans Rogers,	150
George W. Jones,	2	Louis Ralston,	35
James Knox,	10	John Reynolds,	12
Ann L. Kecer,	8	Mrs. A. C. Ritchey,	22
N. J. Kenedy,	5	Jacob Raymond,	20
George W. Kline,	40	J. Ritte, jr.,	14
Hutchinson J. Kay,	25	James Rogers,	50
Isaac Leeser,	16	W. Rhoads,	2
James L. Lardner,	50	John Read,	10
Lawrence Lewis,	67	W. H. Raney,	5
J. Lafourcade,	3	Smith, Bernard & Co.,	10
John Lisle,	15	Samuel F. Smith,	12
H. J. Levis, cashier,	8	J. T. Sharp,	12
J. R. & D. Lapsley,	55	Caleb R. Smith,	50
John K. Levin,	1	Stewart & Brothers,	106
Charles F. Lax,	50	Thomas Sully,	9
J. R. Matlock,	9	Catharine Scott,	1
John Miller, (blacksmith,)	6	John St. Hill,	15
Jesse Mendenhall,	75	Charles Stokes,	10
M. B. Mahoney,	5	Stephen W. Smith, trustee,	2
Charles Moyer,	8	M. R. Stealey,	10
John S. Miller,	25	James Stuart,	75
J. S. Miller & Earl,	30	Thaddeus Stevens,	66
Joseph Magoffen,	10	James Schott,	315
John Marsh,	3	P. M. Shaffer,	4
J. D. Meredith,	5	Abraham Smith,	22
Thomas Mendenhall,	3	Charles Sinart,	27
Marmaduke Moore,	11	Joseph Scott,	6
James Morrell,	10	John O. Stevens,	20
Alexander Moore,	30	F. Samuel, in trust,	1
Mary C. Meigs,	3	S. M. Sanchey,	5
John S. Martin,	30	Sarah Samuel,	1
H. K. Martin,	5	Charles W. Smith,	25
J. Marx & son,	78	George Strawbridge,	7
John Madiera,	12	D. Schmich, in trust,	6
J. McLanahan,	300	George P. South,	23
J. McAllister, jr.,	20	Joseph Trotter,	56
Samuel McClary,	35	Frances J. Troubat,	130
F. McFarland,	10	Henry Toland & H. Williams,	27
J. McMaken,	65	W. R. Thompson,	100
W. McKee,	142	Charles W. Thompson,	10
Andrew McCalla,	10	Landon A. Thomas,	40
James Peale,	10	H. P. Truefit, jr.,	36
William S. Poole,	5	G. H. Thompson, in trust	15
Philadelphia Fire and Inland Insurance		Samuel S. Taylor,	12
Company,	54	C. R. Thompson,	10
Joseph Pogue,	14	Trustees of Chillicothe Academy,	6
Thomas B. Pritchett,	5	George Thomas,	80
Frances Perot,	8	James Tennent, in trust,	60
W. S. Perot,	8	Samuel F. Vinton,	56

F—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
Frances R. Wallen,	11	Wallis M. Woodward,	5
J. Wilson,	10	Samuel Hagner,	13
E. D. Whitney & Co.	570	David H. White,	50
Thomas Williams, in trust,	10	Thomas Winnier,	25
Franklin Woolman,	5	Washington Insurance Company,	40
B. Woolman,	20	Christian Wilkerson,	4
Hugh Whitton,	20		

(G.)

List of stockholders on the Books of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, entitled to vote at the election for Directors in May, 1837.

	Shares.		Shares.
L. D. Addison,	25	S. H. Cook,	26
William Anderson,	47	E. Cox,	5
John Andrews,	5	John J. Crittenden,	5
Addison & Clendenen,	25	J. H. Cunningham,	10
John Armstrong,	14	J. M. Clendenen,	25
R. Ashurst & Sons,	5	Michael Cody,	25
Thomas Anderson,	5	Yelberton Cowherd, Guardian,	8
R. Atkinson,	10	E. Davidson,	10
M. Q. Ashby,	48	C. Daniel,	2
John Atkinson,	1	V. Daniel,	10
William Bell,	26	R. Davis,	5
D. S. Benedict,	25	A. C. Dabney,	5
Joshua B. Bowles,	25	J. G. Dana,	15
Martha W. Bliss,	3	Jas. Davidson,	5
David L. Betty,	10	J. T. Donaldson,	5
Jabez Baldwin,	10	J. M. Duncan,	5
Jacob Beckwith,	26	Peter Dudley,	10
E. G. Bladen,	12	Jeptha Dudley,	5
W. B. Booker,	5	Wm. Ellaby,	5
T. C. Barnes,	5	Henry Embry,	5
H. Benton,	1	Paul Everett,	40
Josiah Brummel,	16	B. G. Eastin,	5
J. M. Briggs,	5	Richard Ferguson,	25
J. Breathitt,	5	Fireman's Insurance Company,	41
J. L. Blaine,	5	Forsyth & Co.	30
R. B. Bacon,	5	H. H. Forsyth,	39
J. Baltzell,	10	Forsyth, Goodwin & Co.	26
J. Bruen,	10	W. W. Fry,	5
John Barrett,	5	Franklin Insurance Company,	130
W. M. Brand,	5	Richard Fell,	5
Thomas R. Barrett,	10	Wm. Garvin,	82
Cuthbert Bullitt,	20	Angereau Gray,	25
John Buckner,	5	J. H. Graham,	5
P. Chamberlin,	1	B. Gratz,	5
R. Craddock,	25	N. E. Gray,	5
J. P. Campbell,	20	T. C. Greenfield,	5
Chapman Coleman,	25	Joshua Gore,	30
W. Cook,	5	James Guthrie,	26
Gresham Cox,	5	Alex. Gracie,	16
J. W. Cooke,	5	Rowland Hanna,	5
R. Collins,	5	S. J. Hawkins,	10

G--Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
James Hamilton,	5	Charles Mills,	40
James Hewitt,	37	F. Montmollin,	10
David Heran,	25	Montmollin & Conwall,	18
M. W. Henry,	5	John Nelson,	20
James Hines,	5	Win. Owsley,	10
D. S. Howell,	5	Oldham, Todd & Co.	20
W. Hobson,	5	W. R. Payne,	5
G. M. Howarth,	5	T. Y. Payne,	5
Hughes & Cox,	10	A. S. Parker,	70
E. Hutchinson,	5	J. H. Phelps,	5
S. Hutchinson,	2	W. E. Price,	5
John W. Hunt,	201	William H. Pope,	25
John W. Hunt, Trustee,	46	W. Porter & Co.	15
W. R. Hynes,	38	W. M. Poyntz,	5
Daniel Henry,	20	W. Pollock,	25
Jonathan Hobson,	5	Norman Porter,	27
Henry Iseminger,	5	John Pearce,	6
John I. Jacob,	26	W. B. Phillips,	16
Jarvis, Trabue & Curd,	5	Thomas Quigley,	20
A. M. January,	5	D. Raymond,	10
Richard M. Johnson,	20	W. H. Rainey,	7
E. P. Johnson,	5	Paul Reinhard,	25
Charles Julian,	15	J. G. Read,	10
Madison C. Johnson,	5	E. Richmond,	5
W. S. Johnson,	10	Wm. Riddle,	15
George Keats,	25	H. D. Richardson,	10
Marshall Key,	5	C. M. Strader & Co.	26
Isaac Landes,	10	F. C. Sharp,	10
R. H. Lee,	5	C. Samuel,	5
J. P. Little & Co.	15	L. J. Sharp,	26
T. W. Lyle, Ex'or,	10	Eliza T. Sharp,	10
Alexander Lisle,	2	J. Samuel,	5
Louisville Marine and Fire In. Co.	51	James Stewart,	26
Lexington Fire, Marine and Life. In Co.	125	Willis Stewart,	25
J. N. Lyle,	5	Isaac Stewart,	25
John Love,	5	Louis Shaeffer,	20
David Marshall,	10	Christian Shaeffer,	25
Samuel M'Clarty,	25	John S. Snead,	5
John M'Clarty,	10	W. M. Sheras,	5
S. B. Marshall,	5	R. P. Smith,	5
John Marshall,	5	T. T. Shreve,	26
A. W. Mecklin,	5	Jane Stith,	5
J. B. M'Ilvaine,	5	John Stivers,	26
W. Mackey,	5	W. H. Smith,	5
Merchants' Insurance Company,	300	James R. Skyles,	5
G. W. Meriwether,	26	L. Smith,	5
Robert Merrie, jr.	35	Daniel Smith,	5
J. M'Meekin,	5	Elizabeth Shipp,	30
M. M'Neill,	16	J. Swigert,	12
W. Miller,	15	Phillip Swigert,	5
Elizabeth Mason,	25	Eli Smith,	10
Virgil M'Knight,	25	Sam'l Smiley,	20
Hugh Mitchell,	7	Stephen Swift,	5
J. M'Alister,	5	Frederick Schorch,	25
J. M'Comb,	5	J. V. M. Shreve,	5
T. G. Montgomery,	5	W. W. Stockton,	5
Thos. Moore & Co.	5	G. W. Sutton,	5
Edden Morris,	5	C. Shultz,	5
C. S. Morehead,	10	John A. Steele,	8
R. L. Moore,	5	L. Sanders, jr.	5
F. Murdock,	26	W. H. Sapeen,	5
P. C. Morehead,	5	Martin Smith,	14
John M. Morton,	5	B. Thaw,	5

G—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
Thomas T. Taylor,	10	John U. Waring,	5
Th. S. Theobalds,	5	Charlotte S. Wares,	10
A. Throckmorton,	25	Augustine Webber,	5
M. V. Thompson,	50	V. Wethers,	5
Rob't S. Todd,	5	Dan'l Williams,	20
David Thornton,	5	W. Wiseman,	10
Isham Talbot,	60	M. Wilson,	5
Samuel Underwood,	2	Maunsel White,	20
J. R. Underwood,	5	G. T. Wood,	5
D. Usher,	5	James Weir,	100
I. Vanmeter,	5	M. G. Youce,	26
George Ward,	5		

(H.)

List of Stockholders on the books of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, entitled to vote at the election of Directors in May, 1838.

	Shares.		Shares.
B. Gratz,	5	G. Cox,	5
William Anderson,	47	J. W. Cook,	5
Richard Atkinson,	10	R. Collins,	5
John Atkinson,	1	S. H. Cooke, estate,	47
Thomas Anderson,	5	E. Cox,	5
John Andrews,	5	John J. Crittenden,	5
M. Q. Ashby,	48	J. H. Cunningham,	5
L. D. Addison,	25	Michael Cody,	5
R. Ashurst & Sons,	5	Y. Cowherd, Guardian,	8
Mary W. Beckwith,	11	Arch. Cox,	5
D. S. Benedict,	25	C. M. Cunningham,	5
Joshua B. Bowles,	25	J. Craig,	5
Martha W. Bliss,	3	Austin P. Cox,	5
David L. Beatty,	10	J. B. Crockett,	10
Jabez Baldwin,	10	E. Davidson,	10
E. G. Bladen, Trustee,	12	C. Daniel & Co.	2
W. D. Booker,	5	V. Daniel,	10
James Breathitt,	5	R. Davis,	5
John Buckner,	5	A. C. Dabney,	5
James Barbour,	5	J. G. Dana,	15
Joseph F. Bell,	5	Jas. Davidson,	5
J. M. Briggs,	5	J. T. Donaldson,	5
J. Burnham,	5	J. M. Duncan,	5
J. Bruen,	5	Peter Dudley,	10
W. M. Brand,	5	H. T. Duncan,	100
T. C. Barnes,	5	Sam'l H. Daviess,	5
John Baltzell,	10	A. W. Dudley, C. Samuel and W. Tal-	
W. W. Bacon,	5	bot, Ex'ors	15
J. B. Blaine,	5	W. Ellaby,	5
John Barrett,	15	Paul Everett,	40
Josiah Brummell,	20	B. G. Eastin,	5
Cuthbert Bullitt,	20	Rich'd Ferguson,	25
John Bustard,	134	Fireman's Insurance Company,	41
Thos. R. Burnett,	6	W. W. Fry,	5
P. Chamberlin,	1	Franklin Insurance Company,	130
R. Craddock,	25	Richard Fell,	5
J. P. Campbell,	20	Angereau Gray,	25
Chapman Coleman,	25	J. H. Graham,	5
W. Cook,	5	T. G. Greenfield,	5

H—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
B. Greenfield,	5	R. L. Moore,	5
Joshua Gore,	30	F. Murdock,	26
James Guthrie,	26	P. C. Morehead,	5
Rowland Hanna,	5	John M. Morton,	5
S. J. Hawkins,	10	Charles Mills,	40
James Hewett,	37	John Nelson,	20
David Heran,	25	Wm. Owsley,	10
M. W. Henry,	5	Stephen Ormsby,	66
James Hines,	5	W. R. Payne,	5
D. S. Howell,	5	A. S. Parker,	70
W. Hobson,	5	J. H. Phelps,	5
G. M. Howarth,	5	W. E. Price,	5
Hughes & Cox,	10	W. B. Phillips,	10
E. Hutchinson,	5	W. H. Pope,	25
John W. Hunt,	290	W. Porter & Co.	15
John W. Hunt, Trustee,	54	W. M. Poyntz,	5
W. R. Hynes,	38	Norman Porter,	27
Daniel Henry,	20	Rich'd Pindell,	10
Alex. Hodge,	10	John Pearce,	6
G. W. Hite,	2	Thomas Quigley,	5
Ch. Henderson,	5	Dan'l Raymond,	10
L. F. Heeman,	26	W. H. Rainey,	7
Henry Iseminger,	5	Paul Reinhard,	25
John I. Jacob,	26	J. G. Read,	10
A. M. January,	5	E. Richmond,	5
Jarvis, Trabue & Curd,	5	H. D. Richardson,	10
R. M. Johnson,	20	Boanuges Roberts,	5
E. P. Johnson,	5	C. M. Strader,	26
M. C. Johnson,	5	F. C. Sharp,	10
Henry Julian,	5	C. Samuel,	5
C. H. Julian,	10	L. J. Sharp,	40
W. S. Johnson,	10	Eliza T. Sharp,	31
George Keats,	25	J. Samuel,	5
Marshall Key,	10	Willis Stewart,	25
Isaac Landes,	10	Isaac Stewart,	25
R. H. Lee,	5	Louis Shaeffer,	20
J. P. Little & Co.	15	Christian Shaeffer,	25
Louisville Marine and Fire In. Co.	83	John S. Snead,	5
Thomas Layton,	5	L. L. Shreve,	26
J. N. Lyle,	5	W. M. Sheras,	5
Lexington Fire, Marine and Life In. Co.	242	R. P. Smith,	5
Thos. N. Lindsay,	5	T. T. Shreve,	46
John Love,	5	Jane Stith,	5
David Marshall,	10	Wm. H. Smith,	5
S. M'Clarty,	25	James R. Skyles,	5
John M'Clarty,	20	L. Smith,	5
S. B. Marshall,	5	Dan'l Smith,	5
John Marshall,	5	Elizabeth Shipp,	30
Alex. W. Mecklin,	5	J. Swigert,	12
J. B. M'Ilvaine,	5	P. Swigert,	5
W. Mackey,	5	Eli Smith,	10
G. W. Meriwether,	1	Sam'l Smiley,	20
R. Merrie, Sen.,	25	Stephen Swift,	5
J. M'Meekin,	5	F. Schorch,	25
M. M'Neil,	16	J. V. M. Shreve,	5
William Miller,	15	W. W. Stockton,	5
Virgil M'Knight,	26	Joseph Swagar,	25
J. M'Allister,	5	G. W. Sutton,	5
J. M'Comb,	5	Christian Shultz,	5
F. G. Montgomery,	5	John A. Steele,	8
Thos. Moore & Co.	5	W. H. Sasseen,	5
Eddin Morris,	5	Alvan Stevens,	5
C. S. Morehead,	10	M. R. Stealey,	10

H—Continued.

	Shares.		Shares.
Thomas Smith,	27	D. Usher,	5
Maslin Smith,	14	J. Vanmeter,	5
David A. Sayre,	20	Thos. Vaughn,	5
S. M. Starling & Co.	5	Geo. Ward,	5
Benj. Shaw,	5	John U. Waring,	5
Thos. H. Taylor,	10	Augustine Webber,	5
T. S. Theobalds,	5	V. Weathers,	5
A. Throckmorton,	25	Dan'l Williams,	20
R. S. Todd,	5	W. Wiseman,	10
David Thornton,	5	M. Wilson,	5
Isham Talbot,	50	M. White,	20
Precilla Talbot,	15	G. T. Wood,	7
S. Underwood,	2	M. G. Youce,	26
J. R. Underwood,	5	John C. Young,	6

(I.)

List of Stockholders on the books at Louisville, entitled to vote at the annual election for Directors in May, 1839: and also, of the Stockholders on the books at Louisville, on the 31st December, 1839.

	Shares. May.	Shares. Dec.		Shares. May.	Sh's. Dec.
L. D. Addison,	25	25	R. B. Bacon,	5	5
W. Anderson,	47	47	J. Baltzell,	10	13
John Andrews,	5	5	J. Bruen,	10	10
R. Ashurst & Sons,	5	5	John Barrett,	15	10
Thomas Anderson,	5	25	W. M. Brand,	5	5
M. Q. Ashby,	48	48	Mason Brown,	15	13
O. H. P. Anderson,	—	5	Thomas R. Barnett,	6	6
James Artees,	—	5	John Burnam,	5	5
John Atkinson,	1	1	John Bustard,	100	406
D. S. Benedict,	25	25	W. Bacon,	5	5
Joshua B. Bowles,	27	27	Purnell Bishop,	5	
Martha W. Bliss,	3	3	Mary W. Beckwith,	11	11
David L. Beatty,	10	10	James Barbour,	5	5
Jabez Baldwin,	10	10	Joseph F. Bell,	5	5
E. G. Bladen, trustee of			David Banks,	10	10
G. Bladen,	12	12	William Barr,	10	10
E. G. Bladen, trustee of			Harry I. Bodley,	5	5
E. R. Bladen,	—	5	B. Gratz Brown,	—	1
E. F. Bladen, trustee of			David Bell,	10	
J. M. Bladen,	—	5	John Buckner,	5	
W. B. Booker,	5	5	R. H. Crittenden,	—	1
T. C. Baines,	5	5	P. Chamberlin,	1	1
J. Brummell,	22	27	R. Craddock,	25	25
J. M. Briggs,	5	5	J. P. Campbell,	20	20

I—Continued.

	Shares. May.	Shares. Dec.		Shares. May.	Sh's. Dec.
W. Cook,	5	5	A. Gant,	5	10
G. Cox,	5	5	Lewis W. Green,	—	5
J. W. Cooke,	5	5	Rowland Hanna,	5	5
R. Collins,	5	5	James Hewitt,	37	37
S. H. Cooke's estate,	47	47	David Heran,	25	
E. Cox,	5	5	M. W. Henry,	5	5
J. J. Crittenden,	5	5	James Hines,	5	5
J. H. Cunningham,	10	10	D. S. Howell,	5	5
Y. Cowherd, guardian,	8	8	W. Hobson,	5	5
Archibald Cox,	5	5	G. M. Howarth,	5	5
C. M. Cunningham,	5	5	Hughes and Cox,	10	10
J. Craig,	5	5	E. Hutcherson,	5	15
Austin P. Cox,	5	5	S. Hutcherson,	7	7
J. B. Crockett,	5	5	John W. Hunt,	540	349
H. E. Creel,	—	5	John W. Hunt, trustee,	54	72
J. Candy & others, trus- tees,	—	1	W. R. Hynes' estate,	38	38
Edward Crow,	—	16	Daniel Henry,	20	20
E. Davidson,	10	10	George W. Hite,	2	4
C. Daniel,	2	2	Charles Henderson,	5	—
V. Daniel,	10	10	John B. Helm,	5	5
R. Davis,	5	5	James S. Hopkins,	5	5
A. C. Dabney,	5	5	C. Huggins, executrix,	20	20
J. G. Dana,	15	15	John Hays,	25	25
James Davidson,	5	5	Wyatt H. Higgins,	—	5
J. T. Donaldson,	5	5	A. D. Hunt,	10	10
J. M. Duncan,	5	10	J. O. Harrison,	—	32
Peter Dudley,	17	39	O. Harrison,	—	25
Henry T. Duncan,	100		Henry Iseminger,	5	5
Samuel H. Daviess,	5	5	John I. Jacob,	26	26
A. W. Dudley and oth- ers, executors,	15	15	A. M. January,	5	5
John M. Duke,	—	5	Jarvis, Trabue & Curd,	5	5
A. W. Dudley,	—	5	R. M. Johnson,	20	
Paul Everett,	40	40	Cave Johnson,	—	20
B. G. Eastin,	5	5	E. P. Johnson,	5	5
Rizen Elliot, guardian,	—	4	M. C. Johnson,	5	
Richard Ferguson,	25	25	H. S. Julian,	—	5
Firemen's Insurance Co.	41	41	C. H. Julian,	10	10
Franklin Insurance Co.	130	130	W. S. Johnson,	10	10
Richard Fell,	5	5	George Keats,	25	25
William Fellowes,	4	4	Marshall Key,	10	10
Thomas L. Garrard,	—	3	Isaac Landes,	10	10
Angereau Gray,	25	25	R. H. Lee,	5	5
J. H. Graham,	5	5	Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Co.	205	212
B. Gratz,	5		Thomas Layton,	5	5
B. Greenfield,	10	10	J. N. Lyle,	5	5
James Guthrie,	26	26	Lexington Fire, Marine & Life Insurance Co.	265	313

I—Continued.

	Shares. May.	Shares. Dec.		Shares. May.	Sh's. Dec.
Thomas N. Lindsey,	10	20	W. H. Rainey,	7	
Joseph Leach,	5	5	Paul Reinhard,	25	25
John Love,	5	5	J. G. Read,	10	10
S. McClarty,	25	25	H. D. Richardson,	10	10
John McClarty,	10	10	Boanerges Roberts,	5	5
S. B. Marshall,	5	5	David A. Russell,	5	5
John Marshall,	5	5	John Shallcross,	16	
A. W. Macklin,	5	5	F. C. Sharp,	10	15
J. B. McIlvaine,	5	5	C. Samuel,	5	5
William Mackey,	5	5	L. J. Sharp,	40	50
G. W. Meriwether,	1	1	Eliza T. Sharp,	31	50
Robert Merrie, sr. estate,	25	25	J. Samuel,	5	5
J. McMeeken,	5	5	Willis Stewart,	25	25
M. McNeill,	16	16	Louis Shaeffer,	20	20
W. Miller,	15	15	Christian Shaeffer,	25	25
Virgil McKnight,	26	26	John S. Snead,	4	4
J. McAllister,	5	5	L. L. Shreve,	26	21
J. M. Comb,	5	5	W. M. Sheras,	5	5
Thomas Moore & Co.	5	5	R. P. Smith,	5	5
Eddin Morris,	5	5	Thomas T. Shreve,	41	41
C. S. Morehead,	7	7	Jane Stith,	5	5
R. L. Moore,	5	5	W. H. Smith,	5	5
John M. Morton,	5	5	James R. Skiles,	5	5
Charles Mills,	40	40	L. Smith,	5	5
J. K. McGoodwin,	—	5	Daniel Smith,	5	5
Charles Miles,	25	25	Elizabeth Shipp,	13	6
Edward McAllister,	—	95	J. Swigert,	12	12
Alexander R. McKee,	—	5	P. Swigert,	5	5
Ann Mitchell,	—	2	Eli Smith,	10	10
John Nelson,	20	20	Samuel Smiley,	20	20
Wm. Owsley,	10	10	Stephen Swift,	5	5
Stephen Ormsby,	66	187	F. Schorch,	25	25
W. R. Payne,	5	5	J. V. M. Shreve,	5	5
A. S. Parker,	55	55	Joseph Swagar,	25	25
J. H. Phelps,	5	5	Geo. W. Sutton,	5	5
William E. Price,	5	5	Christian Shultz,	5	5
W. B. Phillips,	25	25	John A. Steele,	8	8
W. H. Pope,	25	25	W. H. Sasseen,	5	5
W. M. Poyntz,	5	5	Alvan Stevens,	—	4
Norman Porter,	27	27	M. R. Stealey,	10	10
Richard Pindell,	10	10	M. Smith,	14	14
John Pearce,	6	6	E. K. Sayre,	5	
Thomas S. Proctor,	5	5	David A. Sayre,	34	34
Thomas Porter,	—	5	J. S. Snead, trustee,	11	12
J. H. Phelps, guardian,	—	4	Do do	11	12
Margaret M. Parker,	—	48	Do do	11	11
Thomas Quigley,	5	5	James Shelby,	1	1
D. Raymond,	10	10	B. Thaw,	5	5

I—Continued.

	Shares. May.	Shares. Dec.		Shares. May.	Sh's. Dec.
Thomas H. Taylor,	15	15	V. Weathers,	5	5
T. S. Theobald,	5	5	Daniel Williams,	20	20
A. Throckmorton,	25	25	W. Wiseman,	10	10
R. S. Todd,	5	5	M. Wilson,	5	5
David Thornton,	5	5	Maunsel White,	20	20
Isham Talbot,	23	23	G. T. Wood,	5	5
Prescilla Talbot,	15	15	Joseph Weisiger,	5	5
Adelaide Talbot,	27	27	M. G. Youce,	26	26
John Tevis,	—	25	John C. Young,	6	19
J. R. Underwood,	5	5	Henry Waller,	—	5
D. Usher,	5	5	Z. Worley,	—	5
J. Vanmeter,	5	5	Lucy P. Weisiger,	—	5
Thomas Vaughn,	5		Sylvester Welch,	—	10
John U. Waring,	5	5	D. P. White,	—	5
Augustine Webber,	5	5			

(K.)

The following is the usual form of proxy given by the stockholders in New York to vote for Directors at the election in May, 1837, with their names attached:

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that we, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky, do hereby make, constitute, and appoint, _____ our true and lawful attorney, and substitute, and proxy, for us, and in our names, to vote on all the shares now held by us in the capital stock of the said Bank, at the next annual election for Directors, as fully as we might, or could do, were we personally present at such election; and we hereby revoke all former proxies, or proxy, by us given.

Witness, our hands and seals, this twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

A. Blanding,	(Seal.)	Coddington Billings,	(Seal.)
Peter Harmony & Co.	do	P. C. Turner,	do
J. R. St. John & Co.	do	W. P. Cleaveland, jr.	do
Dykers & Alstyne,	do	J. R. St. John & Co.,	do
Daniel Ebbets, jr., cashier,	do	Caleb Hopkins,	do
James McBride,	do	John Low,	do
Joseph Otis,	do	Christmas, Livingston, Prime &	
James Lovett,	do	Coster,	
Jabesh Lovett,	do	By Robert J. Livingston,	do
Farmers Loan & Trust company,		Berney & Hoyt,	
By D. Codwin, Vice President,	do	By Henry S. Hoyt,	do
Daniel Ebbets, jr.	do	R. H. Winslow,	do
Edward Kellogg,	do	H. E. Howard,	do
W. A. White, trustee,	do	W. P. Furniss,	do

K—Continued.

Isaac A. Storm,	(Seal.)	James Donaldson,	(Seal.)
Jacob Little & Co.	do	Lathrop & Phelps,	
Wm. Fellott,	do	By Samuel F. Phelps,	do
Wm. Spencer,	do	Samuel F. Phelps,	do
S. C. Dortie,	do	Robert Maitland & Son,	
Tailer & White,		By W. C. Maitland,	do
By Edward N. Tailer,	do	Isaac A. Storm,	do
John N. Gossler,	do	Henry Coit & Co.	
M. Preston,		By Thomas B. Richards,	do
John N. Gossler, attorney,	do	George Meyer & Son,	
Robert White,	do	By George Meyer,	do
Peter Harmony & Co., in trust,		Edward Kellogg,	do
By Leonard S. Marcy,	do	John Johnston,	do
James Hagerty,	do	J. R. Douglass,	do
James P. Vanhorn,	do	N. & W. W. Billings,	do
J. Henriques,	do	John Rathbone, jr.	do
W. Bradford,	do	C. Heyer,	do
H. Beekman,	do	S. Lewellyn,	do
Nevins, Townsend & Co.			
By E. Townsend,	do		

Sealed and delivered by J. Henriques, W. Bradford, and H. Beekman, in presence of Oscar W. Sturtevant.

Proxies for the year 1838—same form of power of attorney as given for 1837.
DANIEL EBBETS, jr. *Cashier.*

The following is the usual form of Proxy given by the stockholders in New York to vote for Directors at the election in May, 1839, with their names attached:

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that we, the undersigned, stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky, do hereby constitute and appoint _____ to be our lawful attorney, substitute, and proxy, for us, and in our names, to vote on all the stock held by us in the said Bank of Kentucky, at the election for Directors, as fully as we might, or could do, were we personally present at such election.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this sixteenth day of April, 1839.

John Rathbone, jr.	(Seal.)	Leonard S. Swan,	(Seal.)
James Mills,	do	P. Harmony & Co., trustee,	do
Nevins, Townsend & Co.	do	John Low,	do
William Aug. White,	do	F. Lexterz,	do
H. E. Howard,	do	Daniel Ebbets, jr., Cashier,	do
Henry Coit & Co.	do	Thomas Mareau,	do
Eli White,	do	J. & J. Stuart & Co.	do
J. Grosvenor,	do	J. D. Beers, trustee,	do
James P. Vanhorne,	do	John C. White,	do
Isaac Carow,	do	D. P. White,	do
R. Blatchford,	do	William Grayson,	do
Herkimers, Coster & Matfar,	do	Daniel Ebbets, jr.,	do
J. Dunlap,	do		

In presence of DANIEL EBBETS, jr.

(L.)

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that we, the undersigned, stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky, do hereby severally appoint _____ to be our substitute and proxy, for each of us, and in our respective names and behalf, to vote at any meeting of stockholders of said Bank, that may be held for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of an act passed February 23d, 1837, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in relation to the investment of the surplus revenue of the United States, to be deposited with the State of Kentucky, as fully as we might, or could, were we personally present.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto severally set our hands and seals, this twelfth day of April, 1837.

John Lindsay,	(Seal.)	Evans Rogers,	
James Nevens,	do	Trustee for H. A. Rogers,	(Seal.)
H. Wheten,	do	W. Mason Walrusby,	do
Jackson, Riddle & Co.	do	George B. Wood,	do
B. P. Hutchinson,	do	Samuel Nicholas,	do
Benjamin P. Smith, Cashier Com-		C. & G. M. Hickling,	do
mercial Bank Pennsylvania,	do	Henry J. Butler,	do
Charles Toppan,	do	Caleb F. Mowes,	do
Edward Toppan,		J. J. Woodward,	do
By Charles Toppan, attorney,	do	Robert Ewing,	do
Alexander Benson & Co.	do	Sampson Tany,	do
William T. Howell,	do	Uriah Hunt,	do
James Schott,	do	J. B. Mitchell,	do
E. D. Whitney & Co.	do	For the Insurance Company of	
William D. Lewis, Cashier,	do	the State of Pennsylvania,	
William D. Lewis,	do	Simeon Toby, President,	do.
S. H. Carpenter,	do	Thomas Mellon, Hobson, Sons	
For the U. S. Insurance Co.		& Co.	do
William Young, President,	do	Joseph F. Eck,	do
Thomas P. Cope,	do	William S. Neilson,	do
C. McAllister,	do	Francis R. Waller,	
Evans Rogers,	do	By his attorney, W. S. Neilson,	do

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1837.

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting held by the stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky, at the Merchants' Exchange, in this city, on the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the foregoing sentiments and proxy were adopted without a dissenting voice. It was, at the same time, unanimously agreed that they should be forwarded to you for the purpose of securing the necessary action thereon.

THOMAS P. COPE, *President.*
C. McALLISTER, *Secretary.*

JOHN I. JACOB, Esq.

L—Continued.

Names furnished for proxies at the election of Directors in May, 1838, by Stockholders in Philadelphia.

William Young, President of the	Bevan & Humphreys,	(Seal)
U. S. Insurance Company, (Seal)	Henry Toland,	do
L. Kimball, do	William Young,	do
John William Wallace, do	Susan Wallace,	do

Names furnished for proxies at the election of Directors in May, 1839, by Stockholders in Philadelphia.

	Stewart & Brothers,	(Seal)
	James Tennent, in trust for	
	Sarah Tennent,	do
	Wright & Brother,	do
	Green Cox,	do
	Sharpe & Carman,	do
	David H. White,	do
	R. D. Wood,	do
	George M. Hickling,	do
	H. P. Truefitt, sen.,	do
	Margaret Stoddard,	do
	H. P. Truefitt, jr.,	do
William B. Hill, witness to	E. D. Whiting & Co.	do
Edward S. Whelen, do	Henry Toland,	do
George W. Warder, do	Joseph Trotter,	do
John Tevis, do	William R. Thompson,	do
William Whiting, do	James Schott,	do
Edward S. Whelen, do	James Peale,	do
Edward S. Whelen, do	C. P. Iddings,	do
	George W. Toland,	do

(M.)

List of Transfer Warrants issued by the Schuylkill Bank, to place stock on the books of the Union Bank, from 18th March, 1835, to 10th Jan'y, 1839.

No.	Date.			Shares.	No.	Date.			Shares.
1	March	18,	1835,	200	57	Sept.	11,	1835,	100
2	do	19,	do	974	58	do	12,	do	100
3	do	19,	do	400	59	do	12,	do	100
4	do	19,	do	146	60	do	14,	do	150
5	do	19,	do	200	62	do	15,	do	300
6	do	19,	do	174	63	do	17,	do	180
7	do	19,	do	100	64	do	18,	do	100
8	do	20,	do	569	65	do	29,	do	200
9	do	20,	do	100	66	do	30,	do	21
10	do	20,	do	100	67	October	1,	do	75
11	do	21,	do	300	68	do	1,	do	25
12	do	21,	do	25	69	do	6,	do	50
13	do	23,	do	200	70	do	13,	do	50
14	do	26,	do	100	71	do	17,	do	100
15	do	27,	do	100	72	do	19,	do	200
16	do	27,	do	100	73	do	19,	do	125
17	do	27,	do	308	74	do	20,	do	100
18	do	27,	do	26	75	do	20,	do	300
19	do	30,	do	100	76	do	22,	do	100
20	do	30,	do	250	77	do	24,	do	500
21	April	4,	do	200	78	do	27,	do	100
22	do	4,	do	600	79	Nov.	24,	do	100
23	do	4,	do	200	80	do	26,	do	150
24	do	11,	do	100	81	do	26,	do	2000
25	do	15,	do	100	82	do	26,	do	300
26	May	4,	do	26	83	do	27,	do	150
27	do	7,	do	100	84	do	27,	do	200
28	do	7,	do	200	85	do	27,	do	150
29	do	9,	do	400	86	do	28,	do	150
30	do	13,	do	100	87	do	28,	do	50
31	do	19,	do	41	89	Dec.	24,	do	50
32	do	19,	do	95	90				
33	do	19,	do	76	91	February	3,	1836,	200
34	do	19,	do	24	93	do	9,	do	150
35	do	20,	do	55	94	do	9,	do	300
36	do	20,	do	200	95	do	12,	do	100
37	do	21,	do	150	96	do	12,	do	130
38	do	23,	do	100	97	do	16,	do	100
39	June	4,	do	100	98	do	22,	do	43
40	do	6,	do	100	99	March	1,	do	700
41	do	6,	do	300	100	do	2,	do	72
42	do	13,	do	300	101	do	4,	do	153
43	do	20,	do	500	102	do	11,	do	125
44	do	29,	do	100	103	do	17,	do	100
45	July	2,	do	200	104	do	21,	do	100
46	do	28,	do	100	105	April	5,	do	60
47	August	10,	do	300	106	June	10,	do	43
48	do	18,	do	150	107	July	5,	do	50
49	do	20,	do	50	108	do	6,	do	50
50	do	21,	do	100	109	do	7,	do	100
51	do	22,	do	100	110	do	18,	do	150
52	do	25,	do	931	111	August	4,	do	100
53	do	28,	do	100	112	do	22,	do	143
54	do	28,	do	100	113	do	25,	do	200
55	September	3,	do	500	114	do	27,	do	65
56	do	8,	do	100	115	do	27,	do	50

M—Continued.

No.	Date.	Shares.	No.	Date.	Shares.
116	August 27, do .	300	178	January 30, 1838, .	10
117	Sept. 17, do .	100	179	do 31, do .	22
118	do 17, do .	100	180	February 15, do .	50
119	do 17, do .	200	181	do 24, do .	60
120	do 22, do .	109	182	do 24, do .	12
121	do 24, do .	100	183	do 26, do .	25
122	October, 13, do .	150	184	March 3, do .	35
123	do 20, do .	40	185	do 6, do .	50
124	do 22, do .	300	186	do 7, do .	100
125	do 24, do .	50	187	do 8, do .	25
126	do 24, do .	50	188	do 9, do .	50
127	do 24, do .	100	189	do 13, do .	50
128	Nov. 18, do .	100	190	do 26, do .	7
129	do 21, do .	100	191	do 30, do .	20
130	do 23, do .	100	192	do 30, do .	25
131	do 26, do .	80	193	April 23, do .	25
132	Dec. 1, do .	80	194	May 8, do .	30
133	do 3, do .	100	195	do 10, do .	400
134	do 5, do .	200	196	do 11, do .	120
135	Cancelled.		197	do 12, do .	100
136	January 7, 1837, .	50	198	do 15, do .	100
137	do 7, do .	25	199	do 18, do .	50
138	do 18, do .	100	200	do 19, do .	200
139	do 18, do .	150	201	do 21, do .	30
140	do 18, do .	200	202	do 21, do .	75
141	do 18, do .	50	203	do 21, do .	100
142	February 9, do .	250	204	do 25, do .	46
143	do 11, do .	50	205	do 26, do .	82
144	do 17, do .	200	206	do 28, do .	50
145	do 17, do .	250	207	do 29, do .	50
146	do 17, do .	50	208	do 30, do .	80
147	do 18, do .	100	209	do 31, do .	100
148	do 20, do .	166	210	June 2, do .	25
149	do 28, do .	50	211	do 4, do .	50
150	March 16, do .	100	212	do 8, do .	20
151	do 25, do .	100	213	do 9, do .	25
152	do 27, do .	106	214	do 9, do .	100
153	April 6, do .	100	215	do 11, do .	221
154	do 17, do .	50	216	July 2, do .	150
155	May 14, do .	500	217	do 2, do .	225
156	do 3, do .	73	218	do 2, do .	150
157	June 1, do .	100	219	do 3, do .	34
158	do 1, do .	100	220	do 9, do .	300
159	do 1, do .	50	221	do 10, do .	50
160	do 1, do .	50	222	do 12, do .	100
161	do 20, do .	50	223	do 12, do .	50
162	do 22, do .	100	224	do 14, do .	25
163	July 3, do .	120	225	do 14, do .	29
164	do 3, do .	50	226	do 28, do .	50
165	August 9, do .	300	227	August 3, do .	100
166	do 19, do .	65	228	do 3, do .	50
167	October 19, do .	430	229	do 6, do .	50
168	do 21, do .	286	230	do 6, do .	500
169	Nov. 1, do .	11	231	do 8, do .	1100
170	do 14, do .	200	232	do 13, do .	10
171	do 14, do .	209	233	do 17, do .	100
172	do 20, do .	40	234	do 25, do .	22
173	do 24, do .	50	235	Sept. 1, do .	100
174	January 15, 1838, .	50	236	do 10, do .	110
175	do 17, do .	30	237	do 11, do .	50
176	do 20, do .	100	238	do 24, do .	761
177	do 25, do .	50	239	October 4, do .	25

M—Continued.

No.	Date.	Shares.	No.	Date.	Shares.
240	October 6, 1838,	400	273	February 4, 1839,	40
241	do 6, do	125	274	do 9, do	200
242	do 6, do	50	275	do 9, do	100
243	do 25, do	100	276	do 12, do	25
244	do 30, do	50	277	do 18, do	100
245	Nov. 10, do	50	278	March 15, do	100
246	do 10, do	100	279	do 25, do	100
247	do 10, do	400	280	do 26, do	50
248	do 13, do	33	281	do 26, do	50
249	do 16, do	400	282	April 3, do	200
250	do 26, do	8	283	do 4, do	25
251	do 30, do	27	284	do 4, do	200
252	Dec. 5, do	100	285	do 5, do	266
253	do 12, do	100	286	do 6, do	100
254	January 8, 1839,	135	287	and 288 cancelled.	
255	do 10, do	50	289	April 15, 1839,	40
256	do 11, do	200	290	do 19, do	50
257	do 12, do	100	291	do 19, do	100
258	do 14, do	50	292	do 20, do	31
259	do 17, do	200	293	May 7, do	100
260	do 18, do	100	294	do 7, do	50
261	do 21, do	60	295	do 7, do	254
262	do 22, do	5	296	do 7, do	146
263	do 22, do	100	297	do 7, do	28
264	do 22, do	100	298	do 7, do	100
265	do 23, do	30	299	do 22, do	50
266	do 24, do	70	300	do 30, do	50
267	do 25, do	100	301	do 30, do	200
268	do 25, do	200			
269	do 30, do	100			
270	do 31, do	41			
271	February 2, do	250			
272	do 2, do	50			
				Total transfered to the agency, New York,	41,841

(N.)

List of Warrants drawn by Union Bank of New York, to place stock on the books of the Schuylkill, from 1st April, 1835, to 10th June, 1839.

No.	Date.	Shares.	No.	Date.	Shares.
1	March 23, 1835,	92	14	April 14, 1835,	500
2	do 25, do	50	15	do 14, do	200
3	do 25, do	100	16	May 6, do	200
4	April 4, do	100	17	do 6, do	100
5	do 6, do	200	18	do 6, do	200
6	do 7, do	100	19	do 6, do	200
7	do 7, do	200	20	do 6, do	100
8	do 9, do	50	21	do 7, do	1150
9	do 9, do	200	22	do 7, do	100
10	do 10, do	200	23	do 7, do	400
11	do 10, do	200	24	do 8, do	200
12	do 11, do	200	25	do 9, do	100
13	do 13, do	100	26	do 13, do	300

N—Continued.

No.	Date.		Shares.	No.	Date.		Shares.
27	May	13, 1835,	262	90	January	28, 1836,	100
28	do	13, do	200	91	February	3, do	200
29	do	16, do	100	92	do	3, do	200
30	do	16, do	100	93	do	17, do	50
31	do	27, do	100	94	do	17, do	300
32	do	30, do	100	95	do	18, do	200
33	June,	1, do	100	96	do	26, do	125
34	do	4, do	50	97	do	27, do	103
35	do	4, do	100	98	March	1, do	100
36	do	8, do	100	99	do	2, do	500
37	do	9, do	150	100	do	3, do	25
38	do	11, do	300	101	do	18, do	200
39	do	22, do	100	102	do	26, do	100
40	do	23, do	100	103	do	26, do	100
41	do	23, do	100	104	do	29, do	50
42	do	30, do	100	105	April	8, do	100
43	July	6, do	200	106	do	9, do	100
44	do	11, do	200	107	do	14, do	50
45	do	14, do	100	108	do	15, do	100
46	do	17, do	250	109	May	3, do	50
47	do	18, do	100	110	do	6, do	100
48	do	29, do	200	111	do	6, do	100
49	August	1, do	100	112	do	6, do	100
50	do	11, do	100	112	do	11, do	100
51	do	20, do	250	113	do	14, do	300
52	do	27, do	150	114	do	18, do	200
53	do	31, do	150	115	do	26, do	200
54	Sept.	9, do	500	116	June	3, do	50
55	do	10, do	100	117	do	8, do	200
56	do	10, do	200	118	July	8, do	50
57	do	11, do	100	119	do	9, do	200
58	do	12, do	100	120	do	20, do	100
59	do	12, do	100	121	do	21, do	150
60	do	14, do	150	122	do	22, do	125
61	do	13, do	300	123	August	13, do	150
62	do	15, do	300	124	do	17, do	50
64	do	18, do	100	125	do	20, do	60
65	do	23, do	200	126	do	25, do	200
66	do	27, do	100	127	do	30, do	300
67	do	28, do	50	128	Sept.	6, do	100
68	October	30, do	100	129	do	19, do	100
69	do	29, do	117	130	do	26, do	100
70	Nov.	13, do	150	131	October	14, do	100
71	do	14, do	200	132	do	14, do	100
72	do	16, do	250	133	do	15, do	200
73	do	18, do	12	134	do	15, do	100
74	do	19, do	100	135	do	20, do	19
75	do	20, do	100	136	January	9, 1837,	200
76	do	23, do	100	137	do	9, do	100
77	do	25, do	100	138	do	9, do	200
78	Dec.	5, do	700	139	do	16, do	135
79	do	7, do	500	140	do	24, do	300
80	do	8, do	700	141	do	25, do	50
81	do	8, do	100	142	do	27, do	250
82	January	9, 1836,	200	143	February	10, do	300
83	do	9, do	100	144	do	10, do	100
84	do	9, do	100	145	do	6, do	100
85	do	11, do	500	146	do	18, do	500
86	do	16, do	200	147	do	18, do	150
87	do	19, do	50	148	do	18, do	150
88	do	21, do	200	149	do	18, do	100
89	do	26, do	200	150	do	28, do	50

N—Continued.

No.	Date.	Shares.	No.	Date.	Shares.
151	March 1, 1837, .	50	213	Nov. 22, 1838, .	150
152	do 1, do .	100	214	do 26, do .	50
153	do 1, do .	50	215	do 28, do .	50
154	do 22, do .	100	216	Dec. 1, do .	50
155	do 30, do .	100	217	do 3, do .	50
156	do 31, do .	50	218	do 10, do .	20
157	do 31, do .	25	219	do 11, do .	50
158	April 1, do .	50	220	do 13, do .	300
159	May 16, do .	100	221	do 14, do .	50
160	do 16, do .	80	222	January 8, 1839, .	300
161	June 1, do .	50	223	do 8, do .	135
162	do 6, do .	370	224	do 8, do .	50
163	August 24, do .	65	225	do 22, do .	50
164	Sept. 26, do .	33	226	do 24, do .	27
165	do 30, do .	100	227	do 26, do .	50
166	October 9, do .	100	228	February 1, do .	350
167	do 20, do .	50	229	do 4, do .	50
168	do 24, do .	125	230	do 6, do .	50
169	January 3, 1838, .	286	231	do 9, do .	25
170	do 17, do .	7	232	do 21, do .	100
171	do 22, do .	52	233	do 22, do .	50
172	March 10, do .	47	234	do 23, do .	100
173	do 26, do .	50	235	do 25, do .	75
174	April 3, do .	20	236	do 27, do .	100
175	do 4, do .	50	237	do 27, do .	100
176	do 14, do .	100	238	do 27, do .	10
177	May 26, do .	200	239	March 4, do .	100
178	do 29, do .	200	240	do 5, do .	42
179	June 1, do .	300	241	do 8, do .	50
180	do 2, do .	150	242	do 11, do .	50
181	July 3, do .	450	243	do 11, do .	50
182	do 3, do .	100	244	do 11, do .	25
183	do 13, do .	100	245	do 12, do .	75
184	do 20, do .	50	246	do 12, do .	50
185	do 27, do .	50	247	do 14, do .	50
186	August 11, do .	178	248	do 15, do .	50
187	do 24, do .	100	249	do 16, do .	200
188	do 25, do .	50	250	do 18, do .	50
189	do 29, do .	28	251	do 21, do .	100
190	Sept. 3, do .	50	252	do 23, do .	50
191	do 6, do .	50	253	do 25, do .	50
192	do 10, do .	50	254	do 26, do .	50
193	do 29, do .	100	254½	do 28, do .	100
194	October 4, do .	50	255	do 30, do .	50
195	do 6, do .	100	256	April 8, do .	50
196	do 8, do .	50	257	do 11, do .	50
197	do 9, do .	150	258	do 11, do .	50
198	do 12, do .	50	259	do 12, do .	25
199	do 18, do .	28	260	do 19, do .	100
200	do 20, do .	100	261	May 7, do .	50
201	do 24, do .	15	262	do 10, do .	100
202	do 24, do .	50	263	do 10, do .	100
203	do 26, do .	100	264	do 15, do .	25
204	do 27, do .	100	265	do 15, do .	150
205	do 29, do .	50	266	do 22, do .	100
206	Nov. 3, do .	50	267	do 25, do .	25
207	do 5, do .	110	268	June 4, do .	10
208	do 16, do .	50	269	do 4, do .	50
209	do 17, do .	100	270	do 10, do .	75
210	do 19, do .	50			
211	do 19, do .	40			
212	do 22, do .	50			
				Total transferred from Union Bank to Schuylkill Bank,	35,728

(O.)

List of Warrants drawn by the Bank of Kentucky to place stock on the books of the Schuylkill Bank.

No.	Date.	Shares.	No.	Date.	Shares.
1	Cancelled.		53	do 26, do	7
2	March 27, 1835,	40	54	August 25, do	26
3	do 27, do	234	55	February 2, 1837,	26
4	do 30, do	4	56	do 3, do	5
5	do 31, do	5	57	do 25, do	26
6	do 31, do	77	58	March 31, do	5
7	Cancelled.		59	April 21, do	30
8	April 1, do	61	60	do 21, do	26
9	Cancelled.		61	do 21, do	39
10	April 7, do	8	63	do 21, do	2
11	do 13, do	25	64	do 21, do	25
12	do 13, do	25	65	May 4, do	37
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 14, do	26	66	do 11, do	25
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 20, do	5	67	August 8, do	14
13	do 23, do	5	68	do 11, do	30
14	do 25, do	30	69	do 15, do	42
15	do 28, do	43	70	do 22, do	74
16	May 6, do	26	71	do 22, do	10
17	do 7, do	4	72	do 30, do	10
18	do 8, do	25	73	do 31, do	5
20	do 8, do	282	74	October 2, do	59
21	do 9, do	73	75	do 11, do	15
22	do 20, do	25	76	do 28, do	10
23	do 21, do	10	77	do 30, do	15
24	do 22, do	33	78	Nov. 1, do	26
25	do 23, do	85	79	do 1, do	9
26	June 18, do	40	80	do 1, do	300
27	do 20, do	5	81	do 10, do	14
28	do 22, do	8	81	December 4, do	10
29	do 24, do	10	82	January 17, 1838,	42
30	July 10, do	10	83	February 1, do	35
31	do 11, do	6	84	do 12, do	42
32	do 14, do	21	85	May 23, do	25
33	do 15, do	52	86	June 5, do	78
34	do 20, do	45	87	do 12, do	25
35	August, 15, do	70	88	July 11, do	30
36	do 18, do	25	89	do 30, do	10
37	Sept. 7, do	5	90	Sept. 6, do	13
38	do 7, do	5	91	do 6, do	10
39	do 22, do	5	92	do 18, do	10
40	do 24, do	31	93	do 19, do	5
41	October 13, do	5	94	do 27, do	2
42	February 19, 1836,	26	95	January 3, 1839,	100
43	do 19, do	33	96	do 29, do	25
44	do 19, do	26	97	February 15, do	5
45	April 9, do	25	98	May 16, do	4
46	do 11, do	5	99	July 6, do	200
47	May 7, do	5	100	do 9, do	25
48	July 11, do	5	101	do 10, do	50
49	do 12, do	100	102	do 24, do	50
50	do 18, do	58			
51	do 20, do	41			
52	do 25, do	10			
				Total,	3,536

(P.)

List of Warrants issued by Schuylkill Bank to place stock on the books of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville.

No.	Date.	Shares.	No.	Date.	Shares.
1	Dec. 22, 1835,	100	51	January 2, 1838,	20
2	February 8, 1836,	307	52	do 2, do	12
3	March 14, do	26	53	do 13, do	20
4	June 6, do	21	54	do 16, do	16
5	July 13, do	25	55	April 13, do	6
6	Sept. 15, do	11	56	do 30, do	32
7	do 15, do	32	57	May 6, do	23
8	do 21, do	12	58	August 28, do	5
9	do 24, do	28	59	Sept. 6, do	20
10	October 24, do	57	60	do 12, do	25
11	do 24, do	15	61	do 19, do	50
12	do 29, do	20	62	do 27, do	5
13	do 29, do	19	63	October 2, do	15
14	Nov. 10, do	15	64	December 7, do	160
15	do 12, do	20	65	January 8, 1839,	49
16	do 21, do	3	66	do 8, do	13
17	do 21, do	60	67	do 9, do	10
18	do 21, do	5	68	do 10, do	22
19	do 23, do	12	69	February, 1, do	1
20	do 23, do	76	70	do 1, do	25
21	do 30, do	20	71	do 13, do	20
22	January 4, 1837,	81	72	March 22, do	5
23	do 11, do	38	73	do 23, do	10
24	do 14, do	10	74	do 29, do	15
25	do 14, do	10	75	April 8, do	5
26	do 18, do	130	76	do 10, do	20
27	do 27, do	45	77	do 12, do	95
28	February 16, do	5	78	do 18, do	62
29	March 21, do	110	79	do 20, do	12
30	April 3, do	40	80	May 7, do	18
31	do 12, do	13	81	do 20, do	5
32	do 12, do	52	82	June 7, do	18
33	do 15, do	48	83	do 10, do	10
34	May 1, do	100	84	July 5, do	7
35	do 1, do	14	85	do 12, do	1
36	do 1, do	18	86	Not on the books at Louis'e.	
37	do 2, do	50	87	Do do	
38	do 2, do	27	88	July 12, 1839,	20
39	do 2, do	42	89	do 12, do	25
40	do 3, do	30	90	Sept. 4, do	13
41	do 3, do	8	91	do 7, do	37
42	do 3, do	27	92	do 10, do	20
43	do 3, do	22	93	do 9, do	4
44	do 5, do	134	94	October 15, do	25
45	do 6, do	41	95	November 1, do	27
46	do 6, do	42	96	December 10, do	62
47	do 8, do	25	97	Not on the books at Louis'e.	
48	do 17, do	10	98	December 10, 1839,	10
49	do 18, do	18			
50	July 6, do	100		Total,	3,239

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT FRANKFORT.

Questions put to the Frankfort Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, by a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with the answers of the Branch thereto:

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Branch been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—We believe the business of the Branch has been transacted on good and safe securities.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debt has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums has been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—No debt made at this Branch since it went into operation, has been considered certainly lost—therefore, *none* has been carried to the account of profit and loss; nor has any other sum been carried to the debit of that account during the year, save the current expenses of the Bank.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch, is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—The only debt due this Branch considered doubtful, is a debt of \$150.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to mature, and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—The amount of debts due this Branch 3d December 1839, having four months or less to mature, was \$292,757 58, leaving only one other debt of \$6,000, which matures in five months from the same time. This sum excludes the notes in suit, past due, amounting to \$10,529 77.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security? and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—No loan has been made at this Branch on the pledge of real estate as the only security. There are debts due and maturing within four months, amounting to \$34,559 for which we have mortgage on real estate, together with good personal security.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations? and when are the loans payable? and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—In the year 1838, this Branch, under the sanction of the Parent Board, loaned to the several individuals constituting the Board of Trustees of the town of Frankfort, together with others, all jointly and severally bound, the sum of \$20,000 for the benefit of the corporation of Frankfort. The interest on said loan to be paid semi-annually in advance, but no part of the principal until the expiration of three years. The interest has been promptly paid. There has been no loans made directly to corporations by this Branch.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately, first deducting loans to corporations.

ANSWER.

To the citizens of Frankfort, - - - - -	\$73,365 34
Franklin county, - - - - -	94,000 21
Anderson county, - - - - -	5,861 00
Scott county, - - - - -	30,303 85
Woodford county, - - - - -	38,558 66
Shelby county, - - - - -	11,079 00
Owen county, - - - - -	8,040 07
Henry county, - - - - -	2,065 09
Spencer county, - - - - -	4,150 00
Boone county, - - - - -	2,381 13
Campbell county, - - - - -	900 00
Harrison county, - - - - -	2,475 00
McCracken county, - - - - -	700 00
Fayette county, - - - - -	2,083 50
Bourbon county, - - - - -	1,296 73
Floyd county, - - - - -	423 00
Mercer county, - - - - -	200 00
Butler county, - - - - -	250 00
Pendleton county, - - - - -	100 00
Jefferson county, - - - - -	425 00
Caldwell county, - - - - -	100 00

\$278,757 58

To sundry individuals for the use and benefit of the town of Frankfort, by permission of the parent Board, - 20,000 00

\$298,757 58

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch employed in exchange yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans, and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange, and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—The books of the Bank, as a matter of course, in the absence of peculiar causes, such as operate during the suspension of specie payment, will show a larger profit in exchange than on direct loans, in proportion to the capital employed, and generally speaking, the excess is very nearly equal to the amount of premium charged. In ordinary cases, however, it is by no means certain that the profit on Bills of Exchange is larger than the profit would be on the same amount loaned on accommodation paper. To illustrate by an example: a bill at four months on N. Orleans is sold to the Bank; the premium charged (usually 1 per cent. in specie times) and the legal interest are deducted from the bill. When an amount of 50 or \$100,000 is accumulated by payments on bills, an eastern check is remitted, at the current rate in N. Orleans, payable sometimes at sight, sometimes at 30 or 60 days,

according to circumstances. This sum is usually sold at about its cost in New Orleans. From this operation, it would seem that the amount of the premium would be made over and above the legal interest; and, after deducting charges, such as postage, &c., the books would show an increase of profit nearly the amount of premium charged. But when the time employed in the transmission from New Orleans here, and from here to Philadelphia and New York, together with the time the funds usually lie in New Orleans, is taken into the estimate, it is questionable whether more is made by such a transaction than on a direct loan. When the Bank has reason to believe that its bills are based on the commerce of the country, and that they will be promptly met, it prefers buying them for other reasons than the supposed additional profit. 1st. Because the transaction is closed at the maturity of the bill; and 2d, because it is the only mode the Bank has of replenishing its coffers with specie, or of providing itself with an eastern fund, which is the only means of saving its specie.

During the suspension of specie payments, the exchanges between different points are operated upon by such a variety of causes, producing irregularity and derangement, it is impossible for the Bank to adopt with entire safety to itself, any certain and fixed premium. Thus, during the first suspension, this Branch paid as high as seven per cent. for eastern funds, at Augusta, Ga.; three to five at Charleston, S. Carolina; and about the same at New Orleans. The premium on bills has, then, to be regulated by the probable difficulty in obtaining such funds, and the principal Bank doubtless considered the contingency in fixing the rate at the time. It is true, as matters turned out, that the Banks made more on exchange during this period, than perhaps during any equal period since their charter.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—So far as regards this Branch, there has been much more punctuality in paying bills than discounted notes. As an evidence of this fact, we will state that, during the year 1839, bills have been purchased on New Orleans by this Branch to the amount of \$178,048 54; and, of those which have matured, only four small bills, amounting, in all, to \$2,897 49 were returned protested, and these have been paid up. This took place in the spring. Out of about \$45,000 paid this fall, there was not a protest. In spite, however, of all the caution, which the most prudent directory can exercise, a bill will be returned unpaid sometimes, which they had reason to believe was drawn on the exports of the country; and occasionally, though it is believed to be very rare, the expedient of drawing a bill to raise means, when it could not be procured by a direct loan, is no doubt resorted to, but never in any instance where the directory have any suspicion of its true character. The trade and commerce of the country are facilitated by giving to the exporter money here for his bill on the point of exportation, and allowing him to pay, at once for the articles he exports, in a currency which passes at home, and apply the proceeds of his adventure to the extinguishment of his debt abroad.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same points?

ANSWER.—It was our practice to do so until during the last month, when we were directed by an order of the parent board to purchase 30, 60 and 90 days' bills on New Orleans, at a proportionably less premium than we charged on bills having four months to run.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your own Branch?

ANSWER.—We have not.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money on notes discounted, directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—We have never intentionally, or by any device taken a greater rate of interest than is authorized by the charter of the Bank.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out in the redemption of its notes, &c., since the 1st January, 1839, and to supply what demand has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—From the 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839, we lost in specie, \$51,204 28. About \$40,000 of which was drawn from us on our notes by the Banks and brokers of Cincinnati.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what its aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—The following table will answer this interrogatory:

YEAR.	Capital.	Aggregate profits.	Aggregate expenses.	Net profit.	Rate of annual net profit.
From 6th May, 1835, to 31st Dec. 1835,	326,000	17,949 44	3,042 38	14,907 06	6.98
From 1st January, 1836, to 31st Dec. 1836,	300,000	41,202 19	4,805 60	36,396 59	12.01
From 1st January, 1837, to 31st Dec. 1837,	300,000	43,491 07	5,798 98	37,692 09	12.05
From 1st January, 1838, to 31st Dec. 1838,	300,000	41,345 22	5,867 62	35,477 60	11.82
From 1st January, 1839, to 31st Dec. 1839,	300,000	38,589 97	5,660 72	32,929 25	10.97
		182,577 89	25,175 30	157,402 59	

QUESTION 15.—What amount of deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch have been demanded in specie since the suspension, and have been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—No part of the deposits of this Branch have been demanded in specie since the suspension, nor has any of our notes been put upon interest. Of our specie on hand, \$3,287 99 is on special deposit upon a requisition of specie made a few days previous to the suspension of specie payments.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie on the notes of your Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—Previous to the suspension, we know of no difference here between specie and our own notes. Since the suspension, the highest sale we have known of here was five per cent.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839, stating separately its resources, and its liabilities?

ANSWER.—See statements A, B, C, and D.

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your Branch at the close of each quarter for the same time, and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time on the amount loaned until you reach the largest debt due to the Branch.

ANSWER.—See following statements:

Total number of customers on the Discount and Bill of Exchange lines on the 30th day of March, 1839, inclusive, viz:

				Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
Classed from	\$	to	\$	No. 244	No. 6
from	100	to	500	86	25
from	500	to	1,000	94	24
from	1,000	to	5,000	9	6
from	5,000	to	10,000	2	1
from	10,000	to	15,000	1	—
from	15,000	to	20,000	—	—
from	20,000	to	25,000	—	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	1	—
from	30,000	to	35,000	—	—
from	35,000	to	40,000	—	—
from	40,000	to	45,000	—	—
from	45,000	to	50,000	—	—
Total number of customers,				437	62

Total number of customers on the Discount and Bill of Exchange lines on the 29th day of June, 1839, inclusive, viz:

				Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
Classed from	\$	to	\$	No. 232	No. 11
from	100	to	500	79	16
from	500	to	1,000	86	27
from	1,000	to	5,000	8	2
from	5,000	to	10,000	1	1
from	10,000	to	15,000	1	1
from	15,000	to	20,000	—	—
from	20,000	to	25,000	—	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	—	—
from	30,000	to	35,000	1	—
from	35,000	to	40,000	—	—
from	40,000	to	45,000	—	—
from	45,000	to	50,000	—	—
Total number of customers,				408	58

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Total number of customers on the Discount and Bill of Exchange lines on the 30th day of September, 1839, inclusive, viz:

				Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
Classed from	\$	to	\$	No. 231	No. 11
from	100	to	500	91	22
from	500	to	1,000	67	47
from	1,000	to	5,000	7	3
from	5,000	to	10,000	—	1
from	10,000	to	15,000	1	—
from	15,000	to	20,000	—	—
from	20,000	to	25,000	1	1
from	25,000	to	30,000	—	—
from	30,000	to	35,000	—	—
from	35,000	to	40,000	—	—
from	40,000	to	45,000	—	—
from	45,000	to	50,000	—	—
Total number of customers,				398	85

Total number of customers on the Discount and Bill of Exchange lines on the 31st day of December, 1839, inclusive, viz:

				Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
Classed from	\$	to	\$	No. 4	No. —
from	75	to	100	227	18
from	100	to	500	63	15
from	500	to	1,000	52	53
from	1,000	to	5,000	5	7
from	5,000	to	10,000	—	1
from	10,000	to	15,000	1	—
from	15,000	to	20,000	—	—
from	20,000	to	25,000	—	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	1	—
from	30,000	to	35,000	—	—
from	35,000	to	40,000	—	—
from	40,000	to	45,000	—	—
from	45,000	to	50,000	—	—
Total number of customers,				353	94

QUESTION 19—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors on discounted notes in which they are payers at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit at the close of each quarter for the same time?

QUESTION 20—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors as drawers of Bills of Exchange for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange at the close of each quarter for the same time?

ANSWER.—See the following tables :

Liabilities of President and Directors.

DATE.	As payers of notes.	As discounters of notes.	As drawers of bills of exchange.	As discounters of bills of exchange.
Amount 31st March, 1839, .	23,532 95	11,060 39	16,900 00	6,050 00
30th June, 1839, .	14,541 70	10,239 66	10,535 26	700 00
30th September, 1839, .	19,179 60	11,012 82	28,239 45	7,944 38
31st December, 1839, .	15,933 57	7,913 40	22,555 96	7,978 30

Liabilities of President and Directors, in connexion with their partners in trade.

DATE.	As payers of notes.	As discounters of notes.	As drawers of bills of exchange.	As discounters of bills of exchange.
Amount 31st March, 1839, . .	48,390 67	4,103 66	11,343 23	9,563 24
30th June, 1839, . .	27,062 91	4,764 97	2,000 00	3,000 00
30th September, 1839, . .	31,022 86	2,718 65	3,372 05	2,579 25
31st December, 1839, . .	21,921 30	2,890 15	11,859 13	2,925 00

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes as payer, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Branch, at the close of each quarter for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for at the close of each quarter for the same time?

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Branch, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of Bills of Exchange they were the discounters for at the close of each quarter for the same time?

ANSWER.—See following table:

Aggregate amount of the liabilities of nine of the largest debtors of the Branch, other than the Directors.

DATE.	As payers of notes.	As discounters of notes.	As drawers of bills of exchange.	As discounters of bills of exchange.
Amount 31st March, 1839, . .	78,261 64	.	6,000 00	
30th June, 1839, . .	74,652 00	1,739 18	8,401 34	
30th September, 1839, . .	67,929 71	.	.	
31st December, 1839, . .	72,037 05	554 00	10,427 02	20,111 24

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch on discounted notes by fifty of your largest customers at the close of each quarter for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount that fifty of your largest customers, discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter for the same time?

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due your Branch by fifty of your largest customers as drawers of Bills of Exchange at the close of each quarter for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the the close of each quarter for the same time?

A table exhibiting the liabilities of fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, at the periods mentioned.

DATE.	As payers of notes discounted.	As discounters of notes.	As drawers of bills of exchange.	As discounters of bills of exchange.
Amount 31st March, 1839, . . .	238,867 00	11,923 73	128,714 21	9,470 96
30th June, 1839, . . .	197,511 31	17,972 10	121,675 19	12,833 08
30th September, 1839, . . .	181,939 63	18,646 52	151,050 51	31,711 72
31st December, 1839, . . .	170,894 53	12,993 31	151,491 72	35,151 11

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of Exchange received by your Branch on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—For so much of this interrogatory as relates to the rate of exchange taken off of bills purchased by this Branch, see following tables:

Bills of Exchange have been purchased, from the 1st day of January, 1839, to the 30th day of March, 1839, inclusive, on the following points and at the following rates of Exchange, viz:

Without the State, viz:	New York,	at par.
	Philadelphia,	at par.
	Baltimore,	at par.
	New Orleans,	1 a 2 per cent. discount.
	Augusta,	3 per cent. discount.
Within the State, viz:	Cincinnati,	1 per cent. discount.
	Louisville,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
	Lexington,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
	Bowlinggreen,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.

Bills of Exchange have been purchased, from the 1st day of April, 1839, to the 29th day of June, 1839, inclusive, on the following points and at the following rates of Exchange, viz:

Without the State, viz:	New York,	at par.
	St. Louis,	1 per cent. discount.
	Cincinnati,	1 per cent. discount.
	New Orleans,	1 a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
Within the State, viz:	Louisville,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
	Lexington,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.

Bills of Exchange have been purchased, from the 1st day of July, 1839, to 30th day of September, 1839, inclusive, on the following points, and at the following rates of Exchange, viz:

Without the State, viz:	New York,	at par.
	New Orleans,	1 per cent. discount.
	Richmond, Va.,	1 per cent. discount.
	Charleston, Va.,	1 per cent. discount.
	Cincinnati,	1 per cent. discount.
	Charleston, S. C.,	3 per cent. discount.
	Augusta, Ga.	3 per cent. discount.
Within the State, viz:	Louisville,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
	Danville,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.

Bills of Exchange have been purchased, from the 1st day of October, 1839, to the 31st day of December, 1839, inclusive, on the following points, and at the following rates of Exchange, viz:

Without the State, viz:	New Orleans,	1 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
	Cincinnati,	1 per cent. discount.
	Augusta,	3 per cent. discount.
	St. Louis,	2 per cent. discount.
	Savannah,	3 per cent. discount.
Within the State, viz:	Louisville,	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 per cent. discount.
	Lexington,	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 per cent. discount.
	Danville,	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 per cent. discount.

This Branch has sold exchange on the following points, and at the following rates, viz: during the 1st and 2d quarters, ending June 30, 1839, on New York and Philadelphia at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium; during the 3d quarter, ending 30th September, 1839, on same points at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.; during the 4th quarter, ending 31st December, 1839, on New York and Philadelphia from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.; on St. Louis at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on New Orleans at 1 per cent. for one small check.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly, or do you find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—The customers of this Branch have generally met their engagements promptly; but at the same time have complained of the scarcity of money and of great difficulty in obtaining it.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year, say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—Three per cent. is the highest rate of exchange charged by this Branch on any Bill of Exchange purchased by it during the year.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year when it was not, at the same time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—We make no discrimination between stock drovers and other classes trading in the products of the country. There have been periods during the year when this Branch purchased bills when it was not discounting notes.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—The wish of making more profit is not believed to have influenced, in the slightest degree, this Branch in buying bills in preference to discounting notes, as will at once be perceived by looking at the discount line which is even now considered, proportionably, too large.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—This Branch has never prescribed the character of paper which the stock drover should offer, and judging from the offers made for accommodation, it is probable that some drovers would be more aided by a direct loan than by the sale of a bill. But where the drover has procured his stock, and is ready to start, he generally prefers selling a bill; and this course is believed to be most to his interest where the premium is such as is charged in *specie times*, or such as is now charged. Because, 1st, he loses no interest by the money lying dead in his hands from the time it was received until his return; 2d, he runs no risk in bringing it back; 3d, he would generally have to pay the highest market price for eastern funds to bring home with him, and before he could sell, would be compelled to take less than the Bank is selling for.

QUESTION 31.—Would it not be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community, for the Bank to discount the notes of drovers than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—The answer to this question is embraced in the above answer.

QUESTION 32.—If the Bank were to discount the notes of stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—If the Bank were to consult the interest of the stock drovers to the exclusion of all other interests in society, and to extend to them indulgence not extended to others, it might possibly be made advantageous to them to become the buyers and sellers of Eastern Exchange; but then, according to the laws of trade, the brokerage, in all probability, would fall into the hands of a few individuals, and the Bank, having no certainty of purchasing the exchange, would have to resort to other means to procure a fund to save its specie. It might answer very well if you could first compel the drover to bring back eastern funds, and then force him to sell to the Bank at such a rate as the Bank could again dispose of it.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the State be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per cent. per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—This would depend altogether on circumstances. Were the capital used entirely in accommodation loans to an amount sufficient to make six per cent. per annum only, it is believed that the currency would be quite as unstable, if not more so, than at present. With a proper application of the capital, as the issues would be lessened to bring down the dividend to six per cent., there would certainly be less danger of suspension.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State,

in part, attributable to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—The fluctuations in the currency may be in part attributable to this circumstance; but it is believed if a large amount of the issues of the Bank were vested in good Southern Bills, and the accommodation line materially lessened, that it would be in the power of the Bank to stand any common revulsion in commerce. It is true, that in 1837 a large amount of bills came back protested, and had to be placed on the accommodation line, and, in the course of time, this may again occur; but a prudent institution, by keeping down its accommodation line in proportion to the enlargement of the bill line, and keeping itself, in prosperous times, well supplied with specie, may place itself in a condition not to be compelled to suspend even at such times as 1837.

QUESTION 35.—Is it not the fact that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of not exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—We do not possess information of a sufficient, minute and accurate character to answer this question; and if the fact be as assumed, we are not prepared to attribute the superior stability of the currency to the cause suggested.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—It is not believed that the course suggested would have materially altered the present condition of the Banks of Kentucky; and whether the currency of the State would hereafter be better by limiting the Banks to a dividend of six per cent. would depend altogether upon the skillfulness with which they should be managed.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—For answer, see reply to 36th interrogatory.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—The officers of this Branch have never been known to act in this way. Directors have often been applied to out of doors to know whether the Bank was discounting, and the probable chance of having a note discounted or bill sold, and they have felt it their duty always to give a candid opinion without any direct committal. If any instance to the contrary has occurred, it is unknown.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch are not complied with? and when notes are not renewed?

ANSWER.—The general practice of this Branch is to enforce punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest, but it sometimes occurs, when the safety of the debt does not require protest, and when the officer, whose duty it is to attend to this matter, has reason to believe that the debtor is making

preparation to meet his payment, or it is known to him that some unforeseen accident has intervened to prevent the payment to the day, that protest is not made; but this discretion is seldom exercised.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest? and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.—As we have above stated, it is our general practice to enforce punctuality by protest. Whenever a debtor has been protested, his credit is considered impaired, without an immediate arrangement of the debt, and a satisfactory excuse given why protest was suffered; and although the party protested may be permitted to renew, by the payment of the call made, still a new loan would not be made to the same individual.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—There is a uniformity observed in enforcing payments, as far as practicable, and generally so in protesting defaulters. In some instances the debtor has paid nearly the whole call made on him, when his note has been renewed without exacting every dollar of it rather than protest it, particularly where it was believed that a suit would be the consequence. But this Branch uses every reasonable means in its power to enforce the whole amount called from every debtor, and relaxes the rule only in the exercise of a salutary discretion. It is almost needless to say that an individual's credit is materially affected by the necessity of relaxing the rule in his favor.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls, and prompt payment are exacted?

ANSWER.—It has not been the habit of this Branch to make uniform calls on all its debtors. For instance, when loans have been made to merchants who receive their returns speedily, it has been the custom of the Bank to call one half of the debt the first time, and the residue the next. Sometimes an exporter of stock borrows, and at the end of four months no call is made, and the whole amount demanded the next time. Sometimes at the end of four months the note is taken up by a bill. Occasionally a note is discounted with the promise that the whole shall be paid at maturity, and the call is accordingly made, and the payment met. Without some intervening circumstance of this kind the calls are uniformly made and exacted.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges out of the Bank from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence in Bank to procure such debtors indulgence?

ANSWER.—This is not known to have been the case in any instance. The calls are uniformly made upon previously established principles, and never, except in doubtful debts, upon the exigencies of a particular case.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise out of Bank to use their influence in Bank to procure discounts for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—This is not known to have been the case.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch

been run or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—It would be almost impossible to respond to this question with any kind of accuracy, from the constant changes that occur in the renewals, enlargements, and final extinguishment of the debt of our various customers. Many of our customers have been debtors to the Branch from the commencement of its business, or soon after, perhaps more than twenty, the highest number proposed in the question, but upon different paper and new transactions. But we may probably meet the object of the enquiry by stating that we have no debts due this Branch upon which we make no calls, and we rarely call less than ten per cent. at each renewal, and more generally twenty per cent. within the last twelve months.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it, or not, an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default?

ANSWER.—The affirmative of this proposition is believed to be true.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—We think it does.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Branch which were not paid or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does not such a practice lead to a want of punctuality and to favoritism?

ANSWER.—There has no instance occurred at this Branch where protest was made after the day passed when the note became due. Such protest would be of no legal effect, as we are advised. If such practice existed, we grant that the result might be as suggested in the last clause of this question.

C. SAMUEL, *President.*

ED'MD H. TAYLOR, *Cashier.*

J. SWIGERT, } *Com. Directors.*
L. J. SHARP, }

FRANKLIN COUNTY, *Sct.*

This day, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said county, Churchill Samuel, Edmund H. Taylor, Jacob Swigert, and Leander J. Sharp, who severally made oath that the foregoing answers to the several interrogatories preceding them, are, to the best of their knowledge and belief, correct and true.

Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1840.

H. WINGATE, J. P.

D.
State of the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, on the 31st day of December, 1839.

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Bills of Exchange, viz—payable in Louisville, Lexington, Danville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Augusta, Ga., Savannah, do, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Charleston, do	60,373 06 10,475 27 1,715 00 5,500 00 2,200 00 105,637 80 600 00 2,447 91 2,500 00 700 00 1,094 38				Individual depositors, Bank of Kentucky, for stock, Bank notes, On hand, In circulation, Profit and loss, Treasurer of Kentucky, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, District Court of the U. S., Kentucky district, Board of Education, Dividend No. 8, Bank of Louisville, Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, Louisville Branch Bank, Bank of Kentucky, (old), Branch Bank of Kentucky, Danville, Branch Bank of Kentucky, Bowlinggreen, Branch Bank of Kentucky, Hopkinsville,	46,116 08 300,000 00 348,000 00 34,195 00 — — — — — — — 1,409 83 3 00 1,937 95 317 30 153 19 7,178 70 339 23
Bills discounted, Suspended Debt, Real Estate, Schuylkill Bank, Union Bank of New York, Bank of the United States, Northern Bank of Kentucky, St. Louis Perpetual Insurance Company, Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, Principal Bank, Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, Savings Institution, Louisville, Branch Bank of Kentucky, Maysville, Lexington,	— — — — 21 47 2,192 55 28,339 10 1,570 34 1,676 00 58,308 29 37,482 31 1,024 60 680 99 2,312 36	193,243 42 298,757 58 10,529 77 3,000 00				11,329 20
Cash on hand—Silver \$9,478 80, Gold \$35,329 74	44,808 54	133,410 26				
Notes—Bank United States, Bank of Louisville, Banks of Ohio, Indiana, &c., Banks of Pennsylvania and Virginia, Northern Bank of Kentucky, Principal Bank, Branches of the Bank of Kentucky,	3,510 00 4,237 00 9,486 00 1,080 00 8,000 00 5,636 00 17,869 00	94,617 54				
	—	733,558 57				733,558 57
Dollars,						

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT MAYSVILLE.

Questions which the Bank of Kentucky is requested to put to each of the Branches, and have them answered by the Cashier, President, and not less than two of the Directors of each Branch, under oath, before some Justice of the Peace, and to return the same, with the responses, to the Committee.

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Branch been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—The directors believed so when the loans were effected, and the result has proved they were right.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums has been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—The amount of bad debts is \$975; and the Cashier replies to the second branch of the enquiry that no debt has been carried to account of profit and loss—the expenses of the Branch alone has been carried semi-annually to that account.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—The amount of doubtful debts due this Branch, we do not believe exceeds \$2,400.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to mature? and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—There is no debt due this Branch that has a longer period than four months to its maturity; this is the usual time to which its loans are extended.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security? and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—All loans made by this Branch are on personal security, except the city of Maysville loan of \$30,000.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations? and to what corporations? and when are the loans payable? and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—The only loan made to corporations is the one specified in our answer to the fifth interrogatory to the city of Maysville, which is upon mortgage of undoubted security, and is payable as other loans at 120 days. There are no corporations paying this Branch interest on balances.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately, first deducting loans to corporations?

ANSWER.

To the citizens of Maysville,	-	-	-	-	\$199,881 24
Maysville city loan,	-	-	-	-	30,000 00
To the citizens of Mason county,	-	-	-	-	107,007 31
Bath county,	-	-	-	-	27,786 50
Bracken county,	-	-	-	-	7,980 00
Lewis county,	-	-	-	-	2,400 00
Nicholas county,	-	-	-	-	9,138 89
Greenup county,	-	-	-	-	22,114 25
Bourbon county,	-	-	-	-	3,600 00
Fleming county,	-	-	-	-	72,952 00
Lawrence county,	-	-	-	-	1,361 20
Scott county,	-	-	-	-	1,367 83
Out of the State,	-	-	-	-	27,186 73

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch employed in exchanges, yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans? and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange, and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—That portion of the capital of the Branch employed in exchanges does yield a greater profit than the portion employed in direct loans. The precise excess we cannot say. There are certainly other and palpable reasons than mere considerations of profit to induce this Branch to deal in exchanges. 1st. It facilitates the business of the country; 2d, it is the easiest way to procure funds in the east, which serves to protect the issues of the Bank and to prevent a drain of its specie; 3d, it enables this Branch to settle balances accruing to eastern Banks without paying in gold and silver.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—We do not believe there is generally greater punctuality in meeting Bills of Exchange at maturity, than accommodation notes, which we think is very much attributable to the fact that the Legislature of Kentucky has allowed no damages on protested foreign Bills of Exchange, as is provided for in almost every State in the Union. To the second part of the interrogatory we reply that the purchase and sale of foreign Bills of Exchange facilitates the trade and commerce of the country; that it enables the shipper or trader to meet his engagements to the Bank at the place where he sells his commodities, and in a local currency which would here be at a discount; he thereby avoids the risk of transportation and the risk of individual drafts that could not be readily discounted in Kentucky.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—Until within the month of December the rate of our premiums on Bills of Exchange have been uniform, and regardless of the time they had to run; our present rates, as fixed by the parent Board, are as follows: On points within the State of Kentucky 1 per cent; on the Eastern cities, Richmond, Virginia, excepted, par; on New Orleans, 30, 60, 90, and 120 days, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 per cent. and interest.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your Branch?

ANSWER.—We receive no notes in payment, or on deposit, that we deem of less value than our own, and, consequently, pay out none?

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money on notes discounted directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—Interest is taken in pursuance of the 21th section of the charter of the Bank, and calculated according to Rowlett's tables; the residue of the interrogatory is answered in our reply to the 11th question.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out in the redemption of its notes, since the 1st January, 1839? and to supply what demand, has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—Ninety five thousand, five hundred and seventeen dollars.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what the aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profits on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—Expenses, \$24,702 27; profits, \$178,991 22. First six months profit, \$3 76 on each share. The profits of 1836, \$9 43; 1837, \$8 42; 1838, \$9 30; 1839, \$7 62 on each share.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of the deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch have been demanded in specie since the suspension, and been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—None.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—Before the suspension there was no premium for specie, as our notes were always cashed on presentation; since the suspension the rates of premium for specie have been 4 to 5 per cent.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch at the close of each quarter from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

The Resources on the 1st day January, 1839, viz:

Bills discounted,	\$712,085 92
Bills of Exchange,	184,020 51
Suspended debt,	4,995 00
Real estate,	3,000 00
Due by other Banks,	5,774 20
Gold and silver,	\$38,980 59
Notes of other Banks,	31,598 00
	<hr/>
	70,578 59
	<hr/>
	\$980,454 22

The liabilities on the 1st January, 1839, viz:

Stock,	\$550,000 00
Due individual depositors,	86,007 71
Due to other Banks,	58,540 81
Circulation,	258,695 00
Profit and loss,	27,210 70

\$980,454 22

FIRST QUARTER.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$697,436 85	Stock,	\$550,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	109,076 28	Circulation,	275,540 00
Protested Bills of Exchange, . .	7,000 00	Discounts received, \$10,443 99	
Suspended debt,	6,370 00	Premiums on Ex-	
Expense account,	1,429 23	change,	2,378 28
Due by other Banks,	28,785 71		12,822 27
Gold and silver, 45,126 19		Due to other Banks,	40,984 37
Notes of other Banks, 20,944 00		Due individual depositors, . .	67,627 01
Check on Fulton B'k,			
New York, 805 39			
	93,875 58		
Real estate,	3,000 00		
	<u>\$946,973 65</u>		<u>\$946,973 65</u>

SECOND QUARTER.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$667,070 65	Stock,	\$550,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	74,094 65	Circulation,	250,715 00
Suspended debt,	6,081 20	Due to individual depositors, . .	87,393 96
Real Estate,	3,000 00	Due to other Banks,	20,020 98
Due by other Banks,	28,743 99	Profit and Loss,	22,255 34
Gold & Silver, \$101,180 79			
Notes of other Banks, 50,214 00			
	151,394 79		
	<u>\$930,385 28</u>		<u>\$930,385 28</u>

THIRD QUARTER.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$613,452 70	Stock,	\$550,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	44,176 52	Circulation,	114,835 00
Protested Bills of Exchange, . .	700 00	Discounts received, \$8,218 22	
Suspended debt,	12,486 18	Premiums on exchange, 1,760 47	
Real Estate,	3,000 00		9,978 69
Expense account,	1,304 35	Due individual depositors, . .	61,156 37
Due by other Banks,	11,263 04	Due to other Banks,	15,995 45
Gold and Silver, \$41,482 72			
Notes of other Banks, 24,100 00			
	65,582 72		
	<u>\$751,965 51</u>		<u>\$751,965 51</u>

FOURTH QUARTER.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$499,458 94	Stock,	\$550,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	126,900 87	Circulation,	109,640 00
Protested Bills of Exchange,	1,745 60	Due to individual depositors,	49,038 90
Suspended debt,	13,254 01	Due to other Banks	16,958 88
Real Estate,	3,000 00	Profit and Loss,	19,706 28
Due by other Banks,	35,107 18		
Gold and Silver,	\$39,884 46		
Notes of other Banks,	25,993 00		
	65,877 46		
	<u>\$745,344 06</u>		<u>\$745,344 06</u>

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the Branch?

ANSWER.

1st quarter, from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	254
from	500	to	1,000	90
from	5,000	to	10,000	20
from	10,000	to	15,000	9
from	15,000	to	20,000	4
from	20,000	to	25,000	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	1
from	30,000	to	35,000	1
2d quarter, from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	241
from	500	to	1,000	85
from	5,000	to	10,000	20
from	10,000	to	15,000	5
from	15,000	to	20,000	2
from	20,000	to	25,000	1
from	25,000	to	30,000	1
3d quarter, from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	252
from	500	to	1,000	92
from	5,000	to	10,000	15
from	10,000	to	15,000	4
from	15,000	to	20,000	2
from	20,000	to	25,000	1
from	25,000	to	30,000	1
4th quarter, from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	308
from	500	to	1,000	125
from	5,000	to	10,000	18
from	10,000	to	15,000	4
from	15,000	to	20,000	2
from	20,000	to	25,000	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	1

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by the President and Directors on discounted notes in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The Board of Directors as payers—

First quarter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,484
Second quarter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,154
Third quarter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,673
Fourth quarter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,950

The Board of Directors as discounters for their benefit—

First quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$25,600
Second quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,900
Third quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,400
Fourth quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,169

In the estimate of discounts, accommodation, as well as business paper, are included.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes as payer, by an equal number of the largest other customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER. —First quarter, as payer,	-	-	-	\$163,163
Second quarter, as payer,	-	-	-	137,256
Third quarter, as payer,	-	-	-	119,149
Fourth quarter, as payer,	-	-	-	95,190
First quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	\$156,221
Second quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	136,221
Third quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	112,071
Fourth quarter, as discounters,	-	-	-	95,190

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by the President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER. —First quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	-	\$1,300
Second quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	-	2,547
Third quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	-	3,000
Fourth quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	-	5,967
First quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	-	-
Second quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	\$9,758	-
Third quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	-	-
Fourth quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	-	-

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by an equal number of the largest customers of the Bank, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of Bills of Exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	\$81,705
Second quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	51,442
Third quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	26,063
Fourth quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	32,704

First quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	\$54,152
Second quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	36,358
Third quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	23,825
Fourth quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	28,750

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount that 50 of your largest customers were discounters of the notes of others, at the same time, for each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter, as payers, - - - - -	\$336,827
Second quarter, as payers, - - - - -	345,578
Third quarter, as payers, - - - - -	298,701
Fourth quarter, as payers, - - - - -	238,961

First quarter, as discounters on notes of others,	\$56,663
Second quarter, as discounters on notes of others,	52,187
Third quarter, as discounters on notes of others,	41,200
Fourth quarter, as discounters on notes of others,	57,450

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due your Branch by fifty of your largest customers as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter for same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	\$83,557
Second quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	85,195
Third quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	26,245
Fourth quarter, as drawers of Bills of Exchange,	84,275

First quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	\$83,557
Second quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	85,195
Third quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	26,245
Fourth quarter, as discounters of Bills of Exchange,	84,275

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of Exchange received by your Branch on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange, on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter—Louisville, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, Portsmouth, and Lexington, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; New Orleans, 2 per cent.; Richmond, Va. 2 per cent. discount.

Second quarter—Louisville, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, and Lexington, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; New Orleans, 2, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; Richmond, Va. 2 per cent. discount.

Third quarter.—on Louisville, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, and Lexington, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; New Orleans, Richmond, Va. and Columbia, S. C. 2 per cent discount.

Fourth quarter.—on Louisville and Philadelphia $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; Richmond, Va. 2 per cent. discount; Columbia, S. C. 2 and 4 per cent. discount; New Orleans, 2 per cent. discount, and $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent discount for 30, 60, 90, and 120 days.

First quarter.—Sold Exchange on Philadelphia and New York, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium. On points within the State and Cincinnati, at par.

Second quarter.—The same.

Third quarter.—The same.

Fourth quarter.—On New York $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium; on Philadelphia $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. premium, and on points within the State and Cincinnati at par.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly, or do you find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—Our customers have generally met their payments with promptitude; yet there is much complaint of the scarcity of money, and great difficulty in obtaining it.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—Four per cent. discount on a few bills on Columbia, S. C.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not, at the same time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—Lately this has been the case to a small extent.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—The answer to this question is embraced in the answer to the eighth interrogatory; and as a further and fuller illustration of this enquiry, we refer you to the quarterly statement of the Bank, which shows the disparity between accommodation notes and bills of exchange.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in conveying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—We think not.

QUESTION 31.—Would it not be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community, for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—The accommodations of this Branch to the drovers have been much greater on the discount line than on the Bills of Exchange line. But for the reasons heretofore suggested we do not think such loans so much to the advantage of the stock drovers as on Bills of Exchange.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of the stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and driving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—If the drovers to the South could sell their bills on the North to the Banks in Kentucky for a higher premium than they paid for them, it would certainly be to their advantage.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the country be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per cent. per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—We do not think the stability of the currency depends upon the dividends of a Bank, or whether it be six or less than six per cent., but upon the solvency of its customers and its ability to meet its engagements.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part, attributable to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—We think not.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact, that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of not exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—We believe the suspension of specie payments in Kentucky was forced upon her Banks by the suspension of Banks in other States; but as regards the whole scope of the enquiry embraced in this interrogatory, we reply that we have no statistical information that would enable us to reply, in detail, to this question.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—This is a general question upon which it seems a speculative opinion is asked. As an isolated Branch we have not the information that would enable us to convey a satisfactory answer.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—We conceive this interrogatory fully answered in our response to 33d enquiry.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—They do not to the knowledge of this committee, nor have they the least cause to suspect that any such practice has ever prevailed since the establishment of this Branch in this city.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch are not complied with? and when notes are not renewed?

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest? and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 39, 40 AND 41.—It is not the practice of this Branch to protest accommodation paper at all; but the Branch, in all cases, refuse further credit to all persons while in default.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls, and prompt payment are exacted?

ANSWER.—There is no such partiality practised in this Branch as is implied in this interrogatory.

QUESTIONS 43 AND 44.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of the Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure indulgence to such debtors? Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 43 AND 44.—These reiterated questions have been fully answered in our reply to interrogatory 38.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch being run or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—Since 1835.

QUESTIONS 46 AND 47.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, where no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default? Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 46 AND 47.—As before answered, we do not protest accommodation paper, and so far as the experience of this Branch has extended, we have witnessed no bad results from the practice. Almost every default that has occurred, has been from accident or misfortune, which the Directors of this Branch have been ever ready to remedy and protect.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your branch, which were not paid or renewed, or the discount paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due; and how many for twenty days—how many for thirty days—how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can?

ANSWER. —Lying over 40 days,	-	-	-	-	11
Do 30	-	-	-	-	8
Do 20	-	-	-	-	3
Do 10	-	-	-	-	5

Those reported are all accommodation notes; business, or endorsed notes, are always protested on the last day of grace, if not paid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. M. JANUARY, *President.*

RICHARD HENRY LEE, }
RICHARD COLLINS, } *Directors.*

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Cashier.*

January 14, 1840.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Mason county, Sct:

Personally appeared before me, James Artus, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Mason, A. M. January, President, and Richard

Henry Lee and Richard Collins, Directors, and Robert Taylor, Cashier, of the Maysville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, and being sworn, say that the foregoing answers, made by them to the several interrogatories put by the committee of the Legislature to them, are true according to the best of their knowledge and belief. The tables reported with said answers being made out by the regular clerk of the Branch from the Books, they presume to be true, but have not had the time to examine and compare them with the books. Given under my hand, this 14th day of January, 1840.

JAMES ARTUS.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT LEXINGTON.

Answers of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, to questions propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky, on Banks.

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Bank been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—With the exception stated in giving the amount of doubtful debt, the business of the Bank has been transacted on good and safe securities.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made, and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums have been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—No amount has been carried to the account of profit and loss, other than the current profits and expenses of the Branch; nor has there been any debt contracted at this Branch, which can be considered as certainly lost.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts, due your Branch, is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—The amount of debts due to this Branch, considered doubtful, is \$6,933 33.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts, due your Branch, is on notes having four months or less to run; and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—The amount of debts due to this Branch, which have four months and less to run, is \$613,791 37; and the amount which has a longer period to run, is \$18,214 26.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security; and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—The amount of debts due to this Branch, maturing within four months, secured by personal security, is \$609,791 37; the amount secured by mortgage on real estate, is \$4,000.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations, and to what corporations; and where are the loans payable? And what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—This Branch has loaned to the corporation of the City of Lexington the sum of 10,000 dollars, and holds the obligation of the said corporation payable at the Branch. No other corporation is paying us interest.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county; and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately—first deducting loans to corporations?

ANSWER.

To the City of Lexington,	-	-	-	\$246,185 35
To the citizens of Fayette county,	-	-	-	80,748 14
Scott county,	-	-	-	78,591 75
Woodford county,	-	-	-	41,547 05
Bourbon county,	-	-	-	25,255 66
Jessamine county,	-	-	-	19,720 29
Jefferson county,	-	-	-	18,900 77
Bath county,	-	-	-	15,982 16
Clarke county,	-	-	-	14,423 92
Montgomery county,	-	-	-	14,079 21
Franklin county,	-	-	-	12,923 49
Estil county,	-	-	-	5,658 32
Harrison county,	-	-	-	5,335 52
Owen county,	-	-	-	5,150 00
Boone county,	-	-	-	4,840 37
Gallatin county,	-	-	-	4,800 00
Mercer county,	-	-	-	3,620 79
Madison county,	-	-	-	2,898 88
Grant county,	-	-	-	2,576 97
Mason county,	-	-	-	2,100 00
Greenup county,	-	-	-	2,000 00
Fleming county,	-	-	-	1,750 00
Nicholas county,	-	-	-	1,650 00
Garrard county,	-	-	-	1,010 38
Knox county,	-	-	-	1,396 65
Shelby county,	-	-	-	1,000 00
Campbell county,	-	-	-	800 00
Lincoln county,	-	-	-	774 43
Floyd county,	-	-	-	250 00
Pulaski county,	-	-	-	108 25
State of Mississippi,	-	-	-	4,437 28
State of Arkansas,	-	-	-	1,090 00
State of Missouri,	-	-	-	400 00

\$632,005 63

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of your capital, employed in exchanges, yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans; and if so, App. to H. R. J.

what greater rate of profit? And is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in the buying and selling exchanges; and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—The portion of capital employed by the Bank in the purchase and sale of exchanges, has generally yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans; but the precise greater rate of profit cannot be more satisfactorily stated, than is exhibited by the quarterly statements of the general condition of the Branch, in which these profits are reported under the heads of 'Premiums' and 'Discounts,' the former showing the profits made on exchanges, and the latter on direct loans. The rates at which bills of exchange were bought, is also appended to these statements.

Whilst it is admitted, that the extra profit derived is one great incentive to the Banks in doing an exchange business, it cannot be denied that there are other reasons operating, appertaining not on'y to the interest and well being of the Banks, but to the community. For the amount of collections made on bills for it by the southern Banks, this Branch receives payment, (during specie paying times,) in specie or eastern funds, thereby enabling it to replenish its vaults with specie, and otherwise protecting its circulation with a fund equal to specie. It is to the interest of the Banks then, to be thus provided with the means of sustaining their credit: to the interest of the drover, shipper and manufacturer, to be able to anticipate the sale of property, or to collect the money at a distance for property already sold: to the interest and convenience of the merchant, in getting checks from the Banks here, on Banks of the city in which he makes his purchases; and by thus furnishing facilities to the trade and commerce of the country, the whole community is benefitted, not only by the life and activity it gives to business generally, but by keeping the notes of our own institutions at par value, and excluding a foreign circulation, subject at all times to depreciation.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange, by the Banks, facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—The Bank has exercised the same caution, in judging of the ability and punctuality of the parties to Bills of Exchange, as it has to the parties of discounted notes. There is more punctuality expected in the payment of Bills of Exchange, they being founded on the sale of property, or property exported to the market where the bills are made payable.

The Banks facilitate the trade and commerce of the country by advancing the money, not only to defray the expenses of taking the surplus products of the country to market, but by furnishing the capital to the trader, enabling him to purchase of the farmer or producer of the article or articles in which he deals. Upon such advances the Banks take the traders Bill of Exchange, payable at whatever point most convenient to the market to which he goes to vend the articles he has for sale. With the proceeds of such bills, (as is stated in answer to question 8,) the Banks get their Eastern fund, with which they supply the merchant or importer the means of paying for the merchandise he purchases in the Eastern markets.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—The Branch has charged a higher rate of exchange, on bills having four months to mature, than it has charged on bills maturing in less time, when drawn on the same places. Interest is allowed for the use of money on time. Exchange is allowed for money at one place—for money at another place—because money is worth more at one place than it is at another place. Where there is no other circulation in a country than that which is convertible into specie, the rate of exchange between places should not be more than the cost of transporting the specie, with a proper allowance for insurance—specie being the standard of value. But where, as it is at present, there is a circulation not so convertible, and is depreciated, the rates of exchange are uncertain and continually fluctuating—banks in some places redeeming their notes with specie, and at other places in a suspended condition. The price of exchange to day, may be 1 per cent.; to-morrow 2, next day 3, &c.; for the rate of exchange seldom comes down whilst the currency is depreciated; hence the necessity of the Banks increasing the rate of exchange, according to the time bills have to run, to avoid loss.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out in the course of its business notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your Branch?

ANSWER.—This Branch has received no other notes than such as were considered equal in value to its own, and consequently notes of less value than its own could not be paid away.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money, on notes discounted directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—This Branch has not directly, or indirectly, taken a greater rate of interest for the loan of money, on notes discounted, than in conformity with Rowlett's Tables of Discount and Interest.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out, in the redemption of its notes, &c. since the first of January, 1839? and to supply what demand has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—The sum of \$102,675 73 in specie has been paid out in the redemption of the notes, &c. of this Branch, since 1st January, 1839. The demands which drew from the Branch thus heavily, were mainly by individuals moving from this State to States farther west, and by the agents of Banks and brokers of Cincinnati and Louisville.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what its aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.

Date.	Capital.	Expenses.	Profit.
1835, December 31,	\$380,000 00	\$4,919 46	\$21,234 32
1836, June 30,	380,000 00	3,507 78	26,339 90
“ December 31,	585,000 00	3,773 63	34,506 21
1837, June 30,	650,000 00	4,206 81	29,326 11
“ December 31,	650,000 00	4,720 64	48,879 76
1838, June 30,	650,000 00	4,269 15	29,553 01
“ December 31,	650,000 00	4,038 62	43,087 24
1839, June 30,	650,000 00	3,887 99	31,425 34
“ December 31,	650,000 00	3,818 28	33,756 41

QUESTION 15.—What amount of deposits in your Branch, and what of the notes of your Branch have been demanded, in specie, since the suspension, and been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—There has been no demand made on this Branch for payment, in specie, on its notes or deposits, since the suspension, thereby placing any amount on interest under the provisions of the charter of the Bank of Kentucky.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie on the notes of your Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—Before the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, the notes of this Branch were equal in value to specie. What premium the specie will now command in exchange for the notes of this Branch we are not advised, and doubt whether there is any fixed rate of premium on specie for the currency of the country.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch, at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839, stating separately its resources, and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

State of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, March 31, 1839.

Bills discounted, . . . \$637,594 37	Principal Bank for stock, . . . \$650,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 295,481 18	Premiums, . . . 4,563 89
Suspended debt, . . . 14,279 87	Discounts, . . . 7,545 26
Expenses, . . . 2,078 44	Branch notes, \$422,000
Real estate, . . . 20,212 41	Less, on hand, 7,915
Due from other Banks, . . . 170,351 05	
Cash on hand, viz:	
Notes of Principal Bank and Branches, . . . \$7,255 00	Dividends, . . . 537 15
Northern Bank, 1,729 81	Individual depositors, . . . 168,890 49
Bank U. States, 10,150 00	Due to other Banks, . . . 22,895 77
City Lexington, 527 51	
Gold, . . . 30,284 97	
Silver, . . . 77,417 95	
Ohio notes, . . . 1,155 00	
128,520 24	414,085 00
\$1,268,517 56	\$1,258,517 56

State of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, for the quarter ending 29th June, 1839.

Bills discounted, . . . \$665,584 82	Principal Bank for stock, . . . \$650,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 304,367 88	Branch notes, . . . \$457,945
Suspended debt, . . . 13,733 12	Less, on hand, . . . 24,315
Real estate, . . . 20,212 41	
Due from other Banks, . . . 125,272 12	433,630 00
Cash on hand, viz:	Dividends, . . . 424 65
Notes of the Principal Bank and Branches, \$ 3,990 00	Individual depositors, . . . 170,168 02
Northern Bank, 4,164 06	Due to other Banks, . . . 3,970 67
Ohio, &c., 10,445 00	
City of Lexington, 586 83	
Gold, . . . 37,485 09	
Silver, . . . 72,352 01	
129,022 99	
\$1,258,193 34	\$1,258,193 34

State of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1839.

Bills discounted,	604,192 25	Principal Bank, for stock, . . .	650,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	387,749 65	Discounts,	7,967 57
Suspended debt,	13,733 12	Premiums,	9,404 59
Real estate,	20,212 41	Branch notes,	489,945 00
Expenses,	2,019 70	Less, on hand,	64,265 00
Due from other Banks,	72,615 33		<u>425,680 00</u>
Cash on hand, viz—		Dividends,	590 15
In notes of Northern B ^k , 26,347 28		Individual depositors,	112,524 06
Ohio Banks, 6,610 00		Due to other Banks,	9,656 54
City of Lex., 569 58			
Gold,	37,822 51		
Silver,	43,951 08		
	<u>115,300 45</u>		
	\$1,215,822 91		<u>\$1,215,822 91</u>

State of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1839.

Bills discounted,	632,005 63	Principal Bank, for stock, . . .	650,000 00
Bills of exchange,	386,413 90	Branch notes,	489,945 00
Suspended debt,	10,106 82	Less, on hand,	46,260 17
Real estate,	20,212 41		<u>443,684 83</u>
Due from other Banks,	118,321 93	Dividends,	474 15
Cash on hand, viz—		Individual depositors,	124,390 88
In notes of Northern B ^k , 3,090 18		Due to other Banks,	26,710 40
Ohio Banks, 1,280 00			
City of Lex., 246 28			
Gold,	26,888 93		
Silver,	46,694 18		
	<u>78,199 57</u>		
	\$1,245,260 26		<u>\$1,245,260 26</u>

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time, and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time, on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the Branch.

ANSWER.

*Classification of debtors to the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky,
for the quarter ending 31st March, 1839.*

				Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
Classed from	\$	to	\$	No. 252	No. 17
from	100	to	500	110	24
from	500	to	1,000	125	69
from	1,000	to	5,000	16	9
from	5,000	to	10,000	—	—
from	10,000	to	15,000	1	1
from	15,000	to	20,000	—	—
from	20,000	to	25,000	—	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	—	—
from	30,000	to	35,000	—	—
from	35,000	to	40,000	—	—
from	40,000	to	45,000	—	—
from	45,000	to	50,000	—	—
Total number of debtors,				534	120

*Classification of debtors to the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky,
for the quarter ending 29th June, 1839.*

				Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
Classed from	\$	to	\$	No. 250	No. 13
from	100	to	500	122	17
from	500	to	1,000	175	45
from	1,000	to	5,000	11	13
from	5,000	to	10,000	2	4
from	10,000	to	15,000	—	2
from	15,000	to	20,000	—	—
from	20,000	to	25,000	—	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	—	—
from	30,000	to	35,000	—	—
from	35,000	to	40,000	—	—
from	40,000	to	45,000	—	—
from	45,000	to	50,000	—	—
Total number of debtors,				560	94

*Classification of debtors to the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky,
for the quarter ending 30th September, 1839.*

				Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
Classed from	\$	to	\$	No. 257	No. 26
from	100	to	500	135	28
from	500	to	1,000	144	69
from	1,000	to	5,000	13	12
from	5,000	to	10,000	2	3
from	10,000	to	15,000	—	3
from	15,000	to	20,000	—	—
from	20,000	to	25,000	—	—
from	25,000	to	30,000	—	—
from	30,000	to	35,000	—	—
from	35,000	to	40,000	—	—
from	40,000	to	45,000	—	—
from	45,000	to	50,000	—	—
Total number of debtors,				551	141

*Classification of debtors to the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky,
for the quarter ending 31st December, 1839.*

Classed from	\$	100	to	\$	500	Discount line.	Bill of Exchange line.
						No. 292	No. 37
from		500	to		1,000	105	49
from		1,000	to		5,000	163	78
from		5,000	to		10,000	15	15
from		10,000	to		15,000	1	4
from		15,000	to		20,000	—	—
from		20,000	to		25,000	—	1
from		25,000	to		30,000	—	—
from		30,000	to		35,000	—	—
from		35,000	to		40,000	—	—
from		40,000	to		45,000	—	—
from		45,000	to		50,000	—	—
Total number of debtors,						576	184

QUESTION 19—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, on discounted notes, in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

QUESTION 20—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 19 AND 20.

Table exhibiting the liabilities of the President and Directors of the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, the 31st December, 1839.

	ON NOTES DISCOUNTED.		ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	
	As payer.	As discounter.	As payer.	As discounter.
First quarter	\$46,592 42	\$36,582 60		\$3,858 27
Second quarter,	36,114 42	25,938 07	\$500 00	33,497 58
Thrid quarter,	49,036 11	26,668 35	500 00	45,572 67
Fourth quarter,	41,718 24	32,109 56	500 00	35,311 43

QUESTION 21—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch, on discounted notes as payer, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

QUESTION 22—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch, by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Branch,

as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of Bills of Exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 21 AND 22.

Table exhibiting the liabilities of nine of the highest debtors, other than the President and Directors, to the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1839.

	ON NOTES DISCOUNTED.		ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	
	As payer.	As discounter.	As payer.	As discounter.
First quarter,	\$66,039 87	\$38,397 76	\$73,514 81	\$65,985 78
Second quarter,	69,505 55	34,915 74	112,565 47	100,185 02
Third quarter,	67,406 70	26,260 29	112,248 89	128,761 78
Fourth quarter,	63,056 80	25,314 83	101,607 78	102,905 62

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch, on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount that fifty of your largest customers, were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter for the same time?

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due your Branch, by fifty of your largest customers, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 23 AND 24.

Table exhibiting the liabilities of fifty of the highest debtors—other than the President and Directors, and nine of the next highest—to the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, 31st December, 1839.

	ON NOTES DISCOUNTED.		ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	
	As payer.	As discounter.	As payer.	As discounter.
First quarter,	\$188,567 54	\$19,439 36	\$168,571 48	\$147,727 85
Second quarter,	187,032 79	23,913 35	194,930 58	176,074 80
Third quarter,	178,836 00	11,825 10	196,425 33	184,680 40
Fourth quarter,	173,037 63	12,982 54	173,150 74	158,835 34

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange received by your Branch, on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.

Bills of Exchange purchased by the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, the amount, the points at which they are made payable, and the rate of premium charged, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1839.

Number of Bills.	Where Payable.	Rate of Exchange.	Amount.
26	New Orleans,	1 per cent. off.	27,726 04
2	Charleston,	2 do do	2,835 05
1	Cincinnati,	1 do do	677 44
1	Savannah,	2½ do do	600 00
2	Baltimore,	par	3,000 00
	Without the State,		33,838 53
51	Louisville,	½ per cent. off.	53,526 18
2	Frankfort,	½ do do	262 30
1	Hopkinsville,	½ do do	515 00
3	Maysville,	½ do do	2,600 00
	Within the State,		56,903 48

Price of Checks issued by the Branch Bank.

On Banks in the city of New York,	1½ per cent. advance.
Philadelphia,	1½
Baltimore,	1¼
Washington,	1
St. Louis,	½

Bills of Exchange purchased by the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, the points at which they are made payable, the amount, and the rate of premium charged, for the quarter ending 29th June, 1839.

No. of Bills.	Where Payable.	Rate of Premium.	Amount.
8	New York,	Par.	19,437 16
5	St. Louis,	1 per cent. off.	4,614 52
62	New Orleans,	1 do do	123,002 03
9	Cincinnati,	1 do do	14,792 68
2	Philadelphia,	Par.	10,500 00
1	Pittsburg,	Par.	1,000 00
	Without the State,		173,346 39
50	Louisville,	½ per cent. off.	70,139 19
4	Frankfort,	½ do do	6,822 13
1	Danville,	½ do do	500 46
1	Bowlinggreen,	½ do do	800 00
	Within the State,		78,261 78

Price of Checks issued by this Bank.

On Banks in the city of New York,	1½ per cent. advance.
Philadelphia,	1½
Baltimore,	1¼
Washington,	1
St. Louis,	½

Bills of Exchange purchased by the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, the amount, the points at which they are made payable, and the rate of premium charged, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1939.

No. of Bills.	Where Payable.	Rate of Premium.	Amount.
99	New Orleans,	2 per cent. off.	113,047 71
1	Philadelphia,	Par.	1,000 00
6	Cincinnati,	1 per cent. off.	10,415 15
8	Charleston,	2 do do	16,650 00
1	Savannah,	2 do do	2,000 00
7	Augusta,	2 do do	16,559 60
2	Washington City,	½ do do	652 49
2	Columbia, S. C.,	2 do do	6,000 00
	Without the State,		166,324 95
37	Louisville,	½ do do	42,781 59
1	Maysville,	½ do do	2,244 00
	Danville,	½ do do	1,861 00
	Within the State,		46,886 59

Price of Checks issued by this Bank.

On Banks in the city of New York,	1½ per cent. advance.
Philadelphia,	1½
Baltimore,	1½
Washington,	1
St. Louis,	½

Bills of Exchange purchased by the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, the amount, the points at which they are made payable, and the rate of exchange charged, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1839.

No. of Bills.	Where Payable.	Rate of Premium.	Amount.
100	New Orleans,	2 per cent. off.	112,272 63
13	Columbia, S. C.	2 do do	13,150 00
6	Richmond, Va.	2 do do	4,900 00
2	Cincinnati,	1 do do	3,825 44
2	Washington City,	1 do do	4,742 16
1	Philadelphia,	Par.	6,000 00
	Without the State,		144,890 23
56	Louisville,	½ per cent. off.	48,569 58
2	Maysville,	½ do do	1,455 00
4	Frankfort,	½ do do	2,153 84
1	Danville,	½ do do	400 00
1	Paris,	½ do do	175 00
1	Greensburg,	½ do do	1,647 18
	Within the State,		54,400 60

Price of Checks issued by this Bank.

On Banks in the city of New York,	2½ per cent. advance.
Philadelphia,	1
St. Louis,	

Since the suspension, not drawn on New York.

Our rates since the 10th December, 1839, have been as follows:

On New Orleans, Bills at 30 days date,	.	.	.	.	.	½ per cent. off.
“ “ 60 “	.	.	.	.	.	1 do
“ “ 90 “	.	.	.	.	.	1½ do
“ “ 120 “	.	.	.	.	.	2 do
On all points within the State,	.	.	.	.	.	1 do

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly, or do you find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—We have heard much complaint about the scarcity of money, and the delinquencies on the part of the customers of this Branch do indicate some pressure in the times.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—The highest rate of exchange charged on any bill purchased by this Bank from stock drovers, the present year, was three per cent., and this rate was charged alike on bills having 60, 90 and 120 days to run—they were payable in Georgia.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not, at the same time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—Very few bills have been taken from drovers payable in Virginia, South Carolina, or Georgia, since the suspension of specie payments. The Branch has, however, given its aid to that class of traders by discounting their notes, and at no time was it the practice of the Branch to refuse discounts to drovers on their notes when their bills would be taken.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—The Branch prefers doing an exchange business to discounting accommodation notes, because it is believed that it does contribute more to the general interest of the community, and because it yields a better profit to the Bank.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Branch aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

QUESTION 31.—Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community for the Banks to discount the notes of stock drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them, except Bills of Exchange?

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of stock drovers and to purchase bills from them drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—These are questions which the drovers themselves are certainly better qualified to answer, as there is no class of individuals who understand their own interest better. We should infer, however, that it is more to their interest to raise money on their bills than on their notes, from the fact that it is *their method* of doing business. When a drover sells his bill to the Bank, payable, say in South Carolina or Georgia, he pays that bill in the

money which he gets for the sale of his hogs, horses, or mules, as the case may be, which money is of the currency of South Carolina or Georgia of course, and which would be, at this moment, in this State at a discount of at least ten per cent. Now to avoid the risk in bringing his money to the State, the discount on it when he gets here, the hazard and uncertainty attending the fluctuations of exchange in South Carolina and Georgia, do, in no very small degree, justify and approve the practice pursued by that sagacious class of citizens called 'drovers,' when the Banks are paying specie as well as when they do not.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the State, be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per centum per annum for the stockholders?

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part, attributable to the fact, that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact that in those portions of the United States where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments less frequent?

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per centum per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—Whether there would be more value and stability in the currency, or whether the Banks would be better able to pay specie for their notes, provided they made and declared no greater dividend on their capital stock than six per centum per annum, depends, very much, on the management of the Banks. The rate at which a Bank makes profit is not the most certain criterion of its ability, at all times, to meet its engagements. A Bank may do nothing but discount accommodation notes, and in that way employ its capital and credit, to make no more than six per centum per annum profit, be less able to give value and stability to its circulation, and meet all its engagements, than a Bank making and declaring a dividend of more than six per centum per annum which employs a portion of its capital in exchange, some portion in the discount of business or maturity paper, and employing a portion only in the discount of accommodation notes.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discount for individuals, or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—The officers and directors of the Branch are in the habit of listening patiently to the statements of individuals inducing them to wish

the Board of Directors to lend them money, or rescind a call made on them, and have promised to make such statements, and give all the information thus obtained from them, to the Board of Directors; but in no instance has it come to our knowledge that an officer or director has given any pledges, or made any promises, to use his influence with the Board, in behalf of their applications.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch when calls on debts due the Branch are not complied with, and where notes are not renewed?

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce, in all cases, or most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—The by-laws of the Bank require protest in every instance where notes are not paid at maturity, and the suspension of credit to the parties until payment is made, which by-laws are uniformly observed, except in cases where the parties have so far met their engagements that a protest would have no other effect than taxing them with the cost of protest. In some instances, debtors to the Bank have paid up their calls and discounts and have it not in their power, at the moment, to furnish a new note for renewal; and in some other instances, payments have been made within a few dollars of the amount, &c. Experience teaches that a less rigid observance of the by-laws, in this particular, would be attended with great inconvenience to the Bank, and encourage a want of punctuality on the part of customers.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors of the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when, from others, equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted?

ANSWER.—The calls made on the debtors of the Bank are sometimes rescinded and sometimes lessened, for good cause shown; but this indulgence is extended to all who are equally meritorious.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch been run or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—All notes over \$100 have been subject to regular calls; in some cases calls have been rescinded, and lessened, as stated in answer to question 42.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their defaults?

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality.

ANSWER.—Reference is made to answer of questions 39, 40 and 41.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Branch which were not paid, or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does, or not, such practice encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—Reference is also made to the answer of questions 39, 40 and 41, with the further answer that no protest is ever made, or would have any legal binding, if not made on the day the note falls due.

ROB. S. TODD, *Pres't.*

WILL. S. WALLER, *Cash.*

A. D. HUNT,
WM. M. BRAND, } *Directors.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Fayette County, Sct:

This day Robert S. Todd, William S. Waller, Ab'm D. Hunt, and William M. Brand, severally, appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, and made oath that the statements made by them in answer to the foregoing questions, so far as they depend on their own knowledge, are true; and that so far as their statements are made from information, they believe them to be true. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1840.

JAMES E. DAVIS, J. P.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT DANVILLE.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Danville, January 1, 1840. }

The following answers are respectfully given to the interrogatories propounded to the officers of this Branch, by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky, on Banks:

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Branch been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—It has.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debt has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums has been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—This Branch has no bad debts; and nothing has been carried to the account of profit and loss, except the balances of discount, exchange, and expense accounts.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch, is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—None.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to mature, and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—All of our debts, with the exception of one, have only four months or less to mature, and that one is secured on time extended.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security? and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—All by personal security.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations? and to what corporations? and when are the loans payable? and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—We have no debts with corporations.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loans to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately—first deducting loans to corporations.

ANSWER.

To the citizens of Danville,	-	-	-	-	\$21,012 00
Harrodsburg,	-	-	-	-	16,135 00
Mercer county,	-	-	-	-	38,032 00
Lincoln county,	-	-	-	-	39,153 00
Garrard county,	-	-	-	-	21,655 00
Washington county,	-	-	-	-	6,298 00
Pulaski county,	-	-	-	-	4,572 00
Rockcastle county,	-	-	-	-	1,789 00
Casey county	-	-	-	-	430 00
Wayne county,	-	-	-	-	655 00
Knox county,	-	-	-	-	1,726 00

Aggregate, \$151,457 00

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch employed in exchange, yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans? and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange? If so, state it.

ANSWER.—That part of our capital employed in the purchase of exchange, has been more profitable than that in direct loans. It is, however, impossible to ascertain the difference by any calculation known to us, as the profits are, owing to a variety of circumstances, uncertain. The greater profit induces the purchase of bills; but other reasons will readily present themselves, and be discovered, in the facilities afforded the exporters of live stock, in the preference which the exporters themselves give to bills; because, in ordinary times, they can be paid in the currency of the State in which they are payable; also, in the facts that the proceeds of these bills are returned to us in drafts on the east, and we can thus furnish merchants with eastern funds. We will further add, that the return of this eastern exchange prevents the introduction of foreign paper in our State, and the flow of specie from our vaults.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—There is a greater punctuality in the payment of bills of exchange, than on discounted notes. For the answer to balance of question, we refer to the answer given to 8th quere.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same points?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your own Branch?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money on notes discounted, directly or indirectly, by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out in the redemption of its notes, &c., since the 1st January, 1839, and to supply what demand has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—This Branch commenced its operations in October, 1837, with \$50,000 specie. On the 1st January, 1839, it had \$56,448 44, and on the 1st January, 1840, \$75,050 18. The largest amount of specie which this Branch ever had, was on the 12th September, 1839, and was \$85,601 56. What amount was paid out between 1st January, 1839, and 1st January, 1840, we cannot accurately state; but certainly not less than \$25,000; of which \$16,000 was paid to Cincinnatians, and the balance generally to movers passing west.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what its aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—The aggregate expenses of this Branch, since its establishment, is \$9,159 89, (including \$2,500 00 for vault and other expenses incidental to the commencement of business.) The aggregate net profit is \$30,978 10, making an average annual profit of \$14,297 58, and which, of course, makes a fraction over $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on our capital.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of the deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch, have been demanded in specie, since the suspension, and been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—None of either.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Branch, before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—Before suspension, none. Since, there has been no premium in ordinary transactions. In particular instances it has commanded from 1 to 5 per cent.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch, at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839; stating separately its resources and its liabilities.

ANSWER.

State of the Branch on 30th March, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	\$206,215 13	Capital stock, . . .	\$150,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	39,785 07	Notes in circulation, . . .	152,430 00
Suspended debt, . . .	2,599 00	Individual deposits, . . .	67,768 51
Expense account, . . .	519 13	Discounts and Premiums, . . .	4,779 54
Due by other Banks, . . .	24,572 43	Unclaimed dividend, . . .	17 50
Specie on hand, . . .	59,954 40	Due to other Banks, . . .	4,619 61
Notes of other Banks, . . .	45,970 00		
	<u>\$379,615 16</u>		<u>\$379,615 16</u>

State of the Branch on 29th June, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	\$232,092 93	Capital stock, . . .	\$150,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	21,372 98	Notes in circulation, . . .	149,835 00
Suspended debt, . . .	1,549 00	Individual deposits, . . .	53,139 40
Due by other Banks, . . .	18,864 10	Unclaimed Dividend, . . .	17 50
Specie on hand, . . .	75,835 11	Due to other Banks, . . .	3,467 22
Notes of other Banks, . . .	6,745 00		
	<u>\$356,459 12</u>		<u>\$356,459 12</u>

State of the Branch on 30th September, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	\$204,164 35	Capital stock, . . .	\$150,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	71,970 08	Notes in circulation, . . .	199,000 00
Suspended debt, . . .	1,649 00	Individual deposits, . . .	33,713 51
Expense account, . . .	638 76	Discounts and Premiums, . . .	5,877 52
Due by other Banks, . . .	24,063 50	Unclaimed dividend, . . .	17 50
Specie on hand, . . .	79,520 09	Due to other Banks, . . .	6,497 25
Notes of other Banks, . . .	13,100 00		
	<u>\$395,105 78</u>		<u>\$395,105 78</u>

State of the Branch on 31st December, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	\$151,457 59	Capital stock, . . .	\$150,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	109,063 63	Notes in circulation, . . .	182,780 00
Suspended debt, . . .	1,429 00	Individual deposits, . . .	26,162 02
Due by other Banks, . . .	12,266 00	Unclaimed dividend, . . .	17 50
Specie on hand, . . .	75,050 18	Due to other Banks, . . .	3,945 88
Notes of other Banks, . . .	13,639 00		
	<u>\$362,905 40</u>		<u>\$362,905 40</u>

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time, and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from debts of \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time, on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the branch.

ANSWER.

Quarter ending 31st March—from	\$100	to	\$500	No. 393
	500	to	1000	75
	1000	to	5000	25
Quarter ending 30th June—from	100	to	500	403
	500	to	1000	77
	1000	to	5000	23
Quarter ending September 30—from	100	to	500	387
	500	to	1000	54
	1000	to	5000	32
Quarter ending December 31—from	100	to	500	325
	500	to	1000	42
	1000	to	5000	26
			6000	1

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, on discounted notes in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—They were indebted, at the end of each quarter, as follows, viz—

March 31,	-	-	-	-	\$6,710 00
June 30,	-	-	-	-	11,100 00
September 30,	-	-	-	-	14,000 00
December 31,	-	-	-	-	10,900 00

On notes discounted for their benefit, nothing.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes, as payers, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.

For the quarter ending March 31,	-	-	-	\$19,570 00
June 30,	-	-	-	22,850 00
September 30,	-	-	-	23,985 00
December 31,	-	-	-	21,300 00

As discounters of business paper, our entire debt does not embrace the number referred to in the question.

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of bills of exchange, for

same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of bills of exchange for, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

ANSWER.—The President and Directors of this Branch are under no liability on bills of exchange. It is out of their line.

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your branch by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Bank, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of bills of exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER.

For the quarter ending March 31,	-	-	-	\$21,705 00
June 30,	-	-	-	11,525 00
September 30,	-	-	-	24,700 00
December 31,	-	-	-	29,195 00

Ordinarily, the drawers of bills of exchange, are the discounters.

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount that fifty of your largest customers were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

ANSWER.

On the 31st March,	-	-	-	-	\$63,070 00
30th June,	-	-	-	-	72,360 00
30th September,	-	-	-	-	72,205 00
31st December,	-	-	-	-	64,597 00

See answer to 20th quere, for balance of question.

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch by fifty of your largest customers, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were the discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

ANSWER.—The amount due by fifty of the largest customers of this Branch, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1839, was \$96,290. At the close of no other quarter for that year, had we as many as fifty customers.

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange received by your Branch, on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time; and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange, on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER.

On Louisville and Lexington, uniformly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, until 10th December; since then, 1 per cent. premium.

On New Orleans, $1\frac{1}{2}$ at 2 per cent. premium.

On South Carolina, 2 until suspension—since, 5 per cent. has been the rate.

On Georgia, 3 until suspension. No bills purchased on that point since.

On Virginia, 2 has been the customary rate.

Eastern checks were purchased by this Branch, in the early part of the year, at an advance, usually, of 1 per cent., on which a profit of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. was realized.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly; or do you find money scarce and payment difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—Until recently, our customers have been prompt and punctual in the payment of their debts to this Branch; at present, money is scarce, and more difficult than heretofore to obtain.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch, in the purchase of bills of exchange, from stock drovers the present year? Say on 60-days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—See answer to 25th quere.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not at the time discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—We have discounted bills, and some notes, for stock drovers, but have generally preferred the former. In some instances, since the 1st of August last, this office has purchased bills of exchange from persons for whom it would not, at the time, discount a note.

QUESTION 29.—Does or not the Branch discount bills of exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—In giving the preference to bills over discounted notes, at certain seasons of the year, this office has usually been influenced by a desire to promote the convenience of their customers; but in some instances they have had profit, as well as convenience, in view.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market, more by discounting their notes, than their bills of exchange?

ANSWER.—We think not.

QUESTION 31.—Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except bills of exchange?

ANSWER.—We think not.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the north upon their return from the south, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—We think not.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the State be more stable, if the Banks were so managed as to make a dividend of 6 per centum per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—We cannot perceive that it would make any difference.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State in part attributable to the fact, that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—In relation to the business of this office, we do not think that the fluctuations of the currency are, in any degree, attributable to a desire on its part to make or divide more than 6 per centum per annum.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact, that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding 6 per

centum per annum, the currency has more stability, and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—We are not able to answer the question, not having the means of obtaining the desired information.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—We are unable to tell, with certainty, whether they would or not.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—We cannot say whether it would or would not.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgencies for individuals, in Bank?

ANSWER.—No such pledges or assurances have been given by the officers of this Branch, as are implied by question 38.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch are not complied with, and where notes are not renewed?

ANSWER.—Generally prompt in protesting.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most, cases punctuality on the part of its debtors, by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.—We do.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—There is such uniformity observed.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted?

ANSWER.—There is no partiality shown among debtors to the Branch at this place.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

ANSWER.—It is not.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discount for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—Answered above.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch been due or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—With the exception of the notes on which suit has been brought, (which notes constitute our suspended debt account,) and one other on a payer who is dead, no note in this Branch has been longer due than

four months. The whole number of notes, with the exception of the above, now lying over, is "nineteen;" of these, one fell due in September, two in October, seven in November, and nine in December, 1839. A few of our first discounts, falling due in February, 1838, are not yet entirely extinguished, on which the calls and discounts have been regularly paid.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it, or not, an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default?

ANSWER.—In our opinion it has.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—We think it does.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Branch which were not paid or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can?

ANSWER.—Impossible to say.

QUESTION 49.—Does or not such practice encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—We think it does.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. BARBOUR, *President.*

T. MITCHELL, *Cashier,*

WM. CRAIG, }
J. S. HOPKINS, } *Directors.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Mercer County, Sct:

This day, Maj. Jas. Barbour, President, Thos. Mitchell, Cashier, William Craig and James S. Hopkins, two of the Directors of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Danville, personally appeared before M. Y. Youce, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, and made oath, that the answers above given, so far as they have knowledge, are true; and that the statements made, and tables furnished, by the officers of the Bank, they believe to be true. Given under my hand, in Danville, this 9th day of January, 1840.

M. Y. YUCE, J. P. M. C.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT GREENSBURG.

Questions put to the Greensburg Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, on the on the 31st of December, 1839, by a Committee of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with the responses of the Branch thereto :

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Branch been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—The business of the Bank has been transacted with special regard to the solvency of the securities. The debts due are considered good and safe, except about \$1,500, which is deemed only doubtful.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums have been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—The Branch has made no debts but what are considered well secured, except those mentioned in answer to first question, and these were considered safe and secure at the time the loans were made; the only items which have been carried to the account of profit and loss are, amount of discounts, premium on exchange, and expenses, at the end of each six months.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—About \$1,500, as stated above.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to mature? and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—There are no debts due this Branch but what mature within four months; and notes have never been discounted by this Branch for a longer period than four months, except in one instance, when the expedient was resorted to for the purpose of rendering the debts more secure, and at the same time less oppressive to the securities; these notes have fallen due, and such of them as have not been paid are now in process of collection.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security? and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—All the debts due this Branch are secured by personal security alone, except in one instance we have additional security by mortgage.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations? and to what corporations? and when are the loans payable? and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—This Branch has never made a loan to any corporation, and no corporation is paying interest on any debt or balance due this Branch.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns and counties to which you have made loans? State each separately, first deducting loans to corporations?

ANSWER.—This Branch had on loan on this day, 31st December, 1839,

To the citizens of Greensburg,	-	-	-	-	\$24,310 00
Campbellsville,	-	-	-	-	2,225 00
Summersville,	-	-	-	-	1,375 00
Green county,	-	-	-	-	22,870 36
Munfordsville,	-	-	-	-	4,605 00
Woodsonville,	-	-	-	-	1,150 00
Hart county,	-	-	-	-	5,156 05
Elizabethtown,	-	-	-	-	4,840 00
Hodgenville,	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Hardin county,	-	-	-	-	1,700 00
Glasgow,	-	-	-	-	970 58
Barren county,	-	-	-	-	4,245 00
Burksville,	-	-	-	-	3,570 00
Cumberland county,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Columbia,	-	-	-	-	6,780 00
Adair county,	-	-	-	-	3,930 00
Lebanon,	-	-	-	-	2,700 00
Marion county,	-	-	-	-	500 00
Missouri,	-	-	-	-	1,025 00
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	60 00
Pulaski county,	-	-	-	-	368 47
Bullitt county,	-	-	-	-	150 00
Casey county,	-	-	-	-	1,400 00
Muhlenburgh county,	-	-	-	-	820 00
Clinton county,	-	-	-	-	305 00

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch, employed in exchanges, yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans? and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange; and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—That part of the capital of this Branch employed in exchanges has not yielded as great a profit, as the part employed in direct loans, by a considerable amount. The profit on exchange, for the year ending 31st of December, 1839, being \$2,529 53, whilst the profit on direct loans, for the same period, amounts to \$7,008, not deducting expenses in either caes. We think there is at least this additional inducement for the Banks to engage in buying and selling exchange, viz: that it affords a means through which eastern funds and specie may be obtained with greater facility.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—We have observed greater punctuality in the payment of Bills of Exchange than in the payment of discounted notes. We do not profess to be sufficiently versed in the science of political economy, for our opinions in regard to the exchange operations of Banks, to deserve any particular notice of the committee, or of the legislature. We believe, however, that the purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitates the trade

and commerce of the country in this: that the speculator in stock, tobacco, or other produce of the country, selling to the Bank a bill upon New Orleans, for instance, is thereby furnished with means of payment to the stock raiser, tobacco grower, or other individual, and also for defraying the expense necessarily incurred in taking the produce, or other commodity, to market. The stock, the tobacco, or other commodity, having reached market, and duly disposed of, the bill having matured, and been promptly met, the Bank is enabled to realize the same in exchange upon the east; with which the dry-goods or other merchant is furnished at the current rate, and thereby possesses the best means for the liquidation of his debts, or for the purchase of goods at the east. By this operation the stock raiser or grower of produce realizes in hand, from the purchaser, the amount of sales; the purchaser realizes a profit upon the produce, or other commodity, without the expense of capital; the Bank realizes a profit by the purchase of the bill, and by the sale of eastern exchange; and the dry-goods or other trader, going east, is furnished with the best means for all his purposes.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—We have not usually made any difference in the rates charged upon bills maturing in four months and those maturing in less time than four months, drawn on the same places, until lately advised on that subject by the parent Bank; our rates now vary from a half to two per cent. on bills drawn on New Orleans, for instance.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your own Branch?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money on notes discounted directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out in the redemption of its notes, since the 1st January, 1839? and to supply what demand, has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—The amount of specie which this Branch has paid out in the redemption of its own notes during the period mentioned is about \$7,000. We cannot say what demand the return of notes of this Branch for specie were intended to supply. Usually, the draws have been very small, and we suppose for change; in a few instances, we believe, draws, to no very great extent, have been made for the purpose of purchasing lands in Illinois and Missouri, and a few perhaps for want of sufficient confidence in the Banks have made draws for the purpose of hoarding it.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what the aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—The aggregate expenses of this Branch since its establishment, is \$12,056 91, and its aggregate profit \$51,612 48, deducting expenses, net profit will be \$39,555 57. This Branch has been in operation since the 23d of July, 1835, a period of four years, five months and eight days. The capital of the Branch, from its establishment to August 1837, was \$100,000, at

that time \$25,000 was added to its capital. The average annual net profit is about \$8,956, and taking the capital of \$125,000 as the basis of calculation, the rate of annual profit will be a fraction over seven per cent.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of the deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch have been demanded in specie since the suspension, and have been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—Not a dollar.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—We have not known of any premium given, or even asked for specie, in the notes of this Branch, either before or since the suspension.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch at the close of each quarter from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

State of Greensburg Branch, March 31st, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$118,848 47	Stock,	\$125,000 00
Suspended debt,	16,332 26	Greensburg branch notes,	70,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	45,210 00	Bank of Kentucky in account current,	\$24,271 76
Due by other Banks,	5,475 38	Due other Banks,	205 12
Notes of other Banks, (and expense account, \$294 21.) \$13,720 72			24,476 88
Greensburg branch notes on hand,	1,290 00	Discounts,	\$1,728 51
Specie on hand,	33,277 26	Premiums on Exchange, 1,166 74	
	48,287 93		2,895 25
	\$234,154 09	Individual deposits,	11,781 96
			\$234,154 09

State of the Branch, 30th June, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$106,938 57	Bank of Kentucky for stock,	\$125,000 00
Suspended Debt,	13,254 11	Greensburg branch notes,	70,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	27,926 50	Due to other Banks,	2,751 49
Due from other Banks, \$2,000 00		Discounts,	\$3,731 04
Bank of Kentucky in account current,	4,131 68	Premium on Exchange,	1,747 32
	6,131 68		\$5,478 36
Notes on other Banks, \$28,516 56		Expense ac't deducted,	1,247 57
Greensburg branch notes on hand,	5,145 00	Profit and loss,	4,230 79
Specie on hand,	31,412 07	Individual deposits,	19,342 21
	65,073 63		
	\$221,324 49		\$221,324 49

State of the Branch, 30th September, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills Discounted,	\$117,390 84	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . .	\$125,000 00
Suspended Debt,	10,635 51	Greensburg branch notes, . . .	70,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	7,000 00	Due other Banks,	2,035 49
Bank of Kentucky in account current,	\$21,474 73	Discounts, \$1,976 18	
Due from other Banks,	2,094 27	Premium on Exchange,	236 54
	23,569 00		\$2,212 72
Notes on other Banks, \$14,676 00		Expense ac't deducted,	601 85
Greensburg branch notes on hand,	6,280 00	Profit and Loss,	1,610 87
Specie on hand,	30,938 04	Individual deposits,	11,843 03
	51,894 04		
	\$210,489 39		\$210,489 39

State of the Branch, 31st December, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$97,815 46	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . .	\$125,000 00
Suspended Debt,	14,856 51	Greensburg branch notes, . . .	70,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	13,234 72	Due other Banks,	667 55
Bank of Kentucky in account current,	\$25,487 47	Discounts, \$3,276 96	
Due from other Banks,	2,000 00	Premium on Exchange,	782 21
	27,487 47		\$4,059 17
Notes on other Banks, \$13,371 00		Expense ac't deducted,	1,355 36
Greensburg branch notes on hand,	7,005 00	Profit and Loss,	2,703 81
Specie on hand,	30,517 82	Individual deposits,	5,916 62
	50,893 82		
	\$204,287 98		\$204,287 98

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the Branch?

ANSWER.

Classification, March 31st, 1839.

Under	\$ 100			69
from	100	to	\$ 500	110
from	500	to	1,000	31
from	1,000	to	5,000	23
from	5,000	to	10,000	3

Total number, - - - - - 236

Classification, June 30th, 1839.

Under	\$	100			64
from		100	to	\$ 500	115
from		500	to	1,000	23
from		1,000	to	5,000	25
from		5,000	to	10,000	2
Total number,					229

Classification, September 30th, 1839.

Under	\$	100			66
from		100	to	\$ 500	109
from		500	to	1,000	24
from		1,000	to	5,000	30
from		5,000	to	10,000	2
Total number,					231

Classification, December 31st, 1839.

Under	\$	100			68
from		100	to	\$ 500	99
from		500	to	1,000	24
from		1,000	to	5,000	23
from		5,000	to	10,000	2
Total number,					216

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors on discounted notes on which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—Amount owing Branch by the President and Directors on discounted notes, in which they are payers,

March 31, 1839,	\$ 9,360
June 30, 1839,	18,030
September 30, 1839,	19,850
December 31, 1839,	18,845

In the above, firm debts are included where any of the directors constituted part of the firm. We have no knowledge of any debts discounted for the benefit of any director not included in the above table.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes as payer, by an equal number of the largest other customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The nine highest other customers of the Bank owed as payers on notes discounted,

March 31, 1839,	\$36,421
June 30, 1839,	30,527
September 30, 1839,	30,329
December 31, 1839,	25,680

The amount the same persons were discounters, for the same time, was for the first quarter, nothing; second quarter, \$700; third quarter, \$347 50; fourth quarter, nothing.

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by the President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—Amount owing as drawers by President and Directors:

March 31, 1839,	\$1,000
June 30, 1839,	1,000
September 30, 1839,	2,000
December 31, 1839,	—

They were not owing any thing as discounters of Bills of Exchange at the close of the 1st, 2d and 4th quarters; at the close of the third, September 31, 1839, \$2,000.

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Bank, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of Bills of Exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing by an equal number of the other largest customers, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, is

March 31, 1839,	\$21,000 00
June 30, 1839,	13,376 00
September 30, 1839,	4,000 00
December 31, 1839,	13,109 72

Those persons were discounters for no one at the close of either quarter.

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount that 50 of your largest customers were discounters of the notes of others, at the same time, for each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount due to this Branch by fifty of the largest customers, at the close of each quarter, on discounted notes, is as follows:

March 31, 1839,	\$89,125
June 30, 1839,	73,403
September 30, 1839,	92,501
December 31, 1839,	87,135

Neither of those large debtors were discounters for others at the close of the 1st, 3d, or 4th quarters; at the close of the 2d, \$347 50.

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due your Branch by fifty of your largest customers as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter for same time?

ANSWER.—This Branch has only had 28 customers as drawers of Bills of

Exchange during the year 1839; and the amount of Bills of Exchange at the close of each quarter, is as follows:

March 31, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	\$45,210 00
June 30, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	27,926 50
September 30, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	7,000 00
December 31, 1839,	-	-	-	-	-	13,234 72

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of Exchange received by your Branch on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange, on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter on New Orleans, 1 per cent.; Louisville and Bowlinggreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; New York, at par.

Second quarter—New Orleans, 1 per cent.; Louisville and Bowlinggreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Third quarter—On New Orleans, 2 per cent.; Louisville, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Fourth quarter—Four months bills, New Orleans, 2 per cent.; Louisville, 1 per cent.

Sold exchange, first quarter on Philadelphia, 3 per cent.; New York, 5 per cent. Second quarter, Philadelphia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Louisville, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Third quarter, Louisville, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Fourth quarter, New York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; also, same, 7 per cent.; Louisville, 1 per cent.

Our books do not exhibit the rates of exchange either purchased or sold, and this exhibit is made principally from recollection.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly, or do you find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—The customers of the Bank have generally met their engagements promptly, though money is exceedingly scarce and payment sometimes difficult to be obtained.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—This Branch has purchased but one bill of a stock drover in all the present year, that was a four months bill on New Orleans, for which the premium charged was two per cent.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not, at the same time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—They have not.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—The additional profit is doubtless, in part, the object, but there are certainly other inducements, as before stated.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in conveying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—We consider the aid afforded the stock drover the same in either case, except that when he draws a bill, he is subjected to the additional charge of premium.

QUESTION 31.—Would it not be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community, for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—We do not perceive how it would affect the stock raising portion of the community, whether the Bank discounted the notes or bills of drovers; the profit of the stock raiser in either event, in our opinion, would be the same.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of the stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—The stock drover might probably be benefitted by the operation, but we are not prepared to say that it would be a matter of any consequence to the stock raising portion of the community.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the State be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per cent. per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—We cannot say that it would.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part, attributable to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—We incline to the opinion that it is not.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact, that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of not exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—Our knowledge of Banking institutions in other portions of the union is not sufficient to enable us to give any definitive opinion in answer to this question.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—We do not perceive that they would have been more able to continue specie payments under different management; so far as our knowledge extends, than they are under the management they have had.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—Perhaps it would be better; we would not say, however, that it would be.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—We have no knowledge of any such pledges or assurances.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch are not complied with, and when notes are not renewed?

ANSWER.—It is not the fact.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest? and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.—The Bank has invariably enforced punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of them as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Bank, except in a few cases of peculiar hardship.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—There is.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls, and prompt payment are exacted?

ANSWER.—It has been but seldom that a debtor has been permitted to renew his note without a call; in general, as much uniformity in calls is observed as possible, and the Bank has endeavored to avoid as much as possible even the appearance of favoritism. The calls, however, have generally been greater on those whose liabilities were incurred by the return of bills, than upon others.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of the Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure indulgence to such debtors?

ANSWER.—Such course would probably have that tendency, but has not been pursued by the officers of this Branch to our knowledge.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—We believe not.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch being due or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—The debts owing this Branch have usually been reduced by regular calls. Some of the debts contracted near four years since have not been entirely paid, as many perhaps as five; part of as many as ten debts have been owing between three and four years, and a part of as many as twenty have been owing about three years.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, where no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default?

ANSWER.—We think it has.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—We think it does.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your branch, which were not paid or renewed, or the discount paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due; and how many for twenty days—how many for thirty days—how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can?

ANSWER.—We believe not one for either space of time mentioned.

QUESTION 49.—Does, or not, such practice encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—We think it does?

JOHN BARRET, *Pres't.*
WM. B. ALLEN, *Cash.*
SAMUEL B. MARSHALL,
HENRY E. CREEL,
R. T. MOORE,
W. HOBSON,
ZACHARIAH WORLEY,
SAMUEL HUTCHASON.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY;
Green county, Sct:

I, James D. Motley, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county and State aforesaid, certify that the individuals, whose names are subscribed to the foregoing responses to questions as above set forth, personally appeared before me and made oath to the truth of the statements therein contained, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 2d day of January, 1840.

JAMES D. MOTLEY, J. P., G. C.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT BOWLINGGREEN.

Answers of the Bowlinggreen Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, to questions propounded by the Legislative Committee on Banks, Dec. 31, 1839 :

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Bank been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—It has.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made, and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums have been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—This Branch has made no bad debts. The items embraced in that account are current expenses of the Branch, and \$60 counterfeit notes on Bank United States, received in exchanging \$12,225 Kentucky paper for United States paper, for a person who would otherwise have drawn that amount from the Bank in specie; United States paper being at par at that time.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts, due your Branch, is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—None.

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QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts, due your Branch, is on notes having four months or less to run; and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—No debt due this Branch has a longer period to run than four months.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security; and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—The whole amount of debt due this Branch is secured by personal security.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations, and to what corporations? And when are the loans payable, and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—No loan has ever been made to any corporation.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately, first deducting loans to corporations.

ANSWER.

To the citizens of Bowlinggreen,	-	-	-	\$69,600 02
Warren county,	-	-	-	49,527 93
Scottsville,	-	-	-	638 00
Allen county,	-	-	-	5,166 09
Hartford,	-	-	-	1,124 00
Russellville,	-	-	-	5,229 00
Logan county,	-	-	-	6,916 00
Glasgow,	-	-	-	132 00
Barren county,	-	-	-	2,133 00
Muhlenburg county,	-	-	-	9,490 68
Franklin,	-	-	-	1,007 21
Simpson county,	-	-	-	2,365 00
Brownville,	-	-	-	1,926 00
Edmondson county,	-	-	-	3,041 00
Morgantown,	-	-	-	950 00
Butler county,	-	-	-	382 00
Elkton,	-	-	-	1,176 00
Todd county,	-	-	-	100 00
Hart county,	-	-	-	4,480 00
Rumsey,	-	-	-	864 00
Frankfort,	-	-	-	297 00
Louisville,	-	-	-	320 00
Hopkinsville,	-	-	-	327 00
Elizabethtown,	-	-	-	157 00
Tennessee,	-	-	-	435 00
Missouri,	-	-	-	205 00

Exclusive of suspended debt.

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch employed in exchange yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans, and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that

of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange, and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—Bills have been purchased mainly for the purpose of procuring such funds as may enable the Branch to keep up its specie capital to a proper standard. The premium charged being intended to cover with certainty all the cost and risk, the profit has generally been greater in bills, than in notes; yet, in some instances, loss has ensued by the purchase of bills.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange, by the Banks, facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—No class of paper has been paid to this Bank, with greater punctuality, than their accommodation paper; yet this character of business cannot be relied on to keep up the specie basis. Bills of exchange are all payable at maturity, and have to be all paid, or they are returned protested; and this Bank never purchases bills without having the best assurances, at the time, they are drawn in good faith, and will be paid at maturity. By purchasing bills on the south, facilities are afforded the merchants, and trader, to purchase the produce of the country. By the sale of their produce, they are enabled to pay those bills at a point where checks on the east can be procured by the Bank, and a safe remittance afforded for the payment of the debts due from our merchants to the eastern and northern cities, and which, if paid in specie, would reduce the metal basis of the Bank to that extent.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out in the course of its business notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your Branch?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money, on notes discounted directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out, in the redemption of its notes, &c. since the first of January, 1839? and to supply what demand has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—Although considerable specie has been paid out, its amount has uniformly increased at this Branch—the receipts in metal having been always greater than the disbursements. The principal demand for it has been by emigrants to the north west. Besides the amounts thus withdrawn, change, for the ordinary transactions of the country, has always been cheerfully furnished, and constitutes the only other demand.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what its aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—Aggregate expenses, \$12,415 63; aggregate profits, \$53,920. This Branch commenced its operations on the 4th August, 1835, with the following means, viz: \$10,000 in silver, \$5,000 in gold, \$15 000 in eastern

funds, and \$60,000 in notes of the Parent Bank. And being advised by the Parent Bank that it would not be furnished with any additional means during that year, and that it would be best to distribute the loans as much as possible through the balance of the year, and the expense of fitting up a banking house having to be incurred, the net profits, during the said 4 months and 27 days, were but \$175 47.

The rate of profit, for 1836, was \$2 38 short of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum upon the capital of \$90,000, The rate of profits for 1837, was \$163 45 short of 8 per centum per annum upon a capital of \$125,000, although \$25,000 of it was not furnished this Branch till 14th August, 1837. The rate of profits for 1838, was \$174 45 short of $9\frac{1}{4}$ per centum per annum upon a capital of \$125,000, \$50,000 not being furnished this Branch till 19th November of this year, which was so near the last of the year, that it is not included in this estimate. For 1839, the profit was \$85 short of $7\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum; the debt due in notes discounted and bills of exchange being reduced this year, \$73,242 94.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of deposits in your Branch, and what of the notes of your Branch have been demanded, in specie, since the suspension, and been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—None.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie on the notes of your Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—No premium before the suspension. From 2 to 3 per cent. now.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch, at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839, stating separately its resources, and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

State of the Bowlinggreen Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, March 30th, 1839, inclusive.

Bills discounted,	\$219,155 98	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . .	\$175,000 00
Suspended debt,	2,634 00	in account current,	3,253 21
Bills of Exchange,	41,185 89	Branches Bank Ky. do do	986 63
Branches Bank of Kentucky, . .	452 57	Other Banks,	2,577 88
Other Banks,	297 47	Discount and premium,	4,607 68
General expenses,	556 66	Dividend account, Nos. 6 & 7, . .	107 50
Notes—Bank Kentucky & branches, .	8,604 00	Individual depositors,	15,964 77
other Banks,	12,660 00	Branch notes in circulation, . .	120,435 00
Gold and Silver,	37,686 10		
	<u>\$322,932 67</u>		<u>\$322,932 67</u>

June 29th, 1839, inclusive,

Bills discounted,	\$216,498 20	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . .	\$175,000 00
Suspended debt,	1,900 00	in account current,	14,817 49
Bills of Exchange,	34,464 78	Branches Bank Ky. do do	4,299 82
Branches Bank of Kentucky, . .	1,052 57	Other Banks,	5,438 40
Other Banks,	12,639 95	Profit and Loss,	7,294 29
Notes—Bank Kentucky & branches, .	10,396 00	Branch notes in circulation, . .	120,500 00
other Banks,	20,267 00	Individual depositors,	15,558 55
Gold and Silver,	45,690 05		
	<u>\$342,909 55</u>		<u>\$342,908 55</u>

September 30th, 1839, inclusive.

Bills discounted,	\$212,439 42	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . . .	\$175,000 00
Suspended debt,	2,774 00	Branches Bank of Kentucky, . . .	364 69
Bills of Exchange,	16,576 35	Other Banks,	3,939 92
Due from Bank of Kentucky, . . .	24,948 78	Discount and premium,	3,587 09
other Banks,	1,111 17	Dividend account No. 8,	60 00
Real Estate,	373 89	Individual Depositors,	7,752 81
General Expenses,	391 82	Branch notes in circulation, . . .	156,790 00
Notes—Bank Kentucky & branches, .	28,256 00		
other Banks,	8,780 00		
Gold and Silver,	51,843 08		
	<u>\$347,494 51</u>		<u>\$347,494 51</u>

December 30th, 1839, inclusive.

Bills discounted,	\$167,988 93	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . . .	\$175,000 00
Suspended debt,	2,234 00	Individual Depositors,	9,335 46
Bills of Exchange,	19,110 00	Branches of Bank of Kentucky, . .	926 72
Bank of Kentucky,	40,352 64	Other Banks,	3,234 15
Branches of Bank of Kentucky, . .	7,178 70	Dividend account No. 8,	40 00
Other Banks,	1 66	Profit & Loss,	5,875 02
Real estate, (banking house,) . . .	7,006 87	Branch notes in circulation, . . .	153,140 00
Notes—Bank Kentucky & branches, .	23,479 00		
other Banks,	24,224 00		
Gold & Silver,	55,975 55		
	<u>\$347,551 35</u>		<u>\$347,551 35</u>

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time, and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time, on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the Branch.

ANSWER.—There were, on 30th March, 1839, 167 debts from \$100 to \$500; 52 debts from \$500 to \$1,000; 7 debts from \$5,000 to \$10,00; and there were 46 debts from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and 1 debt between \$10,000 and \$11,000.

On the 29th June, 1839, 182 debts from \$100 to \$500; 46 debts from \$500 to \$1,000; 9 debts from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and there were 43 debts from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

On 30th September, 1839, 167 debts from \$100 to \$500; 52 debts from \$500 to \$1,000; 9 debts from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and there were 42 debts from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

On 31st December, 1839, 160 debts from \$100 to \$500; 36 debts from \$500 to \$1,000; 6 debts from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and there were 40 debts from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, on discounted notes, in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—On the 30th March, 1839, \$26,947 74; on 29th June, 1839, \$29,736 28; on 30th September, 1839, \$25,189 17; on 31st December, \$25,433 53. And notes discounted for their benefit, amounted to \$1,082 68 for the first quarter; for the second quarter, \$238 87; for the third quarter, \$1,735 80; and for the fourth quarter, nothing.

It is proper to remark, that four of the Directors, the two first quarters, were connected with firms whose debts are not included in the above; and that three of the Directors, for the two last quarters, were connected with firms whose debts are not included in the above.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch, on discounted notes as payer, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The first quarter, as payer, \$35,570 42; second quarter, \$31,324 39; third quarter, \$40,861 42; fourth quarter, \$33,982. Discounts, for first quarter, \$4,565 92; second quarter, \$3,434 22; third quarter, \$960 30; fourth quarter, none.

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter, none; second quarter, \$218; third and fourth quarters, none.

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch, by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Branch, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of Bills of Exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter, as drawer, \$29,450; second quarter, \$29,014; third quarter, \$12,966 87; fourth quarter, \$14,010. Discounter, none either quarter.

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch, on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount that fifty of your largest customers, were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—First quarter, as payer, \$125,240 19; second quarter, \$132,273 15; third quarter, \$136,906 16; fourth quarter, \$110,839 23. First quarter, as discounter, \$10,996 70; second quarter, \$7,080 09; third quarter, \$7,102 24; fourth quarter, \$375 90.

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due your Branch, by fifty of your largest customers, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—This Branch had only 17 drawers of bills of exchange, first quarter, amounting to \$41,185 89; second quarter, 18 drawers, \$34,464 78; third quarter, 13 drawers, \$16,576 35; 4th quarter, 16 drawers, \$19,110.

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange received by your Branch, on the several points on which it has purchased exchange,

during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—Premium, first quarter, on bills on New Orleans, 2 per cent.; Louisville, 1; Richmond, Va., 1; Frankfort, 1; Hopkinsville, 1; Greensburg, 1. The Exchange Bank of Virginia was the collecting Bank for this Branch, and charged 1 per cent. for transmitting the amount of bills collected to New York.

Premium charged for checks on New York and Philadelphia, 2 per cent. The same on bills purchased and checks sold each quarter on those points.

QUESTION 26.—Has the customers of your Branch met their engagements promptly? or do you find money scarce, and payments difficult to be made?

ANSWER.—The customers of this Branch have met their engagements with punctuality; they, nevertheless, complain of great scarcity of money.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of bills of exchange from stock drovers, the present year? Say on 60 days' bills, ninety days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—None—not having any traders of that character in this country, except horse and hog drovers, of whom we have purchased no bills this year.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers this present year, when it was not at the same time discounting notes for the same class of men.

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount bills of exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—We have heretofore stated, that the only object in purchasing bills at this Branch, is to furnish facilities more favorable to the trader, and to keep up the metal basis of the Bank. The trader is furnished with funds at the points where he wishes to purchase, and is enabled to pay the debt at the point where he sells. His engagement is here closed, and he is relieved from the risk and expense of remitting, which he would necessarily incur if his note had been discounted and payable at home. No bill has ever been bought at this Branch, except at the request, and for the accommodation, of the seller; and in all cases the premium has been charged with a view of covering expenses of collection and transmission, only.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in conveying their stock to market, more by discounting their notes than their bills of exchange.

ANSWER.—For the reasons given above, we think that the purchase of bills will sometimes suit them best, and in confirmation of this opinion, we will add, that all the bills ever offered at this Branch, have been drawn by horse drovers or tobacco and other produce dealers.

QUESTION 31.—Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community, for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except bills of exchange.

ANSWER.—The views of this Committee upon this subject are given in the answers to 29th and 30th questions. This Branch has never demanded a bill of any one, but has discounted bills and notes, indiscriminately, at the option of the seller.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of the stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the north on their return from the south, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving part of the community?

ANSWER.—Certainly not, unless the Bank should be the loser by the transaction; for at the same rate of premium, the difference would be against an individual, as the Bank can always convert at less expense and risk than an individual.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or would not, the currency of the State be more stable, if the Banks were so managed as to make a dividend only of six per cent. per annum.

ANSWER.—We cannot conceive that the stability of the currency could in any wise be affected by the increase, or decrease, of the profits of the Banks. It is perfectly certain that a very large amount of individual capital is annually loaned, in the vicinity of the Banks, at a much higher rate of interest than is made on Bank stock; and that, therefore, the rate of interest heretofore charged by the Banks, has not as yet reduced the value of money to their own standard. To lessen the rate of Bank interest any farther, would drive capital to seek other investments than Bank stock, and leave the value of money still more to the caprice of individual capitalists, than at present.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part attributable to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make, and divide among the stockholders, a larger dividend than 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—By large issues of paper in prosperous times, and subsequent rapid curtailment in order to meet the periodical and inevitable adjustments of specie balances, the fluctuations of currency are no doubt increased. Large issues make large profits, and will lead to great revulsions; but these results are chargeable rather to the defects of the system of local banking, than to the direction of the Banks.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact that in those portions of the United States where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability, and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—We have no data upon which to answer this query.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum, would they not have been able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—We cannot say.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per centum per annum?

ANSWER.—The answer to this is contained in the answer to the 33d question.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—There are some peculiar cases, the character of which being explained to one or more Directors out of doors, the applicants may some-

times meet with encouragement to lay their propositions before the Board. Such have occasionally occurred to some of the committee, and might occur again, in which they would not hesitate to express an individual opinion, either favorably or unfavorably; but no case in which undue favor to one individual, or injury to another, has fallen within the knowledge of any member of this committee.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest, in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch, are not complied with, and when notes are not renewed?

ANSWER.—Protests have been made in every instance where notes have not been paid, or renewed and calls paid.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most, cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors, by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.—Protest has in every instance followed the failure to meet an engagement, and a suspension of credit has as invariably followed the protest.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters.

ANSWER.—Answer to this is contained in the two previous answers.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small, or no, calls on their liabilities, when from others, equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted.

ANSWER.—In this Branch extra indulgence has been granted in three cases only; one for the purpose of better securing a debt, and two others from heavy losses by fire. The first was paid in calls of ten per cent., or more, and was amply secured. The second was placed at ten per cent. at its commencement, subject to revision by the Board at any time. The third loan was made upon the most ample security, and to individuals who had sustained heavy loss by fire, and was renewable every four months, and interest paid, without call for two years, and is now reducing with other debts, at the usual call of 20 per cent. Except in these cases, no variations have ever been made, in this Branch, from one uniform rule of collection.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal, by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

ANSWER.—No advantage has ever resulted to any one, in this Branch, from any pledges, within the knowledge of this committee.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals, or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—See answer to the 38th question.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch been running, or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—With the exceptions named in the answer to question 42, all the debts to this Branch have been uniformly renewed every four months by payment of call and discount, the call being 20 per cent., except real trans-

action paper, which is bought at from 30 to 120 days, and all paid at maturity.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune, or unexpected occurrence, has produced their default.

ANSWER.—It has certainly a very bad tendency, as we would suppose.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—It does.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes, within the past year, have fallen due in your Branch, which were not paid, or renewed, or the discount paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does, or not, such practice encourage a want of punctuality, and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—In all cases where notes due this Branch, or are deposited for collection, have not been renewed, or paid, they have been forthwith protested. No note, or bill, has ever been laid over one day, at this Branch, or even one minute, after closing the door on the last day of grace.

JAMES R. SKILES, *President.*

RICHARD CURD, *Cashier.*

JOHN MARSHALL, } *Directors.*
JOHN B. HELM, }

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Warren County, Sct:

This day, James R. Skiles, Richard Curd, John Marshall, and John B. Helm, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that the foregoing statements are true. Given under my hand, this 8th day of January, 1840.

JOHN BURNAM, *J. P.*

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT HOPKINSVILLE.

OFFICE BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Hopkinsville, December 31, 1839. }

Answers to sundry questions propounded to this Branch by the committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky hereto annexed. We the undersigned, the President, and Cashier, and four Directors, of this Branch, having been sworn, and answer as follows, to-wit:

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Bank been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 1.—We are opinion that the business of the Branch has been done or transacted on safe security.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums have been carried to said account?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 2.—We are of opinion that no debts owing to our Branch are bad; none have been carried to the account of profit and loss. There has been no sums carried to that account, except the discounts and premiums, after deducting the current expenses for the six months preceding such transfer.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch is considered doubtful?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 3.—We are of opinion that no debts owing this Branch can be considered doubtful. In this we may be mistaken, owing to the uncertainty of human events.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to run? and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 4.—We have no debts due us having more than four months to run, having refused, uniformly, to discount paper having a longer time than four months to run.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security, and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 5.—Our debts are all secured by personal security; all loans have been made on that description of security. There are some debts due within four months which have been further secured by mortgage on valuable property, land, and negroes, in addition to the personal security; the amount is about \$10,000; the personal security and mortgage is ample security.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations, and to what corporations; and where are the loans payable? And what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 6.—This Branch has no debts due from corporations, never having made loans to any directly.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county; and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately—first deducting loans to corporations?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 7.—Amount on loan on discount line to citizens of

Christian county,	-	-	-	-	-	\$72,652 53
Hopkinsville,	-	-	-	-	-	58,123 00
Todd county,	-	-	-	-	-	22,156 00
Logan county,	-	-	-	-	-	6,583 00
Muhlenburg county,	-	-	-	-	-	18,331 00
Hopkins county,	-	-	-	-	-	9,954 00
Caldwell county,	-	-	-	-	-	19,464 00
Trigg county,	-	-	-	-	-	24,213 00
Livingston county,	-	-	-	-	-	2,660 00
State of Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	-	5,330 00

Total amount on discount line, December 31, 1839, \$238,816 53

Amount on Bills of Exchange to counties, &c. :

Christian county, - - - - -	\$4,160 00
Hopkinsville, - - - - -	500 00
Henderson county, - - - - -	2,500 00
Todd county, - - - - -	2,500 00
Logan county, - - - - -	7,120 00
Hopkins county, - - - - -	2,000 00
Caldwell county, - - - - -	5,200 00
Trigg county, - - - - -	1,500 00
Livingston county, - - - - -	6,000 00
State of Tennessee, - - - - -	4,263 00

\$35,743 00

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch employed in exchanges yielded a greater profit, than the part employed in direct loans? and, if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit, to induce the Branch to engage in the buying and selling exchange? and, if so, state it?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 8.—Taking the business of this Branch alone in consideration, the amount of capital used in exchanges has yielded a greater profit than the same amount used in direct loans. During the present year, (1839,) we received in settlement of balances from the Bank at New Orleans, who collected for us, checks on Philadelphia, which we sold at a premium. We purchased bills on New Orleans at a discount of 1 and 2 per cent, and interest—from the rate of 2 per cent. exchange should be deducted—the interest accruing on the lapse of time between maturity of the bill and the time the Branch realized the funds on the eastern check. It should have been stated, that the Bank in New Orleans, at the end of each month, forwarded us a check on Philadelphia, at forty five days date. For example, say a balance accrued in favor of this Branch on the last day of April of \$5,000; the Cashier enclosed a check at forty five days after date; this check would mature about the middle of June; the bills producing this balance matured in all the month of April—thus it will be seen that, taking into consideration the lapse of time, the difference in profits would be small; it therefore follows that the profit accrued mainly on the sale of the eastern exchange.

We would remark, in answer to that part of the question asking if there is any other reason for dealing in exchange, that we deem the purchase of Bills of Exchange, founded on the produce of the country, payable at the points where such produce is sold, is much more beneficial to the community than direct loans. It is founded on the produce of the country, is paid by it, creates no debt in the country, and gives the Bank a fund at points where funds are needed to aid the commerce of the country, and redeem the notes and liabilities of the Bank.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying bills of exchange, than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange, by the Banks, facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 9.—There is much greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange, in one sense, than on loans; bills are paid entirely at ma-

trinity, whereas loans are expected to be paid partially and a new note given for the balance, thus spreading the payment of the debt over a considerable space of time. For further answer, we would refer to the latter part of the answer to the 8th question, this we think shows the benefit of exchange to trade and commerce.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 10.—In this particular we have been governed by the parent Bank. In one instance only we bought a bill having less than 120 days to run at a less discount than we were in the habit of charging for 120 days' bills.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks, of less value than the notes of your Branch?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 11.—We answer in the negative.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest, per annum, for the loan of money on notes discounted, directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 12.—We have not.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out, in the redemption of its notes, &c. since the 1st of January, 1839? and to supply what demand has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 13.—Since the 1st of January, 1839, there has been paid out for the redemption of the notes of this Branch, \$8,462 96. The demand has been principally by emigrants; some portion of it, however, was paid to depositors.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch, since its establishment? and what its aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 14.—Net amount of profits, December 31, 1835, \$3,167 47. Capital, \$100,000. Amount of expenses to this time, \$2,108 55. Rate, 3.16 per cent.

Net amount of profit from January 1, 1836, to June 30, 1836, \$7,232 34. Capital \$100,000. Amount of expenses for same, \$1,359 26. Rate, 7.23 per cent.

Net profits from June 30, 1836, to December 31, 1836, \$7,767 85. Capital, \$120,000. Expenses, \$1,387 91. Rate, 6.47 per cent.

Net profits from December 31, 1836, to June 30, 1837, \$7,126 94. Capital, \$150,000. Expenses, \$1,337 24. Rate, 4.75 per cent.

Profits from June 30, 1837, to December 31, 1837, \$7,581 75. Capital, \$250,000. Expenses, \$1,425 42. Rate, 3.03 per cent.

Profits from December 31, 1837, to June 30, 1838, \$7,243 86. Capital, \$250,000. Expenses, \$1,458 29. Rate, 2.89 per cent.

Profits from June 30, 1838, to December, 1838, \$8,510 10. Capital, \$250,000. Expenses, \$1,509 83. Rate, 3.40 per cent.

Profits from December 31, 1838, to June 30, 1839, \$8,410 15. Capital, \$250,000. Expenses, \$1,536 18. Rate, 3.36 per cent.

Profits from June 30, 1839, to December 31, 1839, \$7,757 17. Capital, \$250,000. Expenses, \$1,624 44. Rate, 3.10 per cent. Aggregate amount of Expenses, \$13,746 70. Aggregate amount of profits, \$64,797 63.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of the deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch, has been demanded in specie since the suspension, and been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 15.—None of the liabilities of this Branch, either to depositors or note holders, have been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Bank before the suspension, and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 16.—This Branch has never paid or received a premium for specie.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to 31st of December, 1839, stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 17.

A table exhibiting the true condition of the Hopkinsville Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839.

MARCH 31, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$263,163 66	Bank of Kentucky, for stock,	\$250,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	43,003 77	Individual depositors,	30,453 54
Sterling Bills,	6,500 00	Notes in circulation,	107,505 00
Suspended debt,	80 00	Due to other Banks,	2,803 08
Due from other Banks,	2,069 82	Discounts,	\$3,396 83
Expenses,	265 32	Exchanges,	939 43
Gold & Silver,	\$63,010 31		4,336 26
Notes of other Banks,	17,005 00		
	80,015 31		
	\$395,097 88		\$395,097 88

JUNE 30, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$251,628 50	Bank of Kentucky, for stock,	\$250,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	32,769 99	Due individual depositors,	19,824 26
Protested Bills of Exchange,	800 00	Notes in circulation,	111,895 00
Suspended debt,	80 00	Due to other Banks,	5,196 12
Due from other Banks,	9,531 64	Profit and Loss,	8,410 15
Gold and silver,	\$74,433 40		
Notes of other Banks,	26,082 00		
	100,515 40		
	\$395,325 53		\$395,325 53

SEPTEMBER 30, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$254,441 56	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . .	\$250,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	11,219 75	Individual depositors,	20,549 10
Suspended debt,	4,550 00	Notes in circulation,	122,795 00
Due from other Banks,	33,475 51	Due to other Banks,	7,015 94
Expenses,	286 48	Dividend No. 8,	20 00
Gold & Silver,	\$85,584 07	Discounts,	\$3,275 73
Notes of other Banks,	14,760 00	Received for exchanges,	661 60
	<u>100,344 07</u>		<u>3,937 33</u>
	\$404,317 37		\$404,317 37

DECEMBER 31, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$238,816 53	Bank of Kentucky, for stock, . .	\$250,000 00
Bills of exchange,	35,743 00	Individual depositors,	9,451 40
Bills of Exchange protested,	969 75	Due to other Banks,	594 01
Suspended debt,	545 10	Profit and Loss,—Discounts and	
Due from other Banks,	37,439 35	Exchanges,	\$9,381 61
Gold & Silver,	\$88,280 35	Deduct expenses,	1,624 44
Notes of other Banks,	3,188 00		
	<u>91,418 35</u>	Net profits,	7,757 17
	\$404,932 58	Notes in circulation,	137,130 00
			<u>\$404,932 58</u>

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and make the classification from debts of \$100 to \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the Branch.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 18.

March 31, 1839, number from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	210
from	500	to	1,000	64
from	1,000	to	5,000	46
from	5,000	to	10,000	5
June 30, 1839, number from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	195
from	500	to	1,000	55
from	1,000	to	5,000	48
from	5,000	to	10,000	4
from	10,000	to	15,000	1
September 30, 1839, No. from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	208
from	500	to	1,000	60
from	1,000	to	5,000	53
from	5,000	to	10,000	4

December 31, 1839,	from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	202
	from	500	to	1,000	46
	from	1,000	to	5,000	58
	from	5,000	to	10,000	3
	from	10,000	to	15,000	1

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by the President and Directors on discounted notes, in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 19.—Exhibiting amount owing by President and Directors as payers on discounted notes at the close of each quarter, 1839:

March 31,	-	-	\$10,299	September 30,	-	\$8,016
June 30,	-	-	8,000	December 31,	-	8,373

Notes discounted for their benefit, same time, none.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes, as payer, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 20.—Exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes as payer, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, same time:

March 31,	-	-	\$55,270	September 30,	-	\$51,000
June 30,	-	-	50,500	December 31,	-	52,534

And they were discounters for, same time, none.

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of bills of exchange, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of bills of exchange for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 21.—Exhibiting amount owing by President and Directors as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for same time:

March 31, 1839,	\$1,843	As discounters, same time,	\$1,843
June 30, 1839,	1,125	As discounters, same time,	1,125
September 30, 1839,	-	As discounters, same time,	-
December 31, 1839,	-	As discounters, same time,	-

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Bank, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of bills of exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 22.—Exhibiting the amount owing by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Bank as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time:

March 31, 1839,	\$25,600 00	As discounters, same time,	\$2,000
June 30, 1839,	16,256 00	do do	-
September 30, 1839,	14,019 75	do do	-
December 31, 1839,	19,563 00	do do	-

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch on discounted notes by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount that

fifty of your largest customers were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for same time.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 23.—Exhibiting the amount due the Branch on discounted notes by fifty of the largest customers at the close of each quarter, for the same time:

March 31, 1839,	\$141,350	September 30, 1839,	\$137,550
June 30, 1839,	138,720	December 31, 1839	134,448

Same, as discounters of notes of others, same time, none.

Mem. But little transaction paper offered at this Branch.

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch by fifty of your largest customers as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were the discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 24.—Exhibiting the amount due the Branch by fifty of the largest customers as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same: March 31, 1839, amount owing by 32 drawers, being whole number, \$43,003 77. June 30, 1839, amount owing by 25 drawers, being whole number, \$32,769 99. September 30, 1839, amount owing by 13 drawers, being whole number, \$11,219 75. December 31, 1839, amount owing by 26 drawers, being whole number, \$35,743.

First three quarters, 1839, amount owing by same, as discounters, nothing. December 31, 1839, amount owing by same, as discounters, \$500.

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange received by your Branch, on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time; and at the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 25.—Rates of purchasing Bills of Exchange: On Richmond, Virginia, from 1 to 2 per cent., present rate 1 discount; New Orleans, our present rates, 30 days' bills $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 60 days' bills 1 per cent., 90 days' bills $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 120 days' bills 2 per cent. These rates are established by the parent Board, at Louisville, and we feel it our duty and obligation to conform to their rules.

Rate of selling Bills of Exchange during the year 1839: On Philadelphia and New York, generally, 2 per cent., never more; on Richmond, Virginia, 1 to 2 per cent.; on Louisville, Kentucky, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch, generally, met their engagements promptly; or do you find money scarce, and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 26.—In general, the customers of this Branch, since the last suspension, have met their liabilities as punctually as before. It is, nevertheless, true that money is scarce as we are *credibly informed*.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 27.—This Branch has purchased no bills of stock drovers. Our bills have been mostly founded on shipments of iron and tobacco. The bills purchased have been principally drawn upon New Orleans, and the highest rate of exchange charged was 2 per cent.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the pre-

ent year, when it was not, at the same time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 28.—See answer to last question.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 29.—In the fall and winter seasons the Branch has preferred to purchase bills, for the reasons set forth in the answer to No. 8. But we have, upon no occasion, purchased bills in preference to discounting notes, with a view to secure more interest than is allowed by law.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Branch aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 30.—This Branch has, in no instance, refused to discount a note, well secured, offered by a stock drover. Whether it would be better to discount notes than bills for stock drovers, is a mere speculative question, which the Legislature are, perhaps, more competent to decide than we; our opinion is, that it would not be more to the interest of the drover.

QUESTION 31.—Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community for the Banks to discount the notes of stock drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them, except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 31.—This question has already been substantially answered.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of stock drovers and to purchase bills from them drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 32.—Our opinion is, that in general, it would not be to the interest of the stock drover to discount his note in preference to his bill, and then, on his return, purchase from the drover bills drawn upon the north. If stock, for example, is driven to Alabama, the drover would be compelled to pay a greater premium for eastern and northern checks *there*, than the Bank could afford to allow for them *here*. Whether the operation would be beneficial to the drover, would depend upon the fact, whether the balance of trade at the points where the stock is sold, was in favor of or against the north and east.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the State, be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per centum per annum for the stockholders?

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part, attributable to the fact, that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 33 & 34.—As the answer to these questions involves a mere matter of opinion, on an abstract question of currency, we beg to refer it to the better judgment of the Legislature.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact that in those portions of the United States where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments less frequent?

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per centum per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 35, 36 & 37.—Same answer as above.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 38.—We answer emphatically in the negative.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch when calls on debts due the Branch are not complied with, and where notes are not renewed?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 39.—When calls on notes due the Branch are not punctually paid, or the note renewed, it has been our invariable practice to protest, or note them for protest, which is virtually the same, and has the effect to discredit them in Bank.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce, in all cases, or most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors, by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 40.—This Branch has uniformly protested and refused further credit to such of its debtors as have not promptly met their liabilities to the Branch, except in peculiar cases, where some especial and satisfactory reason is given for the failure to meet the call.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 41.—We have observed as much uniformity in these respects as we deemed consistent with the safety of the debts; at all times, however, exercising a discretion in peculiar cases, as stated in the answer to last question.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors of the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when, from others, equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 42.—To this question, the last answer is a full response.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 43.—If any such practice, as alluded to in the question, has ever obtained with the President, Directors, or any of the officers of this Branch, it is unknown to us, and we do not believe that any such exists.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals, or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 44.—This is already answered.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch been run or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 45.—Some few of the debtors to this Branch became such shortly after the establishment of the Branch, but since the original debts were contracted, in many cases, additional loans have been made and calls exacted. In such cases, the payments made have, in most instances, extinguished at least the amount of the original loan; in others, the debts have been partially or wholly assumed by other persons, and we are not, for these reasons, enabled to give a more specific answer to the question, than as above.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 46.—If such a practice obtained it would no doubt produce a deleterious effect; but no such practice has obtained in this Branch.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 47.—See last answer.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Branch which were not paid, or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does, or not, such practice encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER TO QUESTION 48.—See answers to 39 and 40.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. H. PHELPS, *Pres't.*

REUBEN ROWLAND, *Cash.*

ISAAC LANDES,	} <i>Directors.</i>
JOS. B. CROCKETT,	
STRO. J. HAWKINS,	
A. GANT,	

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Christian County, Sct:

This day, John H. Phelps, President of the Hopkinsville Branch Bank, Reuben Rowland, the Cashier, and Isaac Landes, Jos. B. Crockett, Stro. J. Hawkins, and A. Gant, four of the Directors thereof, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for said county, and made oath that the foregoing answers contain the truth to the best of their knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 31st December, 1839.

N. UNDERWOOD, J. P.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, AT LEXINGTON.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Lexington, January 6, 1840. }

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to enclose the answers to the questions propounded by the Joint Committee on Banks, to this Bank and Branches.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

JOHN TILFORD, *President.*

THOMAS JAMES, Esq., *Ch. Senate Com.*

S. TURNER, Esq., *Ch. H. R. Com.*

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Answers to the interrogatories propounded to the Principal Office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, by the Committee of the Legislature, and by the Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, verified by the affidavit of John Tilford, President, M. T. Scott, Cashier, and Benjamin Gratz, Henry Duncan, and M. C. Johnson, Committee of the Directors.

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Northern Bank of Kentucky been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—We think it has.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Bank made since its establishment? and what amount of bad debts has been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what amount of other sums have been carried to same account?

ANSWER.—The only debt ascertained to be bad is one of \$661, but has not yet been carried to the account of profit and loss, as the debtor is a young man and hopes are entertained that he may hereafter be able to pay. The other sums, carried to the same account, consist of the contingent ex-

penses of the Bank, amounting to \$72,641 20 since its commencement, to 30th June last; and interest paid, \$100,542 03; contingent fund, \$60,000; dividends and profits, \$735,140 75; and State tax, \$55,839 23.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of the debt due the Northern Bank of Kentucky is on notes having four months, or less, to mature, and what amount has more than four months to mature?

ANSWER.—The amount of debt owing on notes having more than four months to mature is \$197,289 75, (part of the loan to the State is included.) The remainder of the debt, on notes discounted, is due and maturing within four months.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of the debt maturing in four months is secured by personal and what amount by mortgage on real estate, and what amount of the debt having more than four months to mature, is secured by personal security, and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—The amount of debt on notes secured by mortgage, maturing within four months, is \$41,050; the amount on same security having more than four months to mature, is \$28,000; on personal security having more than four months to run, \$289 25, and the balance of the notes discounted are due, or maturing within four months.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of the debts due the Northern Bank of Kentucky are doubtful?

ANSWER.—The amount of doubtful debts at this Bank cannot be stated with any precision, but is thought to be inconsiderable.

QUESTION 6.—What is the condition of the deferred debt stated in former reports? Has the whole, or any part, of it been paid in accordance with the agreement with the Bank when the payment was postponed, and is any part thereof not well secured, or doubtful?

ANSWER.—If we understand the question rightly, we have no debt of that character at the Principal Bank.

QUESTION 7.—What amount of debt has been postponed for a longer period than four months, since the last examination?

ANSWER.—We have renewed no debts for a longer period than four months, except the State debt, and some others to an inconsiderable amount.

QUESTION 8.—What amount has your Bank on loan to corporations? and when are the loans payable? State each separately. And to what corporations is the Bank paying interest, and what corporations are paying interest to the Bank? State each separately.

ANSWER.—\$25,272 41 to the city of Lexington, due in 1839 and 1840, exclusive of \$35,000 in bonds of the city of Lexington; the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company \$10,000, guaranteed by the city of Louisville, due the 15th April, 1840. This Bank has business arrangements, or contracts, with the Girard Bank, in Philadelphia, and the Banks of the United States, in Philadelphia and New York, by which we are to receive, or pay, interest, as the Bank may be debtor, or creditor.

QUESTION 9.—What amount has the Bank on loan to citizens of Lexington, and what amount to the citizens of Fayette county, and what amount to the citizens of each of the other counties in the State to which the Bank has made loans? Note them separately—deducting the amount loaned to corporations.

ANSWER.

To the citizens of Lexington,	-	-	-	\$253,233 00
Fayette county,	-	-	-	69,988 00
Anderson do	-	-	-	300 00
Bath do	-	-	-	24,097 00
Bourbon do	-	-	-	30,023 00
Boone do	-	-	-	3,771 00
Clay do	-	-	-	3,518 00
Campbell do	-	-	-	4,600 00
Clarke do	-	-	-	17,775 00
Estill do	-	-	-	21,704 00
Floyd do	-	-	-	175 00
Franklin do	-	-	-	6,824 00
Fleming do	-	-	-	6,260 00
Garrard do	-	-	-	5,663 00
Grant do	-	-	-	400 00
Green do	-	-	-	2,938 00
Greenup do	-	-	-	3,000 00
Gallatin do	-	-	-	1,000 00
Henry do	-	-	-	800 00
Harrison do	-	-	-	7,441 00
Jessamine do	-	-	-	15,215 00
Knox do	-	-	-	400 00
Lincoln do	-	-	-	1,864 00
Louisville,	-	-	-	37,100 00
Mason do	-	-	-	2,000 00
Madison do	-	-	-	258 00
Montgomery do	-	-	-	700 00
Mercer do	-	-	-	8,345 00
Muhlenburg do	-	-	-	1,099 00
Nicholas do	-	-	-	5,300 00
Nelson do	-	-	-	700 00
Scott do	-	-	-	67,065 00
Spencer do	-	-	-	992 00
Shelby do	-	-	-	400 00
Woodford do	-	-	-	26,907 00
Whitley do	-	-	-	1,000 00
Wayne do	-	-	-	700 00

The balance of the debt, on notes discounted, is owing by persons whose residence is not accurately known.

QUESTION 10.—Has that part of the capital of the Bank employed in exchange, yielded a higher rate of profit than the amount employed in direct loans? and if so, what greater rate of profit? Are there any reasons for employing the capital of the Bank in exchange, other than the additional profit? If so, state them. And, is there greater punctuality in the payment of bills, than there is in the payment of discounted notes?

ANSWER.—We have not made an accurate calculation as to the profits of exchange, over and above an equal amount on notes. We have no doubt, however, that the exchange account yields something more. There are reasons, other than mere profit, for investing a portion of the funds of the Bank in bills of exchange. Those reasons briefly are: 1st—The greater

punctuality of payment. 2d—Their furnishing the means of replenishing the vaults with specie. 3d—Their enabling the Bank to furnish merchants with funds for paying their foreign debt. 4th—By the Banks coming into competition with individuals in dealing in exchange, the rates of exchange are kept down, and prevented becoming ruinous, as we believe they would in the hands of mere Brokers.

QUESTION 11.—Has the Bank charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having a longer time to mature, than on bills maturing in a shorter time, when drawn on the same place? If so, state the reasons thereof.

ANSWER.—It is found by experience that eastern exchange can be procured in the south, during certain months in the year, on better terms than in others; and as the exchange here is regulated by the probabilities as to the price of eastern funds in the south, a higher rate is charged on those bills which will become due after those favorable periods shall have past. There is not a regular rule of charging a higher exchange on bills having a longer period to run, unless so far as that circumstance increases the risk of obtaining eastern funds at fair rates.

QUESTION 12.—Has the Bank taken more than interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the discount of notes directly, or indirectly, by paying out the notes of Banks of less value than the notes of your Bank, or by any other indirect practice? or has the Bank, in the transaction of its business, put out notes of Banks of less value, in the market, than the notes of your Bank?

ANSWER.—The Bank has not charged, on discount of notes, directly, or indirectly, otherwise than according to the provisions of its charter. It has never dealt in depreciated Bank paper, and when the notes of other Banks have been received, it has been at par; they have generally paid them at par, except in a few instances, where some were sold above par, not however by way of loan, but as a sale of exchange.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Bank paid out in the redemption of its notes, &c., since the 1st January, 1839, and to supply what demand has the notes of your Bank been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—In the redemption of notes, &c., \$319,720 84, besides the amount which may have been received, and again paid out on the same day and before the close of that days' business. The principal demand for the redemption of notes, was from emigrants going west, and from brokers and Banks, for eastern exportation, as we believe.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of the Bank since its establishment? and what the aggregate profits? and what the net annual rate of profit?

ANSWER.—The Bank commenced operations 23d September, 1835, and the first dividend was made on 30th June, 1836, up to which time the expenses of the principal Bank were

	\$23,396 22
From the 30th June, 1836, to 1st January, 1837,	9,772 75
From the 1st January, 1837, to 1st July, 1837,	7,815 28
From the 1st July, 1837, to 1st January, 1838,	8,041 36
From the 1st January, 1838, to 1st July, 1838,	7,855 68
From the 1st July, 1838, to 1st January, 1839,	8,217 14
From the 1st January, 1839, to 1st July, 1839,	7,542 77
From the 1st July, 1839, to 1st January, 1840,	

The profits of the principal Bank were, from 23d September, 1835, to 30th

June, 1836, deducting expenses and interest paid,	-	\$48,340 16
From the 1st July, 1836, to 1st January, 1837,	-	41,704 76
From the 1st January, 1837, to 1st July, 1837,	-	43,578 98
From the 1st July, 1837, to 1st January, 1838,	-	66,724 61
From the 1st January, 1838, to 1st July, 1838,	-	38,745 31
From the 1st July, 1838, to 1st January, 1839,	-	65,084 81
From the 1st January, 1839, to 1st July, 1839,	-	55,596 46
From the 1st July, 1839, to 1st January, 1840,	-	-

QUESTION 15.—What has been the amount of each dividend made by the Bank since its establishment? Furnish a table exhibiting the same.

ANSWER.—The dividends were at the following rates, including Principal Bank and Branches:

No. 1, 30th June, 1836, 4 per cent.	-	-	-	\$54,000 00
2, 1st January, 1837, 5 do	-	-	-	106,000 00
3, 1st July, 1837, 4 do	-	-	-	100,245 66
4, 1st January, 1838, 4 do	-	-	-	106,000 00
5, 1st July, 1838, 3½ do	-	-	-	95,065 98
6, 1st January, 1839, 4¾ do	-	-	-	139,500 00
7, 1st July, 1839, 4½ do	-	-	-	134,329 11

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Bank, before the suspension? and what is the premium for specie at this time?

ANSWER.—Before the suspension there was no premium; since, from four to six per cent.

QUESTION 17.—What amount of the deposits of your Bank, and what amount of its notes have been demanded in specie, since the suspension, and placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—Three thousand dollars of deposits, and fifteen hundred and twenty dollars in notes.

QUESTION 18.—Do the customers of your Bank, generally, meet their engagements punctually, or do you find payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—Latterly there has not been general punctuality, and payments are with difficulty obtained.

QUESTION 19.—State any knowledge you may have of a design on the part of the stockholders of the Bank, or any portion of them, to attempt to wind up the Banks, and to withdraw their capital?

ANSWER.—We have no knowledge, other than from conversations with large stockholders, who have expressed their belief that by having their funds in their own hands, they could render them more productive than at present. We do not know of any design on the part of the stockholders to wind up the Bank, nor do we believe that any exists.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Bank, at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, inclusive; stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

30th March, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Bills discounted, . . . \$896,996 75	Capital stock, . . . \$1,265,895 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 434,164 63	Circulation, . . . 1,078,660 00
Suspended debt, . . . 50,497 59	Due State & Gen. Gov't officers, . . . 73,041 64
State Bonds, . . . 445,000 00	Bank United States, . . . 184,380 90
Bonds city of Lexington, . . . 35,000 00	Other Banks, . . . 76,695 60
Due from Banks, . . . 608,457 06	Contingent fund, . . . 60,000 00
Real estate, . . . 50,000 00	Unclaimed dividends, . . . 5,985 39
Contingent and law expenses, . . . 3,510 68	Profit and Loss, . . . 13,853 31
Cash, Gold & Silver, \$273,230 12	Discount, exchange & interest, . . . 29,945 97
Notes of other B'ks 338,205 00	Individual depositors, . . . 346,604 02
611,435 12	
\$3,135,061 83	\$3,135,061 83

30th June, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Bills discounted, . . . \$908,245 62	Capital stock, . . . \$1,250,725 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 350,484 17	Circulation, . . . 946,055 00
Suspended debt, . . . 54,961 97	Due Gen. & State Gov't officers, . . . 73,829 94
State and City bonds, . . . 480,000 00	Bank United States, . . . 184,380 90
Due from Banks, . . . 563,922 97	other Banks, . . . 212,724 75
Real estate, . . . 20,000 00	Contingent fund, . . . 60,000 00
Contingent & law expenses, . . . 7,542 77	Unclaimed dividend, . . . 4,842 01
Interest paid Bank U. States, . . . 4,609 52	Profit and Loss, . . . 10,074 69
State of Kentucky for interest on	Discounts, exchange and interest, . . . 57,674 06
Bonds, . . . 27,500 00	Individual depositors, . . . 294,326 38
Unmatured eastern checks, . . . 58,388 67	
Cash, in Gold & Silver, \$256,452 04	
Notes other Banks, 362,525 00	
618,977 04	
\$3,094,632 73	\$3,094,632 73

30th September, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Bills discounted, . . . \$940,259 03	Capital stock, . . . \$1,257,565 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 600,801 29	Circulation, . . . 779,840 00
Suspended debt, . . . 52,811 97	State & Gen. Gov't officers, . . . 20,471 21
State and City bonds, . . . 480,000 00	Due Bank United States, . . . 184,380 90
Due from Banks, . . . 133,578 67	other Banks, . . . 212,809 22
Real estate, . . . 20,000 00	Contingent fund, . . . 60,000 00
Contingent and law expenses, . . . 3,429 99	Unclaimed Dividends, . . . 5,080 72
Cash, Gold & Silver, \$305,935 20	Profit and Loss, . . . 8,662 40
Notes other Banks, 216,690 00	Discount, exchange and interest, . . . 37,055 66
522,625 20	Individual depositors, . . . 187,641 04
\$2,753,506 15	\$2,753,506 15

31st December, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	\$892,953 15	Capital stock, . . .	\$1,254,810 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	623,119 10	Circulation, . . .	662,375 00
Suspended debt, . . .	53,394 70	General Government officers, . . .	5,585 72
State and City bonds, . . .	480,000 00	Governor of Kentucky, . . .	83 35
Due from Banks, . . .	184,657 11	Due to Banks, . . .	348,485 46
J. Davidson, Tr. . . .	7,815 50	Contingent fund, . . .	63,260 00
State of Kentucky, . . .	27,500 00	Unclaimed dividends, . . .	3,509 48
Real estate, . . .	20,000 00	Individual depositors, . . .	193,662 93
Contingent and law expenses, . . .	8,863 16	Profit and Loss, . . .	15,177 88
Cash, Gold & Silver, \$145,212 79		Discounts, exchange and interest, . . .	76,610 69
Notes other Banks, 180,045 00			
	325,257 79		
	\$2,623,560 51		\$2,623,560 51

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due to the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and class the debts from \$100 to \$500, from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$1,000, to \$5,000, rising \$5,000 each time until the classification includes the largest debt due to the Bank?

ANSWER.

	100 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 15,000.	15,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 25,000.	25,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 35,000.
30th March, . . .	259	159	170	31	7	—	1	—	—
30th June, . . .	257	163	171	23	4	2	1	1	1
30th September, . . .	245	133	153	21	4	2	—	1	—
31st December, . . .	245	106	134	13	5	2	1	3	—

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank by the President and Directors as payers of notes discounted, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839, and another table exhibiting the amount they were the discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—As payers—1st April, \$36,961 08; 1st July, \$28,678; 1st October, \$43,517 77; 1st January, 1840, \$40,375 90.

As discounters—1st April, \$6,545; 1st July, \$6,135 34; 1st October, \$9,057 85; 31st December, \$13,120 44.

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank as payers, on discounted notes, by an equal number of the other highest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they are the discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—As payers—April 1, \$114,308 02; July 1, \$150,769 99; October 1, \$148,571; January 1, \$165,542.

As a very small part of the notes under discount at this Bank are endorsed notes, being generally made payable to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank, and the parties joint and several in the obligation, we cannot designate which to term the discount.

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank by the President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—As drawers—March 31, \$3,937 41; June 30, \$3,451 83; September 30, none; December 19, \$14,007.

As discounters—March 31, \$13,650; June 30, \$9,611 50; September 30, \$6,962 63; December 19, \$16,790.

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to the Bank, as the payers of discounted notes, by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—As payers—April 1, \$348,825 69; July 1, \$361,173 36; October 1, \$344,979 67; January 1, \$318,747.

As discounters—See answer to 23d.

QUESTION 26.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to the Bank by fifty of its largest customers, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

ANSWER.

As drawers, March 31,	-	-	-	-	-	\$102,531 28
June 30,	-	-	-	-	-	72,844 43
September 30,	-	-	-	-	-	166,112 40
December 19,	-	-	-	-	-	265,853 97
As endorsers, March 31,	-	-	-	-	-	97,217 21
June 30,	-	-	-	-	-	34,138 41
September 30,	-	-	-	-	-	121,344 84
December 19,	-	-	-	-	-	197,619 86

QUESTION 27.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange charged by the Bank on the several points on which exchange was purchased, during each month, for same time; and the rate at which the Bank sold exchange, on different points, during each months, for same time.

ANSWER.—The rates of exchange charged on bills on

	January,	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	August,	September,	October,	November,	December,
New Orleans, . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1½ to 2
Charleston and Columbia, S. C. . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Cincinnati, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pittsburg, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-
Virginia, . . .	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Washington City, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, . . .	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.
St. Louis, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

No exchange has been charged by the Bank, upon any point within the State of Kentucky upon which it drew checks, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exchange has been charged upon all points within the State for bills purchased by it. The rates charged for drafts on New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from January to September, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since which time, the Bank has charged at same rate for drafts at 30 and 60 days date. No exchange has been charged for drafts on other points.

QUESTION 28.—Furnish a table exhibiting what amount each Bank in Kentucky is indebted to your Bank, and what amount your Bank is indebted to the other Banks in Kentucky? Let each be stated separately.

ANSWER.—This Bank owes, December 23, 1839—

To Lexington Branch Bank,	-	-	-	-	\$8,658 98
To Frankfort Branch Bank,	-	-	-	-	4,160 56
To Danville Branch Bank,	-	-	-	-	253 32
To Bank of Louisville,	-	-	-	-	3,520 92
To Louisville Savings Institution,	-	-	-	-	115 00
To Old Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	91 00

Other Banks in Kentucky owe, viz:

By Bank of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	229 30
By Maysville Branch Bank,	-	-	-	-	3,020 41

The officers of this Bank are not embraced in this table.

QUESTION 29.—What will be the effect of a sufficient curtailment of the business of the Bank, to enable it to resume and continue specie payments, on the business of the country and the profits of your Bank?

ANSWER.—During a suspension in the south, and in Pennsylvania and Maryland, such a curtailment would be ruinous to the business of the country, and greatly diminish the profits of the Bank, as a resumption, during a suspension at those points, would, in a short period, reduce its accommodations to the specie capital of the institution. Had the business of the Bank been exclusively confined to the discount of *business paper* and dealing in *exchange*, the committee believe there never would have been a necessity for a suspension, under any circumstances. But whilst accommodation notes are so largely discounted, suspensions and resumptions must, in a great degree, depend on the state of things in the east and south.

QUESTION 30.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Bank, in the purchase of bills of exchange, from stock drovers the present year? Say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—The highest rate of exchange charged by the Bank, on any bills purchased the present year, is three per cent. No variation was made in the charge for exchange, on account of time, except on New Orleans; there, some seasons, are more favorable for the re-investment of funds than others. See table and answer to No. 27.

QUESTION 31.—Has the Bank discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not, at the time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—It has.

QUESTION 32.—Does or not the Bank discount bills of exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—By reference to our answer to the 10th question, the reasons of the Bank employing part of its capital in exchange will be seen—additional profit is, in part, the motive; but we do not believe that more than a fair proportion of the capital, for the business of the country, has been so employed. Had the Banks of Kentucky, during the past winter, by dealing more largely in exchange, been properly supplied with eastern funds, the press for specie would not have been made on them during the summer and fall.

QUESTION 33.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market, more by discounting their notes, than their bills of exchange?

ANSWER.—We think not. In addition to enabling the Bank to give further extension to their accommodations to drovers, we believe the Banks can and do transact exchange on cheaper terms than individuals. Whenever the Banks have ceased to deal in exchange, it has invariably risen; and if the drovers were thrown exclusively in the hands of brokers and banks of other states, for obtaining par funds at home, we do not doubt that exchange would rise, and they would be compelled to pay more than at present; or if they brought into this State the local currency of other states, it would have to be sold at ruinous discounts.

QUESTION 34.—Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except bills of exchange?

QUESTION 35.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the north upon their return from the south, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER TO 34 & 35.—For the reasons in answer to 33d question, we think not.

QUESTION 36.—Would, or not, the currency of the State be more stable, if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of 6 per centum per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—If the reduction of the dividends were to be effected, by a curtailment of the business of the Bank, it would have the effect of rendering the currency more stable; such a curtailment would, of course, dimin-

ish the circulation, and to that extent decrease the facilities afforded by the Bank. If the reduction were effected by ceasing to deal in exchange, it is believed the Bank would thereby be weakened to such an extent, as to leave the currency less stable than at present.

QUESTION 37.—Is, or not, the fluctuation of the currency of the States in part attributable to the fact, that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—It is believed that in many of the States there has been over-banking, with a view, in part, to high profit; and the fluctuations in the currency, may, in some measure, be attributed to that fact. We believe such is not the case with the Banks of Kentucky.

QUESTION 38.—Is it, or not, the fact, that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding 6 per centum per annum, the currency has more stability, and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—We have no knowledge or information enabling us to form an opinion on the subject.

QUESTION 39.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—Had the Bank continued its restrictions upon business, and collected in its debts down to the standard of six per cent. dividends, we believe it would have been better able to continue specie payments, as there would not have been as much demand upon it for specie, from the smallness of the circulation.

QUESTION 40.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—It would probably be more stable, and, in proportion, more scarce. The scarcity of the currency would, in our opinion, prevent its being better for the country than it has been.

QUESTION 41.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Bank give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals, in Bank?

ANSWER.—It is very common for gentlemen to apply to the officers and directors, individually, concerning loans and extensions, by which they are considerably annoyed and interrupted in their business, and it is very common for directors and officers to promise these gentlemen to communicate their representations to the Board. But if there is a habit among any of them to make pledges, such as are mentioned in the question, it is unknown to the committee.

QUESTION 42.—Is, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Bank, where calls on debts due the Bank are not complied with, and where notes are not renewed?

ANSWER.—We have long since found that protests have not the effect of enforcing punctuality, except in the mercantile class. We have tried it, and it has failed.

QUESTION 43.—Does your Bank enforce in all, or in most, cases punctuality on the part of its debtors, by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Bank?

ANSWER.—It is the invariable practice of the Bank to protest all that species of notes changed by the charter into bills of exchange. In the case of notes, directly payable to the Bank, protest is only resorted to when believed to be useful. It is the habit of the Bank to refuse farther credit to those debtors who are in default.

QUESTION 44.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Bank in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—There is no partiality, as far as known to the committee; but there is not entire uniformity, as explained in answer to 43d question. To produce uniformity, and enforce punctuality, the following resolution has been adopted, viz:

Resolved, That whenever a note or bill shall remain unpaid for not exceeding thirty days after the same shall become due, the Cashier is directed to place the same, for collection, in the hands of the attorney of the Bank; after which no renewal, for any part of the same, shall be permitted. And the Cashier is directed to notify all debtors, whose notes are laying over, of this resolution.

QUESTION 45.—Are not some of the debtors to the Bank permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted?

ANSWER.—It is the interest of the Bank, and desire of the officers, that its debts should, in general, be of short duration and promptly paid. Except where loans are made under special circumstances, upon longer periods, an uniform call is directed, which is sometimes departed from according to the discretion of the Board upon a special application. That such a discretion should be exercised, in view of the necessities of the Bank, and the circumstances of the individual, cannot be doubted; whether it has been wisely exercised by this Bank, others are left to judge.

QUESTION 46.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Bank rendered unequal by some debtors to the Bank procuring pledges, out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

QUESTION 47.—Do any of the officers of your Bank promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER TO 46 & 47.—These questions are answered by the answer to the 41st question.

QUESTION 48.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Bank been run or owing to the Bank? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—There are individuals who have been indebted to the Bank from its commencing business. Suits have been instituted to coerce payment, in a few instances, and others we have thought it the interest of the institution to endeavor to collect otherwise.

QUESTION 49.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Bank, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default? Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—We do not consider that there is any injustice in the course pursued by the Bank. All persons are considered under dishonor who are

in default. But as there is no law authorizing the recovery of the fee of protest, except in cases of bills of exchange, or notes converted into bills of exchange, the bank has not felt bound to act uniformly in protesting all notes.

QUESTION 50.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Bank which were not paid or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does or not such practice encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—It is impossible to answer that question with any accuracy. If at all, the notes are protested the day they become due, and never afterwards. There has been, at all times, notes lying over, which is inevitable while the Bank continues to discount for persons residing in distant counties.

QUESTION 51.—How much of the stock of your Bank is held by citizens of Kentucky? and how much by persons residing out of Kentucky?

ANSWER.—Six thousand one hundred and twenty six shares are on the stock books of the Bank at Lexington, and are owned almost exclusively by citizens of Kentucky. Ten thousand shares are owned by the State. Thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety shares are on the stock books of the agencies of the Bank in Philadelphia and New York, a small portion of which we believe is owned by citizens of Kentucky.

QUESTION 52.—What instructions have been issued by your Bank in the past year, to any of her Branches, directing them, or any of them, to deal in bills of exchange, in preference, or in exclusion, of promissory notes? Exhibit, with your response, copies of all instructions on this subject.

ANSWER.—The following are copies of the letters addressed to the Presidents of the Branches, at Richmond and Paris, on the subject referred to:

“NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,
Lexington, October 23, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

In the present situation of the Bank, it is desirable rather to diminish the liabilities than to increase them; but the condition of some branches of trade require some exertions on our part to aid, at this season of the year, I allude particularly to those engaged in driving the live stock to market. We think you might take bills, and furnish your notes on limited amounts, on Richmond, Virginia; Columbia, South Carolina; Charleston and New Orleans; continuing at the same time to reduce your notes on the discount line, at least twenty per cent. each four months, as directed by the resolution of this Board, under date of the 8th inst. The rates of exchange to be charged, present more difficulty. This we must leave rather to yourselves; here, on Virginia and South Carolina, we charge 3 per cent., and interest for the time the bills have to run; and on New Orleans, 2 per cent.

In the discharge of this discretion, we must repeat again, that it is not our desire to increase our circulation, but only to give aid to the exporters of our products, hazarding the penalty of 12 per cent. that we are liable for, to do a substantial good to our country. We must, therefore, urge you to confine your operations to those alone who want the money for these purposes, and in no case to purchase a bill, where the least doubt exists of its

punctual payment at maturity. The many other points where you have before taken bills, we would advise not being done for the present.

On the back of your weekly statements give us a list of such bills as are purchased."

(Signed,)

JOHN TILFORD, *President.*

DANIEL BRECK, Esq.,

President, Richmond, Ky.

"NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, December 16, 1838." }

DEAR SIR:

I received your letter of the 11th inst., and have submitted it to our Board. During the suspension of specie payments it is not considered advisable to do any business, but such as will enable the institution the soonest to resume; and to this end, at all the offices of this Bank and here, we have chiefly devoted our resources to the purchase from our traders, and the business community, bills of exchange, being the proceeds of sales of live stock, and of the products of the country. In doing this, the Bank has probably aided the industry of the country, more than it could have done in any other way, while, at the same time, it has been adding great strength to her active means, and placing her in a situation to resume whenever the Legislature may direct, or the business of the country demand.

For these reasons we would advise your continuing your purchases of bills of exchange, and refraining from discounting accommodation notes; the bills you can rely on being promptly met, the notes, you cannot.

The recent news from England is, I think, of a better kind, and that some reasonable hope exists of our soon seeing better times."

(Signed,)

JOHN TILFORD, *President.*

J. B. CASEY, Esq.,

President Office Covington.

QUESTION 53.—Does, or not, your Bank require some, or all of its Branches to remit part, or all, of their Bills of Exchange on the north or south, purchased at such Branch or Branches, to the mother Bank that she may have the sale on disposition of the same?

ANSWER.—No such requisitions have ever been made.

QUESTION 54.—What amount of capital has the mother Bank allotted to, and furnished each of, her Branches? what part has been furnished in specie? and what part in other funds? Give the amount and kind of other funds than specie furnished to each Branch?

ANSWER.—To Louisville Branch \$750,000, viz:

Gold, - - - -	\$ 40,000
Silver, - - - -	110,000
State Bonds, - - -	345,000
Checks on Girard Bank,	50,000
Charged in account, -	205,000
	<hr/>
	\$750,000

To Paris Branch, \$475,000, viz :

State Bonds, - - -	\$ 90,000
Silver, - - -	40,000
Gold, - - -	15,000
Checks on New York, -	15,000
Charged in account, -	315,000
	<hr/>
	\$475,000

To Covington Branch, \$325,000, viz :

Silver, - - -	\$ 35,000
Gold, - - -	15,000
Check on Cincinnati, -	10,000
State Bonds, - - -	75,000
Charged in account, -	190,000
	<hr/>
	\$325,000

To Richmond Branch, \$180,000, viz :

Silver, - - -	\$ 30,000
Gold, - - -	15,000
State Bonds, - - -	50,000
Checks on New York, -	5,000
Charged in account, -	80,000
	<hr/>
	\$180,000

QUESTION 55.—What amount of capital is retained for and used exclusively by the mother Bank?

ANSWER.—The present amount is \$1,254,770, of which \$455,000 consists of bonds of the State.

QUESTION 56.—Is it the practice of the mother Bank to retain the same set of Directors in some or all the Branches, except when they voluntarily vacate their offices? If such practice prevails, in what Branches has it prevailed, and why has it been done? Does, or not, such practice lead to clanishness, to favoritism, and other improper practices?

ANSWER.—There is an annual election of Branch Directors. In voting for Directors, we have no reason to doubt that each member was solely influenced by the desire of obtaining the best qualified Boards for the Branches, and it has often happened that they believed those already in the Boards were the best they could get. No clanishness, favoritism, or improper practices are believed to result from the mode of election above mentioned.

QUESTION 57.—Would it not be preferable for a third or fourth of the directory to go out of office annually, and new ones to be substituted in their stead?

ANSWER.—We are not aware of any improprieties growing out of the present system.

QUESTION 58.—Is there any reprehensible or improper practice prevailing in your Bank, or any of its Branches, so far as you know or believe? If any, state it, and where it prevails?

ANSWER.—None.

Additional Questions.

QUESTION 1.—What is the amount due from 100 of your highest debtors? State specially from figure 1 to 100 the indebtedness of each debtor opposite to his appropriate figure without naming the debtor?

ANSWER.*One hundred highest debtors on Bills of Exchange.*

One, . . . \$31,225	Thirty five, . . . \$4,504	Sixty eight, . . . \$2,650
Two, . . . 20,000	Thirty six, . . . 4,500	Sixty nine, . . . 2,647
Three, . . . 18,625	Thirty seven, . . . 4,500	Seventy, . . . 2,580
Four, . . . 18,150	Thirty eight, . . . 4,220	Seventy one, . . . 2,511
Five, . . . 17,126	Thirty nine, . . . 4,100	Seventy two, . . . 2,509
Six, . . . 17,000	Forty, . . . 4,096	Seventy three, . . . 2,450
Seven, . . . 15,749	Forty one, . . . 4,000	Seventy four, . . . 2,583
Eight, . . . 13,140	Forty two, . . . 3,845	Seventy five, . . . 2,500
Nine, . . . 12,985	Forty three, . . . 3,840	Seventy six, . . . 2,500
Ten, . . . 11,031	Forty four, . . . 3,837	Seventy seven, . . . 2,500
Eleven, . . . 10,641	Forty five, . . . 3,795	Seventy eight, . . . 2,500
Twelve, . . . 10,427	Forty six, . . . 3,674	Seventy nine, . . . 2,500
Thirteen, . . . 10,249	Forty seven, . . . 3,611	Eighty, . . . 2,500
Fourteen, . . . 10,202	Forty eight, . . . 3,580	Eighty one, . . . 2,500
Fifteen, . . . 9,100	Forty nine, . . . 3,500	Eighty two, . . . 2,315
Sixteen, . . . 7,527	Fifty, . . . 3,500	Eighty three, . . . 2,205
Seventeen, . . . 7,400	Fifty one, . . . 3,500	Eighty four, . . . 2,200
Eighteen, . . . 7,122	Fifty two, . . . 3,490	Eighty five, . . . 2,160
Nineteen, . . . 7,000	Fifty three, . . . 3,200	Eighty six, . . . 2,064
Twenty, . . . 5,966	Fifty four, . . . 3,010	Eighty seven, . . . 2,027
Twenty one, . . . 5,857	Fifty five, . . . 3,000	Eighty eight, . . . 2,003
Twenty two, . . . 5,580	Fifty six, . . . 3,000	Eighty nine, . . . 2,000
Twenty three, . . . 5,151	Fifty seven, . . . 3,000	Ninety, . . . 2,000
Twenty four, . . . 5,129	Fifty eight, . . . 3,000	Ninety one, . . . 2,000
Twenty five, . . . 5,000	Fifty nine, . . . 3,000	Ninety two, . . . 2,000
Twenty six, . . . 5,000	Sixty, . . . 3,000	Ninety three, . . . 2,000
Twenty seven, . . . 5,000	Sixty one, . . . 3,000	Ninety four, . . . 2,000
Twenty eight, . . . 5,000	Sixty two, . . . 2,980	Ninety five, . . . 2,000
Twenty nine, . . . 5,000	Sixty three, . . . 2,950	Ninety six, . . . 2,000
Thirty, . . . 5,000	Sixty four, . . . 2,900	Ninety seven, . . . 2,000
Thirty one, . . . 4,995	Sixty five, . . . 2,869	Ninety eight, . . . 2,000
Thirty two, . . . 4,929	Sixty six, . . . 2,839	Ninety nine, . . . 2,000
Thirty three, . . . 4,763	Sixty seven, . . . 2,798	One hundred, . . . 1,994
Thirty four, . . . 4,623		

One hundred highest debtors on notes discounted.

One, . . . \$30,000	Fifteen, . . . 7,177	Twenty nine, . . . \$4,600
Two, . . . 28,800	Sixteen, . . . 6,900	Thirty, . . . 4,550
Three, . . . 26,550	Seventeen, . . . 6,173	Thirty one, . . . 4,550
Four, . . . 15,100	Eighteen, . . . 6,100	Thirty two, . . . 4,600
Five, . . . 13,600	Nineteen, . . . 6,000	Thirty three, . . . 4,100
Six, . . . 12,353	Twenty, . . . 6,000	Thirty four, . . . 4,000
Seven, . . . 12,000	Twenty one, . . . 5,500	Thirty five, . . . 3,900
Eight, . . . 11,000	Twenty two, . . . 5,285	Thirty six, . . . 3,800
Nine, . . . 10,000	Twenty three, . . . 5,000	Thirty seven, . . . 3,771
Ten, . . . 10,000	Twenty four, . . . 5,000	Thirty eight, . . . 3,500
Eleven, . . . 8,486	Twenty five, . . . 4,800	Thirty nine, . . . 3,428
Twelve, . . . 7,500	Twenty six, . . . 4,800	Forty, . . . 3,375
Thirteen, . . . 7,500	Twenty seven, . . . 4,700	Forty one, . . . 3,318
Fourteen, . . . 7,200	Twenty eight, . . . 4,600	Forty two, . . . 3,360

One hundred highest debtors on notes discounted.—Continued.

Forty three, . . . 3,150	Sixty three, . . . 2,500	Eighty two, . . . 1,800
Forty four, . . . 3,100	Sixty four, . . . 2,500	Eighty three, . . . 1,753
Forty five, . . . 3,000	Sixty five, . . . 2,500	Eighty four, . . . 1,750
Forty six, . . . 3,000	Sixty six, . . . 2,500	Eighty five, . . . 1,741
Forty seven, . . . 3,000	Sixty seven, . . . 2,300	Eighty six, . . . 1,716
Forty eight, . . . 3,000	Sixty eight, . . . 2,164	Eighty seven, . . . 1,700
Forty nine, . . . 3,000	Sixty nine, . . . 2,100	Eighty eight, . . . 1,650
Fifty, . . . 2,969	Seventy, . . . 2,000	Eighty nine, . . . 1,610
Fifty one, . . . 2,900	Seventy one, . . . 2,000	Ninety, . . . 1,600
Fifty two, . . . 2,800	Seventy two, . . . 2,000	Ninety one, . . . 1,535
Fifty three, . . . 2,800	Seventy three, . . . 2,000	Ninety two, . . . 1,500
Fifty four, . . . 2,750	Seventy four, . . . 2,000	Ninety three, . . . 1,500
Fifty five, . . . 2,728	Seventy five, . . . 2,000	Ninety four, . . . 1,500
Fifty six, . . . 2,600	Seventy six, . . . 2,000	Ninety five, . . . 1,500
Fifty seven, . . . 2,596	Seventy seven, . . . 2,000	Ninety six, . . . 1,500
Fifty eight, . . . 2,550	Seventy eight, . . . 1,950	Ninety seven, . . . 1,500
Fifty nine, . . . 2,529	Seventy nine, . . . 1,950	Ninety eight, . . . 1,500
Sixty, . . . 2,500	Eighty, . . . 1,900	Ninety nine, . . . 1,500
Sixty one, . . . 2,500	Eighty one, . . . 1,882	One hundred, . . . 1,500
Sixty two, . . . 2,500		

QUESTION 2.—What is the indebtedness of the city of Lexington, as a city, to the Northern Bank and its Branches?

ANSWER.—This question is answered by the answer to the eighth of the original questions, as far as it can be answered at the principal Bank, and it is believed the city of Lexington is not indebted to either of the Branches.

QUESTION 3.—What is the indebtedness of the citizens of Lexington to the mother Bank and Branches? State as nearly as you can ascertain?

ANSWER.—This is answered at the ninth interrogatory of the original questions.

QUESTION 4.—What is the indebtedness of the Bank of Kentucky and its Branches to the Northern Bank and its Branches? State the indebtedness of each?

ANSWER.—In the answer to the 28th question of the original interrogatories this is answered.

QUESTION 5.—What is the indebtedness of the city of Louisville to the Northern Bank and Branches?

ANSWER.—Nothing.

QUESTION 6.—What is the indebtedness of the citizens of Louisville to the Northern Bank and its Branches?

ANSWER.—As stated in the answer to the ninth original question, citizens of Louisville are indebted to the Mother Bank, \$37,000, (\$30,000 of which is for real estate sold.) For their indebtedness to the Branch at Louisville, we refer to the answer given by the Branch committee to a similar question.

QUESTION 7.—What is the indebtedness of the other towns, as such, and the citizens of such towns, where said Bank has located Branches, to the Branches, respectively? State separately the debt of each town and its citizens?

ANSWER.—As fully as we can give the information asked for in this question, it is done in our answer to the ninth of the first set of questions, and by the answers of the respective Branch committees as relates to their Branch Bank.

QUESTION 8.—What was the average of gold and silver of the Bank for ten days previous to its suspension, exclusive of deposits?

ANSWER.—The suspension took place on the 16th October. On the 7th October, the specie at this Bank was \$196,491 70. On the 17th October, it was \$189,521 76, exclusive of *special deposits*.

QUESTION 9.—What is the amount of gold and silver now, exclusive of deposits?

ANSWER.—The amount of specie now belonging (27th December, 1839,) to the principal Bank is \$143,470 03, exclusive of *special deposits*.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Banks require answers to be given to the foregoing interrogatories.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks enquire into, and report to this House, the amount of each debt which the Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank of Kentucky assumed to pay to the Bank of the United States; and what amount of money is now due to said Banks of Kentucky by the several persons whose debts they so assumed to pay; and to state the times when payments were made by them to the Bank of the United States, and how much of the debt, they so assumed to pay to the Bank United States, was paid by the use of the proceeds of the sale of State Bonds, made by James M. Bullock, Esq. Secretary of State, to the American Life, Insurance and Trust Company; and how much of the debt due by said Kentucky Banks to the Government of the United States was discharged by the use of the proceeds of the sale of said Bonds?

ANSWER.—The Northern Bank of Kentucky purchased notes discounted, real estate, &c. of the Bank of the United States amounting to \$737,523 58, payable with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years from the 6th December, 1835, the interest payable semi-annually. These notes have all matured, and were punctually paid, so that the Northern Bank is not now indebted to the Bank of the United States. The Northern Bank received from the Governor of Kentucky, at different periods from August to December, 1838, checks on New York to the amount of \$350,000, for which the Bank paid to the State the same premium at which it was selling checks on the eastward, and also interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the deposit until withdrawn.

The notes given to the Bank of the United States for the purchase referred to above, were each for \$184,380 89, and were paid as follows, viz:

1836, November 16, check, B. F. Morris, Cashier, on City Bank, New York, - - - - -	\$100,000 00
Nov. 23, United States notes forwarded to Bank U. S., - - - - -	75,000 00
Check, Northern Bank, on Bank of America, - - - - -	9,380 89
	<hr/>
	\$184,380 89
1837, October 14, check, Northern Bank, on Bank of America, - - - - -	\$50,000 00
Premium on same, - - - - -	400 00
Check, Northern Bank, on Girard Bank, - - - - -	20,000 00
December 6, payment made through Girard Bank, - - - - -	50,000 00
December 13, payment made through Girard Bank, - - - - -	63,980 89
	<hr/>
	\$184,380 89

1838, November 5, payment made by Merchants' Bank, N. Orleans, on account, Louisville office, - - - - -	\$35,000 00
By same, for account, Bank at Lexington, - - - - -	15,000 00
By amount credited Bank United States in general account, - - - - -	11,934 45
November 20, checks Northern Bank, on Bank of Augusta, remitted Bank United States and credited on note, - - - - -	56,209 58
November 28, payment through Girard Bank, - - - - -	66,236 87
	<hr/> \$184,380 90
1839, November, it was paid in southern funds and specie, - - - - -	<hr/> \$184,380 90

There are three of the debts due by individuals which were transferred to this Bank by the Bank of the United States, amounting to \$5,900, still unpaid, (on two of which judgments at law have been obtained) and part of the debt now owing by the city of Lexington, amounting to \$14,450, and these are all that remain unpaid.

Resolved, That the committee ascertain the amount of interest paid by said Banks of Kentucky to the Bank of the United States, and the times when paid; and that they cause to be made out a transcript of the agreement made between said Kentucky Banks and the Bank of the United States?

ANSWER.—The aggregate amount of interest paid to the Bank United States, in pursuance of the contract referred to, is \$91,152 76, and was paid in Philadelphia semi-annually.

Copy of the contract between the Bank of the United States and the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Articles of agreement between N. Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States, on the part of said Bank, and John Tilford, President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, on the part of that Bank.

1. The Northern Bank of Kentucky will purchase, at its nominal amount, the whole active debt of the office of the Bank United States, at Lexington, standing on the 20th of July, at \$674,326, subject to such increase or decrease as may take place prior to the completion of this arrangement.

2. The Northern Bank of Kentucky will purchase the banking house and furniture of the office of the Bank of the United States, at Lexington, for \$20,000.

3. The Bank of the United States will furnish the Northern Bank of Kentucky with \$300,000 in specie, at Lexington, for a check at par on Philadelphia.

4. The Northern Bank of Kentucky will engage to pay the debt due by the office Bank United States, at Lexington, to its public and private depositors in specie or notes of the Bank United States and offices when required, and redeem in specie such of notes of the Bank of the United States issued by the office at Lexington as may be presented there for payment, the Bank of the United States providing funds therefor, from time to time.

5. The Northern Bank of Kentucky will become the agent of the Bank United States, to attend to, manage, and collect the suspended debt, and take charge of and sell the real estate belonging to the Bank United States, at its office at Lexington, under the instructions of the Bank United States, and subject to its confirmation, and to render a semi-annual statement of said debts and real estate, without any other charge than the expenses which it may actually incur.

6. In payment of the notes and debts, and the banking house to be transferred under articles 1 and 2 of this agreement, the Northern Bank of Kentucky will give its notes in favor of the Bank United States, payable in Philadelphia, in equal sums, at 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with the interest, semi-annually, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; it being understood that the whole or any part of said notes, with the interest due thereon, may be paid in sums of not less than \$50,000 in anticipation at any time.

7. This agreement is not to be considered final until it is ratified by the Board of Directors of both Banks.

Signed, JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.
Signed, N. BIDDLE, President.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1835.

Resolved, That the committee examine the books and Journals of all the proceedings of said Banks of Kentucky, including the Bank of Louisville, and report all the resolutions and proceedings of the Directors and officers of said Banks, and make appropriate enquiries of them, calculated to elicit the views and purposes of the officers and Directors of each of said Banks in refusing to accept and take charge of the moneys deposited with them, denominated the "surplus revenue," as part of their capital stocks; and they shall enquire of the Directors and officers of said Banks, severally, to say if said fund, or a part thereof, was not placed at the disposal of the Board of Internal Improvement, under and by virtue of some order or resolution of the Directors of the several Banks, either verbal or written.

ANSWER.—The following resolutions comprise the only action taken on the subject referred to in the above resolution by the directory and stockholders of this Bank:

"At a meeting of the Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, 7th March, 1837, the President laid before the Board a letter from the Governor of Kentucky, enclosing a certified copy of the law passed at the late session of the Legislature, entitled, an "act to invest in profitable stocks the surplus revenue of the United States, required to be deposited with the State of Kentucky". Whereupon it was *Ordered*, That public notice be given in the newspapers that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their banking house, in Lexington, on the first Monday, being the first day of May next, at which time and place nine Directors on the part of the private stockholders will be elected to serve the ensuing year; and that at the same meeting, the law approved 23d of February, 1837, authorizing, on certain conditions, an enlargement of the capital of this Bank, will be submitted for their consideration.

"In pursuance of the above, the stockholders of this Bank met at their Banking House, in the city of Lexington, on Monday, 1st May, 1837—Dr. Elisha Warfield was called to the chair, and Edward Macalister appointed Secretary.

"On motion of Mr. Henry Johnson, and seconded by Richard Higgins, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the consideration of the acceptance of an increase of the capital of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in compliance with an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, passed the 23d February, 1837, notice of which was communicated by the Governor to this Bank, under date of the 2d March last, and received the 3d March last, be postponed until the 1st June next—unanimously carried."

"At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Thursday, June 1, 1837, to take into consideration the act of the Legislature, passed on the 23d February, 1837—On motion,

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky respectfully decline the acceptance of the increase of capital of this Bank, offered to them by act of the last Legislature of the State.

"Which motion was passed by the following vote, viz: Yeas 50. Nays 3."

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the committee to ascertain the amount of State bonds, now held by each of said Banks, which were executed by the State in payment of stocks subscribed for in said Banks; and if either of them have sold or transferred any of such bonds, the committee

shall enquire and ascertain to whom they have been transferred, and the consideration of such transfer, and when transferred?

ANSWER.—The whole amount of State bonds now held by the Northern Bank of Kentucky and its officers, which were taken at a premium, in payment of the State subscription to the stock in the Bank, is \$749,000, and \$6,000 of Internal Improvement bonds; \$250,000 of bonds, received from the State in payment of State subscription for Bank stock, were transferred to the Bank of Kentucky, at par, in part payment of a debt due it by the Northern Bank in October, 1836, and \$1,000 to the Secretary of War in January, 1838, which was sold at \$98 per hundred dollars, paid in New York, which, with premium, made it equal to par, or nearly so.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of each of the Kentucky Banks shall say if they do not keep a book wherein is noted any transfer of stock, made by the holder thereof, to any, and to every, purchaser thereof; and if there is not kept, at their several agencies, in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, similar transfer books; and if, when stock is sold and transferred at their several agencies, it is not noted, in writing, in the transfer books of their respective agencies; and if they do not require of their several agencies to notify them of the transfers made of stock, whenever made, and from whom purchased; and to transmit, from their several agencies, powers of attorney, together with such notification, authorizing the transfer of stock from the vender thereof to the purchaser; and if their stock books, or transfer books, or other books, do not show from whom stock has been transferred to John Tilford, J. S. Snead, W. H. Pope, and James Clark, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and if there is no such evidence on their books, then they shall say why it is that the rules governing transfers of stock, in all other cases, have been, in this particular, departed from; and to state who was, or were, the previous holder, or holders, of the stock which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund now hold, and to whom they paid dividends thereon previous to the purchase of them by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and they shall send, by the Committee, copies of all the powers of attorney which have been granted, authorizing the transfer of stock to said Commissioners; and they shall say if they ever pay dividends to any person, or persons, who do not appear on their respective books to be the holders of stock?

ANSWER.—Regular transfer books are kept at the principal Bank, and at the agencies in Philadelphia and New York, and every transfer from one stockholder to another, either at the principal Bank, or agencies, is made in writing by the stockholder, or his legally authorized attorney. It is not required of the agencies to report every transfer of stock at the time of its being made, nor to transmit the powers of attorney under which the transfer was made, but at the end of each six months, and for the annual election in May, they render a complete list of the stockholders, showing the number of shares to which each is entitled. The books of the agencies show, in every instance, by whom, and to whom, transfers of stock have been made; and, therefore, whatever transfers may have been made at either of the agencies, or principal Bank, to John Tilford, John S. Snead, William H. Pope, and James Clark, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the books will show from whom the stock was transferred. Dividends are always paid to the person, or his order, in whose name the stock stands at the time the dividend is declared, and to none other. We have no power of attorney to

send. But one transfer of stock having been made to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the books of the principal Bank, that being from N. B. Buford, for fifty shares, for which a transfer warrant was issued same day, authorizing said shares to be placed on the books of the agency of this Bank at New York. As a part of this answer, reference is made to J. M. Bullock, Esq.'s letter of 23d inst., (December, 1839,) to John Tilford, President, &c., (marked No. 3.) As soon as the information asked for by Mr. Bullock is obtained, it will be furnished to the committee.

[No. 3.]

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
December 23, 1839. }

SIR:

As you have desired, I have written to the agencies of the Bank of Kentucky, and Northern Bank of Kentucky, in Philadelphia and New York, for a list of the names of those persons from whom Bank stock has been purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. I subjoin a list of such as I have, which embraces all held in the Bank of Louisville, and which was purchased in the year 1837; 150 shares of the Northern Bank, purchased in 1835; together with all purchased by myself, in the Bank of Kentucky, in 1839, both for the Sinking Fund and Board of Education—for 1,122 shares of which the certificate has been issued to the Sinking Fund, and for the balance, 735, the certificate has been issued to the Board of Education.

In the Bank of Louisville, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund own 175 shares.

Purchased of Robert J. Ward, in Louisville,	125 shares.
John S. Snead, do	50 shares.
	<hr/> 175 shares.

They own 400 shares in the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Purchased of Thomas Fleming, in Philadelphia,	150 shares.
N. B. Buford, 17th September, 1838, Lexington,	50 shares.

Whilst I was eastward this last spring and summer, I purchased 1,857 shares in the Bank of Kentucky, and after the purchases were completed, I had the proper number to which the Sinking Fund and Board of Education were entitled, transferred to each. Hence, the purchases being made in common, I am unable to designate, and therefore give all, as follows:

From H. R. Davis,	255 shares.	Purchased in Philadelphia.
J. C. Harris	3 do	
G. H. Thompson & Co.	3 do	
C. Macalester,	49 do	
James F. Howe,	59 do	
Nevins & Robinson,	100 do	
C. Hickling,	41 do	
Nevins, Townsend & Co.,	208 do	
Commann & Whitehoun,	50 do	
W. Bonowe,	100 do	
J. Warren,	25 do	Purchased in New York.
A. & H. Dorr & Co.	50 do	
J. McJinsey,	25 do	
Dykers & Alstyne,	138 do	
Joseph Knapp,	75 do	
D. Clarkson,	100 do	
Prime, Ward and King,	50 do	
F. D. Robinson,	65 do	
Brown & Co.	25 do	
R. & H. Stebbins,	175 do	
Christmas, Livingston & Co.	60 do	
W. Caines, Jr.	66 do	
J. Little & Co.	25 do	
Obington & Robinson,	25 do	
Cochran & Hamilton,	25 do	
Weeks & Co.	30 do	
Lynd & Parker,	40 do	

1,857 shares.

I have no doubt but that in the course of ten days after the meeting of the Legislature, I shall be informed of the names of those from whom the balance of the stock owned by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were purchased. When I receive answers, to my letters, from the agencies of the Bank of Kentucky, and Northern Bank of Kentucky, in Philadelphia and New York, I will inform you of their contents.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. BULLOCK.

JOHN TILFORD, Esq.,

President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the number and amount of Internal Improvement Bonds which have been sold or transferred to said Banks, and the price which they paid for them, and when purchased, be ascertained by the committee?

ANSWER.—The Northern Bank have heretofore purchased of the State of Kentucky one hundred thousand dollars of five per cent. Internal Improvement Bonds, at their par value, \$94,000 of which have since been sold to the Secretary of War by the Bank.

Extra-Additional Questions.

1. Does your Bank ever discount notes, or bills, under an agreement, or understanding, that the person for whom the same is discounted, shall pay the note, or bill, at maturity, in bills on New York or Philadelphia, without premium?

ANSWER.—It never has.

2. Does your Bank ever, as a condition upon which it discounts paper, exact from the person for whom the discount is made, besides legal interest, a promise of payment in what is more valuable to the Bank than its own paper?

ANSWER.—It never does. It some times happens that persons, and especially stock drovers, in obtaining loans on notes, say they will either pay in money, or a bill of exchange on the point to which they intend exporting their stock, or produce. So far as any understandings, or agreements, have been made on that subject, it is considered for the benefit of the debtor, by entitling him, at the maturity of the loan, to pay in cash, or a bill of exchange, as his interest or convenience may prompt him.

3. What amount of dividends has been paid each and every year since your Bank went into operation, to citizens of Kentucky, and what amount to persons not residing in Kentucky, and what amount to the State of Kentucky, over and above the interest due to the Bank on the State Scrip held by the Bank?

ANSWER.—The first dividend of profits, in July, 1836, was \$12,779 08 to citizens of Kentucky; to persons not residing in Kentucky \$20,385 73. On that dividend, the State of Kentucky received no dividend over interest due from her.

The dividend for January, and July, 1837, were,

To citizens of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	\$44,180 81
Elsewhere,	-	-	-	-	72,064 85
State excess,	-	-	-	-	40,000 00

The dividend for January, and July, 1838:

To citizens of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	\$40,066 25
To non-residents,	-	-	-	-	85,999 73
State excess,	-	-	-	-	25,000 00

The dividend for January, and July, 1839:

To citizens of Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	\$54,409 84
To non-residents,	-	-	-	-	126,919 27
State excess,	-	-	-	-	42,500 00

Total amount of excess of dividends paid the State, over the annual interest of \$50,000 on State Bonds: 1837, \$40,000; 1838, \$25,000; 1839, \$42,500; total excess, \$107,500.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN TILFORD, *President.*

M. T. SCOTT, *Cashier.*

BENJAMIN GRATZ, }
H. T. DUNCAN, } *Committee.*
M. C. JOHNSON, }

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Fayette county, Sct:

John Tilford, M. T. Scott, Benjamin Gratz, H. T. Duncan, and M. C. Johnson, made oath before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county, that the facts set forth in the foregoing answers, so far as depend on their own knowledge, are true, and so far as depend on the information of others, they believe to be true. Given under my hand this 4th day of January, 1840.

JAMES L. HICKMAN, *J. P.*

BRANCH OF THE NORTHERN BANK, AT LOUISVILLE.

Answers to questions which the Northern Bank of Kentucky is requested to put to each of their Branches, and have them answered by the Cashier, President, and not less than two of the Directors, of each Branch, under oath, before some Justice of the Peace, and to return the same, with the responses, to the Committee.

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Branch been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—It has.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debt has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums has been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—There is but one debt considered in jeopardy, the amount of which is \$850; this has not yet been carried to the account of profit and loss.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch, is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—The debt referred to in answer to question No. 2, is the only one considered doubtful.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to mature? and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.

Amount of debts due within four months,	-	-	\$319,833 17
Amount of debts having more than four months to run,	-	-	6,933 36

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security? and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.

Amount of notes secured by personal security,	-	-	\$270,406 89
Amount of notes secured by mortgage,	-	-	49,426 28

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations? and to what corporations? and when are the loans payable? and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—This Bank has made no loans to any corporation.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns and counties to which you have made loans? State each separately, first deducting loans to corporations?

ANSWER.

Amount loaned to citizens of town and county,	-	-	\$318,041 17
Shelby county,	-	-	567 00
Elizabethtown,	-	-	675 00
Bloomfield,	-	-	150 00
Bowlinggreen,	-	-	400 00

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch, employed in exchanges, yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans? and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange; and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—It is presumed that the profit accruing on bills of exchange, above that of direct loans, is about three per cent. per annum.

Reasons for buying bills independent of the increase of profit: 1st. A large portion of the legitimate business of our City is done on bills of exchange. 2d. It is necessary that the Bank should purchase bills of exchange to pay its own balances to other Banks out of the State, and furnish the community with exchange to meet individual foreign engagements.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—There is greater punctuality in paying bills than discounted notes.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—At times this Bank has charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to run, than on those of 60 or 90 days; this difference, however, has been made *ONLY on New Orleans bills*.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your own Branch?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money on notes discounted directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—This Bank has neither directly, or indirectly, taken more than six per cent. per annum for the loan of money on notes discounted.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out in the redemption of its notes, since the 1st January, 1839? and to supply what demand, has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—We have no data by which we can answer this question fully. Our loss of specie, since the 1st of January last, may be set down at \$99,-897 73, the most of which was paid out in the redemption of our notes to Bank agents and brokers of Cincinnati.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what the aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—The aggregate expense of this office, up to 23d December, 1839, \$34,071 07. Aggregate profits, from the establishment of this office to 23d December, 1839, \$268,250 00. The average annual profit on the capital of this office, since its commencement, is 11 per cent.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of the deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch have been demanded in specie since the suspension, and have been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—There has been no demand upon us by the holders of our notes or depositors, for specie, since the suspension, with a view to obtaining interest under the provisions of the charter.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—At the period of suspension, specie did not bear any premium above our notes. The premium on specie, at this time, is from 5 to 6 per cent.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch at the close of each quarter from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

State of the Office of Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, April 1, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Bills discounted, . . . \$552,925 53	Capital Stock, . . . \$750,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 515,370 94	Discounts, Exchange, &c., . . . 24,427 31
Real estate, . . . 32,707 98	Due to other Banks, . . . 207,214 38
Due from other Banks, . . . 43,873 02	Circulation, . . . 391,504 00
Notes of other Banks, . . . 32,485 00	Unclaimed dividends, . . . 224 33
Gold and Silver, . . . 155,059 41	Cashier's date checks, . . . 10,000 00
State bonds, . . . 95,000 00	Individual depositors, . . . 62,575 32
Unmatured checks, . . . 16,050 00	
Protest account, . . . 39 20	
Expenses, . . . 2,434 26	
\$1,445,945 34	\$1,445,945 34

State of the Branch, 1st July, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Bills discounted, . . . \$476,391 56	Capital Stock, . . . \$750,000 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 521,818 02	Discounts, Exchange, &c., . . . 6,534 53
Real Estate, . . . 32,707 98	Due to other Banks, . . . 347,194 91
Due from other Banks, . . . 105,038 46	Circulation, . . . 379,385 00
Notes of other Banks, . . . 9,855 00	Cashier's date checks, . . . 800 00
Gold and silver, . . . 235,271 02	Individual depositors, . . . 68,019 30
State Bonds, . . . 95,000 00	
Unmatured Checks, . . . 75,711 07	
Protest account, . . . 38 37	
Expenses, . . . 102 26	
\$1,551,933 74	\$1,551,933 74

State of the Branch, 1st October, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Bills discounted, . . . \$427,868 54	Capital stock, paid in . . . \$750,000 00
Bills of exchange, . . . 438,674 78	Discounts, Exchange, &c., . . . 19,598 74
Real estate, . . . 32,707 98	Due to other Banks, . . . 74,621 39
Due from other Banks, . . . 20,453 60	Circulation, . . . 315,780 00
Notes of other Banks, . . . 18,295 00	Individual depositors, . . . 59,509 05
Notes of Mother Bank, . . . 17,690 00	
Gold and Silver, . . . 112,404 64	
State bonds, . . . 95,000 00	
Protest account, . . . 70 65	
Unmatured checks, . . . 54,002 56	
Expenses, . . . 2,341 43	
\$1,219,509 18	\$1,219,509 18

State of the Branch, 31st December, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted, . . .	\$418,231 88	Capital stock, . . .	\$750,000 00
Bills of exchange, . . .	436,461 21	Due to other Banks, . . .	63,862 48
Real estate, . . .	32,707 98	Circulation, . . .	301,712 00
Due from other Banks, . . .	23,243 46	Date checks, . . .	120,339 37
Notes of other Banks, . . .	41,770 00	Individual depositors, . . .	39,149 39
Gold and Silver, . . .	100,588 65		
State bonds, . . .	95,000 00		
W. Nesbit, agent, . . .	103,347 50		
Protest account, . . .	110 06		
Unmatured checks, . . .	32,602 50		
	<u>\$1,284,063 24</u>		<u>\$1,284,063 24</u>

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time, and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from debts of \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time, on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the branch.

ANSWER.—On the 31st March there were debts due this Bank on notes of—

First quarter,	from	100	to	500	105
	from	500	to	1,000	71
	from	1,000	to	5,000	103
	from	5,000	to	10,000	16
	from	10,000	to	15,000	3
	from	15,000	to	20,000	2
	from	20,000	to	25,000	2
	from	25,000	to	30,000	2
31st May,	from	100	to	500	96
	from	500	to	1,000	63
	from	1,000	to	5,000	96
	from	5,000	to	10,000	15
	from	10,000	to	15,000	1
	from	15,000	to	20,000	1
	from	20,000	to	25,000	2
	from	25,000	to	30,000	1
Third quarter,	from	100	to	500	108
	from	500	to	1,000	56
	from	1,000	to	5,000	90
	from	5,000	to	10,000	13
	from	10,000	to	15,000	3
	from	15,000	to	20,000	1
	from	20,000	to	25,000	1
	from	25,000	to	30,000	1

Fourth quarter, from	100	to	500	115
from	500	to	1,000	44
from	1,000	to	5,000	88
from	5,000	to	10,000	10
from	10,000	to	15,000	2
from	15,000	to	20,000	1
from	20,000	to	25,000	1

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, on discounted notes in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing to this Branch by its President and Directors, on discounted notes, including the amount due by the houses of which they are members, is as follows:

As payers,	March 31,	-	-	-	-	\$29,290 44
	June 30,	-	-	-	-	21,718 64
	September 30,	-	-	-	-	29,324 26
	December 23,	-	-	-	-	22,175 40
As discounters,	March 31,	-	-	-	-	13,925 10
	June 30,	-	-	-	-	9,456 15
	September 30,	-	-	-	-	4,094 10
	December 23,	-	-	-	-	8,850 21

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes, as payers, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing this Branch on discounted notes, as payers, by an equal number of the highest other customers, was as follows, viz:

As payers,	March 31,	-	-	-	-	\$56,380 06
	June 30,	-	-	-	-	60,937 35
	September 30,	-	-	-	-	42,588 52
	December 23,	-	-	-	-	45,267 71
As discounters,	March 31,	-	-	-	-	10,093 46
	June 30,	-	-	-	-	8,795 54
	September 30,	-	-	-	-	2,151 71
	December 23,	-	-	-	-	3,506 02

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount due to this Branch by its President and Directors, as discounters of bills of exchange, is as follows:

March 31,	-	-	-	-	49,633 21
June 30,	-	-	-	-	81,891 11
September 30,	-	-	-	-	79,653 95
December 23,	-	-	-	-	58,421 79

Bills discounted by the drawers, are entered in our credit book under the head of "discounters;" hence the distinction between the amount as drawer and discounter, as required by this question, is dispensed with in the foregoing answer, and the aggregate amount given as *drawer* and *discounter*.

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Bank, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of Bills of Exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing this Branch by an equal number of the largest customers of this Bank, as drawers and discounters of bills of exchange, is as follows:

March 31,	-	-	-	-	\$89,607 26
June 30,	-	-	-	-	124,716 12
September 30,	-	-	-	-	92,986 31
December 23,	-	-	-	-	85,422 02

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch, on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount that fifty of your largest customers, were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—Aggregate amount due this Branch by fifty of its largest customers, on their own discounted notes—

March 31,	-	-	-	-	\$124,321 62
June 30,	-	-	-	-	122,509 08
September 30,	-	-	-	-	123,548 46
December 23,	-	-	-	-	112,454 88
Notes of others, March 31,	-	-	-	-	65,559 54
June 30,	-	-	-	-	41,695 30
September 30,	-	-	-	-	31,898 03
December 23,	-	-	-	-	18,084 13

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch by fifty of your largest customers, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were the discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

ANSWER.—The amount due by fifty of our largest customers, as drawers and discounters of bills exchange:

March 31,	-	-	-	-	\$173,657 99
June 30,	-	-	-	-	216,351 67
September 30,	-	-	-	-	170,831 15
December 23,	-	-	-	-	112,247 03

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of Exchange received by your Branch on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange, on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The rates of exchange received by this Branch, may be stated as follows:

March 31, On New Orleans, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, nothing; Richmond, Va., 1 per cent.; Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, river towns of Indiana, (Ohio,) Maysville, Paris, Lexington, Richmond, Ky., $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Bowlinggreen, Ky., 1 per cent.; St. Louis, 1 per cent.

June 30, On New Orleans, 1 per cent.; on all other points, same as 31st of March,

September 30, On New Orleans, 1 to 2; all other points same as above.

December 23, On New Orleans, 1 to 2; Cincinnati, Indiana, and interior of Kentucky, 1 per cent.; all others, same as above.

The rate charged by this Branch for checks:

March 30, On New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium; on all other points, par.

June 30, On eastern cities, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. premium; on all other points, par.

September 30, On eastern cities, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. premium; on all other points, par.

December 23, On Baltimore and Philadelphia, 3 per cent.; on New York, not drawing; other points in Kentucky, Indiana, and Wheeling, Va., at par.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly, or do you find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—Payments have been made with difficulty of late, but with a promptness highly creditable to the debtors.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—This branch has purchased but one bill of a stock drover, and that for a small amount; the only one offered for discount by this class of our citizens.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not at the same time discounting notes for the same class of men.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount bills of exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—See answer to question No. 8.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in conveying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—Not applicable to the business of this Branch.

QUESTION 31.—Would it not be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community, for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—See preceding answer.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of the stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and driving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—See preceeding answer.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the State be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per cent. per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—The currency of this country we do not think would be materially benefited by the limitation referred to in our Bank dividends.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part, attributable to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—See answer to previous question.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact, that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of not exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—No opinion to give.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—We think not.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—See answer to question 33.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—Not to our knowledge.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch are not punctually complied with, and when notes are not punctually renewed?

ANSWER.—This Branch is not in the habit of protesting joint notes, when not paid at maturity; and it rarely happens that any of our discounted notes are permitted to remain unpaid more than three days after maturity.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest? and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.—As a general rule, all persons are considered as discredited, whose names appear as drawer or security on notes over due and unpaid, and further loans, to such, refused while thus delinquent.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—There is.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls, and prompt payment are exacted?

ANSWER.—This Branch has been very rigid in adhering to the regular rate of calls established by the Board; still, some cases occur now and then, when a departure from our rules in this respect is found to be expedient or necessary.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of the Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure indulgence to such debtors?

ANSWER.—Not to our knowledge.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—See answer above.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch being due or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—There may be ten, or perhaps twenty, debts due to this Bank which had their origin at the time, or soon after, this Branch went into operation, but in these cases regular calls have been made and are still made.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, where no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default?

ANSWER.—See answer to 40th question.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—We think, in a commercial city like ours, punctuality of payment would be promoted by invariably protesting notes not paid at maturity, yet we should not deem it advisable to change the existing laws in reference to this matter.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your branch, which were not paid or renewed, or the discount paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due; and how many for twenty days—how many for thirty days—how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can?

ANSWER.—The number of notes not paid in ten days after maturity, and not protested, during the year, 3; for twenty days, 4; for thirty days, 2; for forty days, 1.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. CLIFTON, *President.*

WM. RICHARDSON, *Cashier.*

GEO. W. BRUCE, } *Directors.*
E. H. LEWIS, }

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jefferson County, Sct:

This day, Wm. Richardson, W. B. Clifton, George W. Bruce and E. H. Lewis, made oath before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county, that the foregoing answers made by them to the interrogatories put to them as officers and directors of the Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, by the committee of the Legislature, are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. Witness my hand this 24th day of December, 1839.

JAMES HARRISON, J. P. J. C.

BRANCH OF THE NORTHERN BANK, AT PARIS.

Answers of the Cashier, President, and two Directors, of the office of discount and deposit, of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Paris, to certain questions propounded by a Committee of the Legislature of Kentucky, to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and through her to her Branches. The subscribers, being first duly sworn before a Justice of the Peace, of said county, answer as follows, to wit:

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Branch been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—It has.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made, and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums have been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—We have made no bad debts that we know of, and nothing has been charged to profit and loss except the contingent expense account.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts, due your Branch, is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—We have no debts that we consider doubtful.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts, due your Branch, is on notes having four months or less to run; and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—The notes due our Bank having four months, or less, to run, is \$315,390 23; and the amount having more than four, and less than six, months, is \$4,548 03.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security; and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—All the debts due our Branch, and maturing within 4 months, are secured by personal security, except one of \$1,725, and that is secured by mortgage, with ample personal security.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations, and to what corporations? And when are the loans payable, and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—Our Branch has made no loans to corporations, and none are indebted to us.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately, first deducting loans made to corporations.

ANSWER.

To the Citizens of Bourbon county, - - -	\$138,089 20
Paris, - - - - -	47,738 38
Millersburg, - - - - -	40,209 00
Nicholas county, - - - - -	23,738 00

To the citizens of Carlisle,	-	-	-	3,525 00
Bath county,	-	-	-	13,032 00
Owingsville,	-	-	-	2,200 00
Harrison county,	-	-	-	10,772 84
Cynthiana,	-	-	-	1,900 00
Montgomery,	-	-	-	4,967 00
Mt. Sterling,	-	-	-	700 00
Pendleton county,	-	-	-	1,418 00
Mason do	-	-	-	1,350 00
Boone do	-	-	-	200 00
Gallatin do	-	-	-	200 00
Clarke do	-	-	-	5,900 00
Winchester,	-	-	-	2,550 00
Fayette county,	-	-	-	6,371 43
Lexington,	-	-	-	5,914 41
Greenup county,	-	-	-	4,500 00
Scott do	-	-	-	1,000 00
Grant do	-	-	-	3,663 00

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch employed in exchange yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans, and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange, and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—The capital of our Branch employed in exchange has yielded a greater profit than that part employed in direct loans; as to the rate of profit we have not kept an account that will enable us to answer with accuracy, but from selecting an average point on which we have purchased bills, we think it a fair estimate to say that the profit has been as 7 is to 9, or 9½, in favor of bills. There are other reasons, than that of profit, to induce our Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange: 1st, to preserve our specie—when exchange cannot be furnished our specie goes—2d, to procure exchange we must necessarily resort to the purchase of bills.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange, by the Banks, facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—There is greater punctuality in paying bills. The purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitates the trade and commerce of the country, by furnishing a medium more convenient and safe than any other that can be procured, and at a less premium than it could probably be procured if the Banks were not to deal in it.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—During last spring we made a difference of 1 per cent. between 60 and 120 day bills on one point, for a short time, but have made no difference since.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out in the course of its business notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your Branch?

ANSWER.—No.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money, on notes discounted direct.

ly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other in-
direction?

ANSWER.—No—unless taking interest in advance, as authorized by our
charter, be so considered.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out, in the
redemption of its notes, &c. since the first of January, 1839? and to supply
what demand has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—The loss of specie by this Bank, from the 1st January, 1839, to
31st December, 1839, inclusive, is \$26,957 78, and the demand has been
principally from Cincinnati, Louisville, and, in part, by western emigrants.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch
since its establishment? and what its aggregate profits? and what the rate
of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.

Aggregate expenses,	\$ 14,842 79
Aggregate profits,	147,679 06
Annual profit, viz: For 1836, $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and a fraction less than $\frac{1}{4}$.	
For 1837, $9\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.,	do
For 1838, $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.,	do
For 1839, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,	do

QUESTION 15.—What amount of deposits in your Branch, and what of the
notes of your Branch have been demanded, in specie, since the suspension,
and been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—None.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie on the notes of your
Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—None before the suspension—and since from 3 to 5 per cent.
premium.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your
Branch, at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to the 31st
December, 1839, stating separately its resources, and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

State of this Office on 30th March, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted on personal secu- rity,	\$460,001 29	Capital stock,	\$450,000 00
Domestic Bills of Ex- change,	117,090 07	Discounts received,	\$7,722 31
Suspended debt,	2,900 00	Exchange account,	3,659 14
	579,991 36		11,381 45
Banking house,	3,149 90	Due to Banks,	5,730 31
Due from Banks,	108,321 65	Circulation,	398,155 00
Notes of other Banks on hand,	36,894 00	Individual depositors,	66,400 92
Specie, viz:—Silver,	\$58,026 73		
Gold,	53,123 37		
	111,150 10		
Bonds State of Kentucky, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum,	90,000 00		
Due from Louisville office Northern Bank of Kentucky,	1,014 41		
Contingent expenses,	1,146 26		
	\$931,667 68		\$931,667 68

30th June, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted on personal security, . . .	\$444,772 34	Capital stock, . . .	\$475,000 00
Domestic Bills of Exchange, . . .	98,091 32	Due to Banks, . . .	2,343 94
Suspended debt, . . .	2,900 00	Circulation, . . .	363,284 00
	<u>545,763 66</u>	Individual depositors, . . .	39,541 79
Banking house, . . .	4,149 90		
Due from Banks, . . .	112,759 23		
Notes of other Banks on hand, . . .	18,087 00		
Specie in gold and silver, . . .	109,409 94		
Bonds State of Kentucky, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum, . . .	90,000 00		
	<u>\$880,169 73</u>		<u>\$880,169 73</u>

30th September, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted on personal security, . . .	\$420,822 78	Capital stock, . . .	\$475,000 00
Domestic Bills of Exchange, . . .	123,556 51	Discounts received, . . .	4,636 98
Suspended debt, . . .	1,340 00	Exchange and interest account, . . .	5,579 10
	<u>545,719 29</u>	Due to Banks, . . .	2,302 49
Banking house, . . .	4,299 90	Circulation, . . .	323,100 00
Due from Banks, . . .	53,661 45	Individual depositors, . . .	23,104 25
Notes of other Banks on hand, . . .	47,261 00		
Specie in gold and silver, . . .	91,526 64		
Bonds State of Kentucky, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, . . .	90,000 00		
Contingent expenses, . . .	1,254 54		
	<u>\$833,722 82</u>		<u>\$833,722 82</u>

31st December, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted on personal security, . . .	\$319,938 26	Capital stock, . . .	\$475,000 00
Domestic Bills of Exchange, . . .	221,277 89	Due to Banks, . . .	3,945 31
Suspended debt, . . .	1,340 00	Circulation, . . .	327,873 00
Banking house, . . .	4,637 52	Individual depositors, . . .	29,866 19
	<u>547,193 67</u>	Cashier's date checks, . . .	4,550 00
Due from Banks, . . .	108,656 94		
Specie in gold and silver, . . .	84,782 89		
Notes of other Banks on hand, . . .	10,601 00		
Bonds State of Kentucky, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, . . .	90,000 00		
	<u>\$841,234 50</u>		<u>\$841,234 50</u>

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classifications of the debts due your Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time, and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time, on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the Branch.

ANSWER.—Debts on Bills discounted:

March 30, 1839, number from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	211
	from 500	to	1,000	141
	from 1,000	to	5,000	133

June 29, 1839, number from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	228
	from 500	to	1,000	147
	from 1,000	to	5,000	106
	from 5,000	to	10,000	1
	from 10,000	to	15,000	1

September 30, 1839, No. from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	267
	from 500	to	1,000	134
	from 1,000	to	5,000	104
	from 5,000	to	10,000	1
	from 10,000	to	15,000	1

December 31, 1839, from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	244
	from 500	to	1,000	99
	from 1,000	to	5,000	68
	from 5,000	to	10,000	1
	from 10,000	to	15,000	1

On Bills of Exchange:

March 30, 1839, number from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	11
	from 500	to	1,000	14
	from 1,000	to	5,000	22
	from 5,000	to	10,000	4
	from 10,000	to	15,000	1

June 29, 1839, number from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	7
	from 500	to	1,000	17
	from 1,000	to	5,000	20

September 30, 1839, No. from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	26
	from 500	to	1,000	30
	from 1,000	to	5,000	46

December 31, 1839, No. from	\$ 100	to	\$ 500	49
	from 500	to	1,000	52
	from 1,000	to	5,000	72

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, on discounted notes, in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—On loans—1st quarter \$28,000, 2d quarter \$28,691, 3d quarter \$31,092, 4th quarter \$32,003.

At discounter—1st quarter none, 2d quarter none, 3d quarter \$500, 4th quarter \$1,366 38.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch, on discounted notes as payers, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount the same persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—On loans—1st quarter \$65,035, 2d quarter \$82,744 15, 3d quarter \$77,851 04, 4th quarter \$74,244 04.

As discounter—1st quarter none, 2d quarter none, 3d quarter none, 4th quarter \$634 38.

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—As drawers—1st quarter \$2,206 27, 2d quarter none, 3d quarter \$700, 4th quarter \$1,400.

As discounters—1st quarter \$1,875, 2d quarter none, 3d quarter \$700, 4th quarter none.

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your branch by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Bank, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of bills of exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER.—As drawer—1st quarter \$81,185 29, 2d quarter \$30,005 12, 3d quarter \$42,113, 4th quarter \$72,960.

As discounter—1st quarter \$2,270 75, 2d quarter \$3,230, 3d quarter \$6,975, 4th quarter \$20,217.

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch, on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount the fifty of your largest customers were the discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—On loans—1st quarter \$183,599 03, 2d quarter \$190,072 18, 3d quarter 173,285 29, 4th quarter \$153,134 88.

As discounter—1st quarter \$2,700, 2d quarter none, 3d quarter none, 4th quarter \$634 38.

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due your Branch by fifty of your largest customers as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

ANSWER.—As drawer—1st quarter \$117,090 07, 2d quarter \$97,208 32, 3d quarter \$111,121 24, 4th quarter \$165,495 47.

As discounter—1st quarter \$12,918 14, 2d quarter \$5,280, 3d quarter \$34,926, 4th quarter \$41,258 57.

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange received by your Branch, on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which you

Branch has sold exchange on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The rate of exchange received by our Branch during the year 1839, on the several points we have purchased exchange, to wit:

First quarter—	Louisville,	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.
	New Orleans, 60 days' date,	-	-	1	do
	New Orleans, 4 months,	-	-	2	do
	Columbia, South Carolina,	-	-	2	do
	Augusta, Georgia,	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	do
	Richmond, Virginia,	-	-	2	do
	Philadelphia,	-	-	par	
	New York,	-	-	par	
	Lexington,	-	-	par	

Second quarter—	Louisville,	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	do
	New Orleans, 60 days' date,	-	-	1	do
	New Orleans, 4 months,	-	-	2	do
	Columbia, South Carolina,	-	-	2	do
	Augusta, Georgia,	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
	Richmond, Virginia,	-	-	2	do
	Philadelphia,	-	-	par	
	New York,	-	-	par	
	Lexington,	-	-	par	

Third quarter—	Louisville,	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	do
	New Orleans, 60 days' date,	-	-	2	do
	New Orleans, 4 months,	-	-	2	do
	New Orleans, 5 months,	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	do
	New Orleans, 6 months,	-	-	3	do
	Columbia, South Carolina,	-	-	2	do
	Augusta, Georgia,	-	-	3	do
	Richmond Virginia,	-	-	2	do
	Philadelphia,	-	-	par	
	New York,	-	-	par	
	Savannah,	-	-	3	do
	Cincinnati,	-	-	1	do
	Lexington,	-	-	par	

Fourth quarter—	Louisville,	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	do
	New Orleans, 60 days' date,	-	-	2	do
	New Orleans, 4 months,	-	-	2	do
	New Orleans, 5 months,	-	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	do
	New Orleans, 6 months,	-	-	3	do
	Columbia, South Carolina,	-	-	3	do
	Richmond, Virginia,	-	-	3	do
	Philadelphia,	-	-	par	
	New York,	-	-	par	
	Cincinnati,	-	-	par	
	Maysville,	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	do
	Lexington,	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	do

Also the rate at which we have sold exchange, during the same time, on the several points we have sold exchange:

First quarter—Philadelphia,	-	-	-	1½	premium.
New York,	-	-	-	1½	do
Second quarter—Philadelphia,	-	-	-	1½	do
New York,	-	-	-	1½	do
Third quarter—Philadelphia,	-	-	-	1½	do
New York,	-	-	-	1½	do
Fourth quarter—Philadelphia,	-	-	-	2½ to 3	do
New York,	-	-	-	2½ to 3	do

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly, or do you find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—They have until recently, but we now find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of bills of exchange from stock drovers, the present year? Say on 60 days' bills, ninety days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—We have charged 3 per cent. and interest.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not at the time discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—We have required bills in all cases when the drovers were trading to a point upon which we were buying bills—when trading to points upon which we were not buying bills, we have loaned on notes.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—We do for profit and to strengthen the Bank.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market, more by discounting their notes than their bills of exchange?

ANSWER.—We think not. The Bank may with safety purchase bills when it would be unsafe to loan on notes; because, in the first case, the Bank is strengthened by having her returns in eastern funds, which may be used to redeem her notes, and the drover is enabled to pay his bills in the money he receives for the sale of his stock.

QUESTION 31.—Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them, except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—We think that with stock raisers it is a matter of perfect indifference, whether the drover procures the money, to buy his stock, on a bill or note.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of the stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the north upon their return from the south, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving part of the community?

ANSWER.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of stock drovers, and depend upon purchasing from them bills on the north, it would advance the

interest of the drover by enabling him to put up the price of exchange, at discretion, and leave the Banks under the necessity of purchasing it at any price, or have their vaults emptied of specie to supply the demand of eastern creditors, but we cannot see that the interest of the stock raisers would be advanced.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or would not, the currency of the State be more stable, if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per cent. per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—We think it probably would, but that in so doing the usefulness of the Banks would be greatly lessened.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part attributable to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make, and divide among the stockholders, a larger dividend than 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—We think that the fluctuations of the currency are attributable to difficulties in the commercial world, and, so far as our Bank is concerned, not at all to the above supposed cause.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact that in those portions of the United States where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability, and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—We dont know. Our acquaintance with the amount of dividends declared by Banks in those parts of the United States, does not enable us to judge.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as to declare a dividend of only six per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to continue specie payments?

ANSWER.—We think they would.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per centum per annum?

ANSWER.—We think it probably would.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—Not that we know of.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch when calls on debts due the Branch are not punctually complied with, and when notes are not punctually renewed?

ANSWER.—We do not protest for non-payment of calls.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce, in all, or in most, cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors, by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.—We do not protest accommodation paper, but it is our rule to refuse further credit to those who do not make prompt payment, unless in extraordinary cases, and then only when we believe it will not be to the injury of the Bank.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—So far as we find it practicable and proper, we observe uniformity in enforcing payment of accommodation debts, and we always protest business paper.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors of the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when, from others, equally meritorious, where debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted?

ANSWER.—We endeavor to be as uniform as possible in our calls, but cases frequently occur where we find it necessary to lessen the usual call, or renew without exacting it.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

ANSWER.—We know of no such pledges, and believe none such are given.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals, or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—We are ignorant of any such pledges.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch been run or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—1st oldest debt dated January 22, 1836.

2d	do	January 29, "
3d	do	February 12, "
4th	do	February 19, "
5th	do	February 19, "
6th	do	February 19, "
7th	do	February 26, "
8th	do	March 18, "
9th	do	March 25, "
10th	do	June 10, "
11th	do	July 8, "
12th	do	July 8, "
13th	do	July 29, "
14th	do	December 2, "
15th	do	January 20, 1837,
16th	do	February 10, "
17th	do	February 10, "
18th	do	February 24, "
19th	do	March 10, "
20th	do	April 7, "

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default?

ANSWER.—Our rule is to treat those who are laying over, precisely as if they were under protest, and we know of no unjust tendency in this course.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality.

ANSWER.—It is possible that greater punctuality would be secured, but the propriety of this course is extremely doubtful.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Branch which were not paid, or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does, or not, such practice encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—Our books are not kept so as to enable us to answer this question, without great delay. The notes falling due have generally been attended to in a short time after maturity, but occasionally we have had great delay and difficulty in renewing some notes, but we think it questionable whether this delay and difficulty could have been avoided by resorting to protest.

NOTE.—Fifty thousand dollars of the silver reported, in our answer so the 17th question, is on special deposit in the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

JOHN B. RAINE, *President*.

THOMAS KELLY, *Cashier*.

HUGH I. BRENT, }
THOMAS P. SMITH, } *Directors*.

December 31, 1839.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Bourbon County, Sct:

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of said county, personally appeared the above named John B. Raine, Thomas Kelly, Hugh I. Brent and Thomas P. Smith, and made oath that the foregoing answers are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 4th day of January, 1840.

CHARLES TALBUTT.

BRANCH OF THE NORTHERN BANK, AT COVINGTON.

December 24, 1839.

Questions proposed by the Committee on Banks to the office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky in Covington.

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Branch been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—We believe it has.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums have been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—We do not know that we have made any bad debts, no sums have been carried to the account of profit and loss, except the profits and usual expenses of the Branch.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—Some doubt is entertained in relation to debts to the amount of \$33,806 25. It is believed, however, that the greatest part, if not all, will eventually be secured.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to run? and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—There is due this Branch on *notes*, having four months and less to run, (including those laying over, not sued,) \$229,953 92, and on *notes* payable at a longer period, \$33,363 62.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security, and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—There is due this office within four months (including the notes that are laying over, and not sued, and bills of exchange,) secured by personal security, \$341,591 66; none secured by mortgage on real estate.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations, and to what corporations; and when are the loans payable? And what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—This Branch has made no loans to corporations.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county; and what amount to each of the other towns or counties to which you have made loans? State each separately—first deducting loans to corporations?

ANSWER.

To the city of Covington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$56,798 38
To Campbell county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,720 09
To Boone county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,600 25
To Pendleton county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,753 42
To Gallatin county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,923 98
To Grant county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,355 25
To Harrison county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,591 27
To Greenup county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100 00
To Owen county,	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
To Cincinnati, and other counties,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,675 00

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch employed in exchanges yielded a greater profit, than the part employed in direct loans? and, if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit, to induce the Branch to engage in the buying and selling exchange? and, if so, state it?

ANSWER.—That part of the capital employed in the purchase of bills of exchange for the present year, has yielded a greater profit in proportion, than that employed in direct loans, at the rate of 4.54 per cent. This however, is not always the case, as the Bank is sometimes subjected to loss in its exchange operations, owing to irregularity of the rates of exchange at

points where collections are made, and the difficulty of getting remittances. The other reasons which induce the Branch to deal in exchange, are: first, it supplies her with specie and eastern funds, by which to redeem her circulation and accommodate the importer. Secondly, it facilitates the business of the country, by enabling the exporter of its produce and manufactures to anticipate the proceeds of sales, and to pay their debts to the Bank in the currency of the States where the *sales are made*. Thirdly, it prevents in a great measure the influx of a depreciated currency from other States; thus showing the *necessity* and *utility* of the Banks dealing in exchange.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying bills of exchange, than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange, by the Banks, facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—There is much greater punctuality in the payment of bills than notes, and their purchase facilitates trade by enabling the exporter to make his payments where he makes his sales, and generally in funds that would, if brought home, be at a much greater depreciation, than the rate of exchange charged on bills.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—We have, in a few instances, charged $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less on bills having only three months or less to mature, being much in want of eastern exchange, during the great run on the Banks for specie; generally, we have not.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks, of less value than the notes of your Branch?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of six per cent. interest, per annum, for the loan of money on notes discounted, directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out, in the redemption of its notes, &c. since the 1st of January, 1839? and to supply what demand has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—Fifty seven thousand dollars as nearly as we can ascertain. The demand has been principally for exportation.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch, since its establishment? and what its aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—Its aggregate expenses have been \$15,927 12. Its aggregate profits have been \$106,882 97, exclusive of interest on State bonds deposited with this office as part of its capital stock, for first year. The rate of the annual profits of this Branch, as follows: For the year 1836, rate per annum was 7.10 per cent. For the year 1837, rate per annum was 7.18 per cent. For the year 1838, rate per annum was 8.69 per cent. For the year 1839, rate per annum was 9 per cent.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of the deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch, has been demanded in specie since

the suspension, and been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—None.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Branch before the suspension, and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—Before the suspension, none ; at the present time about 7 per centum.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to 31st of December, 1839, stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

A table exhibiting the condition of the office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, in Covington, for the quarters ending March 30, June 29, September 30, and December, 1839.

March 30, 1839.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock,	\$300,000 00	Bills discounted,	\$304,015 36
Due to Banks,	41,187 02	Bills of Exchange,	194,748 89
To individual depositors,	27,940 16	Suspended debt,	4,742 03
Circulation,	355,277 00	Bonds of State Kentucky,	75,000 00
Discounts and Exchange,	8,584 39	Banking house,	15,000 00
		Due from Banks,	25,440 56
		Contingent expenses,	1,051 22
		Notes of other Banks,	1,980 00
		Specie,	112,010 51
Total,	\$732,988 57	Total,	\$732,988 57

June 29, 1839.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock,	\$325,000 00	Bills discounted,	\$280,278 18
Due to Banks,	63,347 59	Bills of Exchange,	191,237 21
To individual depositors,	23,010 51	Suspended debt,	6,222 03
Circulation,	308,501 00	Bonds of State Kentucky,	75,000 00
Discounts and exchange,	—	Banking house,	15,000 00
		Due from Banks,	35,214 41
		Contingent expenses,	—
		Notes of other Banks,	4,032 00
		Specie,	112,875 27
Total,	\$719,859 10	Total,	\$719,859 10

September 30, 1839.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock,	\$325,000 00	Bills discounted,	\$277,492 59
Due to Banks,	63,028 53	Bills of Exchange,	144,340 77
To individual depositors,	26,667 95	Suspended debt,	4,402 03
Circulation,	242,775 00	Bonds of State Kentucky,	75,000 00
Discounts and exchange,	7,045 48	Banking house,	15,000 00
		Due from Banks,	23,714 44
		Contingent expenses,	1,208 05
		Notes of other Banks,	10,626 00
		Specie,	113,733 08
Total,	\$664,516 96	Total,	\$664,516 96

December 24, 1839.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock,	\$325,000 00	Bills discounted,	\$263,317 54
Due to Banks,	16,340 46	Bills of Exchange,	117,975 70
To individual depositors,	14,448 71	Suspended debt,	11,766 16
Circulation,	223,408 00	Bonds of State Kentucky,	75,000 00
Discounts and Exchange,	13,306 55	Banking house,	15,000 00
		Due from Banks,	7,443 30
		Contingent expenses,	2,052 56
		Notes of other Banks,	4,971 00
		Specie,	99,977 46
Total,	\$597,503 72	Total,	\$597,503 72

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and make the classification from debts of \$100 to \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due your Branch.

ANSWER.

Classification of debtors on bills discounted.

CLASS.				1st quarter ending March 30.	2d quarter ending June 29.	3d quarter, ending September 30.	4th quarter, ending December.
Number 1, under			\$ 500,	161	157	169	180
2, from	\$ 500	to	1,000,	49	54	56	46
3, from	1,000	to	5,000,	78	61	56	54
4, from	5,000	to	10,000,	7	6	6	7
5, from	10,000	to	15,000,	1	1	1	—
6, from	15,000	to	20,000,	—	—	—	—
7, from	20,000	to	25,000,	—	—	—	—
8, from	25,000	to	30,000,	—	—	—	1
9, from	30,000	to	35,000,	1	1	1	—
				297	280	289	288

Classification of debtors on Bills of Exchange.

CLASS.				1st quarter, ending March 30.	2d quarter, ending June 29.	3d quarter, ending September 30.	4th quarter, ending December.
Number 1, under			\$ 500,	21	19	28	20
2, from	\$ 500	to	1,000,	22	15	21	13
3, from	1,000	to	5,000,	47	45	29	32
4, from	5,000	to	10,000,	8	9	6	4
5, from	10,000	to	15,000,	-	1	2	1
6, from	15,000	to	20,000,	1	2	-	-
7, from	20,000	to	25,000,	1	-	-	-
8, from	25,000	to	30,000,	-	-	-	-
9, from	30,000	to	35,000,	-	-	-	-
				100	91	86	70

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors on discounted notes, on which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER.—The amount owing this Branch by its President and Directors on discounted notes, in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the year 1839, is as follows:

First quarter,	-	-	-	\$48,097 39
Second quarter,	-	-	-	43,716 74
Third quarter,	-	-	-	49,059 27
Fourth quarter to 21st December,	-	-	-	34,532 96

On notes discounted for their benefit, to-wit:

First quarter,	-	-	-	\$1,381 24
Second quarter,	-	-	-	2,481 07
Third quarter,	-	-	-	3,119 16
Fourth quarter to 21st December,	-	-	-	1,966 18

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes, as payer, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER.—As payers on notes,

First quarter,	-	-	-	\$74,799 23
Second quarter,	-	-	-	82,055 45
Third quarter,	-	-	-	77,860 87
Fourth quarter to 21st December,	-	-	-	73,105 22

On notes discounted for their benefit:

First quarter,	-	-	-	\$833 38
Second quarter,	-	-	-	506 00
Third quarter,	-	-	-	585 25
Fourth quarter,	-	-	-	856 30

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of bills of exchange, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of bills of exchange for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER.—As drawers:

First quarter, ending March 30,	-	-	\$15,057 91
Second quarter, ending June 29,	-	-	27,929 30
Third quarter, ending September 30,	-	-	18,310 09
Fourth quarter, ending December 24,	-	-	5,770 36

As discounters:

First quarter, ending March 30,	-	-	1,863 05
Second quarter, ending June 29,	-	-	1,897 37
Third quarter, ending September 30,	-	-	5,743 33
Fourth quarter, ending December 24,	-	-	5,465 40

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Branch, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of bills of exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time.

ANSWER.—As drawers of Bills of Exchange:

First quarter, ending March 30,	-	-	\$66,598 01
Second quarter, ending June 29,	-	-	62,218 72
Third quarter, ending September 30,	-	-	43,099 18
Fourth quarter, ending December 24,	-	-	46,898 05

As discounters of Bills of Exchange:

First quarter, ending March 30,	-	-	3,509 32
Second quarter, ending June 29,	-	-	22,162 90
Third quarter, ending September 30,	-	-	5,830 52
Fourth quarter, ending December 24,	-	-	12,534 10

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch on discounted notes by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount the fifty of your largest customers were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—As payers on notes,

First quarter, -	-	-	\$98,141
Second quarter, -	-	-	80,177
Third quarter, -	-	-	78,851
Fourth quarter to 21st December,	-	-	79,870

As discounters on notes,

First quarter, -	-	-	3,601
Second quarter, -	-	-	490
Third quarter, -	-	-	109
Fourth quarter, -	-	-	202

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due your Branch, by fifty of your largest customers, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—As drawers of Bills of Exchange,

First quarter, ending March 30,	-	\$76,617 31
Second quarter, ending June 29,	-	60,067 08
Third quarter, ending September 30,	-	47,616 23
Fourth quarter, ending December 24,	-	56,420 94

As discounters of Bills of Exchange,

First quarter, ending March 30,	-	31,356 66
Second quarter, ending June 29,	-	22,034 16
Third quarter, ending September 30,	-	16,339 80
Fourth quarter, ending December 24,	-	22,467 84

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange received by your Branch, on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time; and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.

Table of the rate of Exchange received by office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at Covington, for four quarters, 1839.

PLACES.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.
Baltimore,	par	par	par	par
New York,	par	par	par	par
Philadelphia,	par	par	par	par
Pittsburg,	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1 per cent.
Virginia,	1 do	1 do	1 per cent.	1 do
Ohio,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per ct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per ct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per ct.	1 to 2 per cent.
Indiana,	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.
New Orleans,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per ct.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per ct.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per ct.	2 do
St. Louis,	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	1 per cent.	1 do
Points within the State,	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	$\frac{1}{2}$ do

The only points on which this Branch has charged a premium for Exchange sold are :

	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.
New York,	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	2 per cent.	-
Philadelphia,	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do	2 to 3 per cent.
Baltimore,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do	-	-
Pittsburg,	-	-	1 do	1 per cent.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch, generally, met their engagements punctually; or do you find money scarce, and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—Upon Bills of Exchange they have; upon notes they have not so generally. We find money very scarce, and upon the latter class of debts difficult to be obtained.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—This Branch has purchased no bills of stock drovers.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not, at the time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—It has not. No bills have been offered by that class of persons, for there are few in this section.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount Bills of Exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—It has in part done so, together with the reasons before assigned in answers to 8th and 9th questions.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—We think not.

QUESTION 31.—Would it not be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community for the Banks to discount the notes of the drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—We think not, for the reasons before assigned.

QUESTION 32. If the Banks were to discount the notes of stock drovers and to purchase from them bills drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the operation of the stock droving community to answer this question satisfactorily; so far as the shipping interest is concerned, doing their business as is usually the case through factors at the south, we think that the payment of their bills or debts at the place of maturity would facilitate their interests.

QUESTION 33. Would, or not, the currency of the State, be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per centum per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER. We have no reasons for the opinion that it would.

QUESTION 34. Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part, attributable to the fact, that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER. We think not.

QUESTION 35. Is it, or not, the fact that in those portions of the United States where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments less frequent?

ANSWER. We have no evidence that the affirmative of this proposition is the fact. We are not, however, prepared to answer this question satisfactorily.

QUESTION 36. Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per centum per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER. We are decidedly of the opinion that they would not. Our bill business during the year has enabled us to furnish not less than \$150,000 eastern exchange as a means to redeem our circulation.

QUESTION 37. Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—So far as our information enables us to judge we have no evidence to prove that it would.

QUESTION 38. Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.—In some cases promises have been made, but only in such cases as deserved accommodation or indulgence. But we believe they have had no unjust influence, and that this course has not been practised.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest, in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch, are not punctually complied with, and when notes are not punctually renewed?

ANSWER.—Punctuality has been enforced by protest upon all notes made payable to individuals; but it has never been the practice of the Branch to protest joint and several notes to the Bank.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most, cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors, by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.—Our Branch enforces punctuality in all, by a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet their liabilities.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters.

ANSWER.—There is as far as this Branch is able to enforce it, always taking into consideration the ability of their debtors.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small, or no, calls on their liabilities, when from others, equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted.

ANSWER.—Such is frequently the case, but payment of the usual calls is always required when we know the debtor is able to meet it.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal, by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of the Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

ANSWER.—It is not, so far as the committee know or believe.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals, or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—See answer to question 38.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch been run, or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—At least twenty notes, now in regular process of reduction by calls, were discounted at or very shortly after the commencement of business by this Branch in March, 1836.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, when no particular or unexpected occurrence, has produced their default?

ANSWER.—As the character of joint and several debtors who are in default, although not protested, is placed upon an equality with those under protest, and no further accommodation is granted to either without good cause, we cannot see that it has an unjust tendency.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—We believe that such a practice would have an injurious influence and have a tendency to increase their negligence.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes, within the past year, have fallen due in your Branch, which were not paid, or renewed, or the discount paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does, or not, such practice encourage a want of punctuality, and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—As nearly as we can ascertain, after a careful examination of the books, the number of notes which have fallen due during the present year, and which were not renewed, or on which the calls were not paid within the periods of time specified in the question, is as follows, viz :

For 10 days,	-	62 notes.	|	For 30 days,	-	46 notes.
For 20 days,	-	24 do	|	For 40 days,	-	80 do

As has been stated in answer to a previous question, it has not been the practice of this Branch to protest joint and several notes. This may, in some degree, have encouraged a want of punctuality in the debtors of the Bank, but as delinquents on this description of paper are subjected to the same disabilities as if under protest, the committee do not think it can lead to favoritism. They believe, that in a great majority of cases, the delinquency has resulted from inability to meet their calls promptly.

JOHN B. CASEY, <i>Pres.</i>	} <i>Committee.</i>
P. S. BUSH, <i>Cashier,</i>	
JOHN T. LEVIS,	
GEORGE B. MARSHALL,	

CAMPBELL COUNTY, *Sct :*

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John B. Casey, President, P. S. Bush, Cashier, John T. Levis and George B. Marshall, Directors, of the office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, and made oath that the foregoing answers, tables, and exhibits, are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1839.

JAMES G. ARNOLD, J. P. C. C.

BRANCH OF THE NORTHERN BANK, AT RICHMOND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Richmond, on the 19th December, 1839, Curtes Field and Thomas C. Howard, Directors, were appointed a committee, in conjunction with D. Breck, President, and W. M'Clanahan, Cashier, to answer the interrogatories propounded to said office by the Committee of the Legislature of Kentucky, on Banks; and the committee, in pursuance of their appointment, having had said interrogatories, and all matters connected therewith, under careful consideration, respectfully submit responses to the same, as follows:

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Bank been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—The business of this office has been transacted upon good and safe securities.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Branch made? and has the same been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what other sums have been carried to said account?

ANSWER.—No bad debts, or debts believed to be bad, have been made since this office went into operation; of course no such debts have been carried to the account of profit and loss. The current expenses and profits, only, for the present year, have been carried to that account.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of debts due your Branch is considered doubtful?

ANSWER.—No part of the debts due this office are considered doubtful.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of debts due your Branch is on notes having four months or less to mature? and what amount of debts, if any, are payable at a longer period than four months?

ANSWER.—All the debts due this office on notes, mature within four months from date.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of debts due your Branch, maturing within four months, is secured by personal security? and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—All the debts due this office, are secured by personal security only, except one, and that by a deed of trust upon real estate, as well as by personal security.

QUESTION 6.—What amount has your Branch loaned to corporations? and to what corporations? and when are the loans payable? and what corporations are paying you interest on balances? Note each separately.

ANSWER.—This office has made no loan to corporations, and no corporations are paying it interest on balances, or otherwise.

QUESTION 7.—What amount has your Branch on loan to the citizens of your town and county? and what amount to the citizens of each of the

other towns and counties to which you have made loans? State each separately, first deducting loans to corporations?

ANSWER.—The aggregate amount of debts due this office, on notes, on the 30th of September, 1839, was \$166,483 48; of that amount there was owing by

The citizens of Richmond,	-	-	-	\$27,713 76
Madison county,	-	-	-	53,957 22
Clarke county,	-	-	-	8,012 50
Estill county,	-	-	-	12,732 33
Perry county,	-	-	-	500 00
Pike county,	-	-	-	2,000 00
Floyd county,	-	-	-	3,500 00
Clay county,	-	-	-	1,600 00
Knox county,	-	-	-	3,500 00
Whitley county,	-	-	-	3,942 38
Laurel county,	-	-	-	2,330 00
Rockcastle county,	-	-	-	5,944 00
Garrard county,	-	-	-	23,675 08
Lincoln county,	-	-	-	10,451 69
Mercer county,	-	-	-	510 56
Jessamine county,	-	-	-	2,261 75
Franklin county,	-	-	-	1,252 21
Bourbon county,	-	-	-	2,500 00
Fayette county,	-	-	-	100 00
				<hr/>
				\$166,483 48

The present amount under discount, is \$140,218 86, showing a reduction of \$26,264 62 since the 30th September; which sum, the committee think, has been ratably paid by the different counties.

QUESTION 8.—Has that part of the capital of your Branch, employed in exchanges, yielded a greater profit than the part employed in direct loans? and if so, what greater rate of profit? and is there any other reason than that of profit to induce the Branch to engage in buying and selling exchange; and if so, state it?

ANSWER.—The committee have no certain data by which to ascertain the exact profit on bills of exchange. Collections are made in southern funds, and have sometimes remained unproductive, until this office has not finally realized as much as six per cent. per annum upon the amount of such bills, from the time of investment. Sometimes this office has been charged more for collections and remittances from the south than the discount charged here. One of the primary reasons for preferring bills of exchange, to loaning on notes, is, that bills are more promptly paid, and when paid, furnish the Bank with an eastern fund, which is necessary to obviate a drain of specie.

QUESTION 9.—Is there greater punctuality in paying Bills of Exchange than there is in paying discounted notes? and how does the purchase and sale of exchange by the Banks facilitate the trade and commerce of the country?

ANSWER.—There is greater punctuality in the payment of bills of exchange than notes. The purchase and sale of exchange facilitates the trade and commerce of the country, by enabling the stock drover and trader to

pay off his debt in the state currency where he sells, and lessening, at the time, the demand on the southern Banks for eastern funds or specie. The Banks, here, generally receive remittances from the southern Banks in payment for collections, after the traders have returned home, and by such remittances the balances in the eastern cities, against this country, are kept down.

QUESTION 10.—Has your Branch charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than they have charged on bills maturing in less time than four months, when drawn on the same places?

ANSWER.—This office has not charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having four months to mature, than on those of shorter dates, when drawn on the same points.

QUESTION 11.—Has your Branch paid out, in the course of its business, notes of other Banks of less value than the notes of your own Branch?

ANSWER.—This office has not paid out in the course of its business, notes of other Banks, of less value than its own.

QUESTION 12.—Has your Branch taken more than at the rate of 6 per cent. interest per annum for the loan of money or notes discounted directly, or by paying out notes of less value than your own, or by any other indirection?

ANSWER.—This office has not taken more than 6 per cent. interest per annum in advance for the loan of money on notes discounted directly, nor by paying out notes of less value than its own, nor by any other indirection.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Branch paid out in the redemption of its notes, since the 1st January, 1839? and to supply what demand, has the notes of your Branch been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—This office has paid out for the redemption of its notes, and for change, &c., since the 1st day of January, 1839, the sum of \$32,091 94 in silver, principally in redemption of its notes to supply demands from Cincinnati, Louisville, and emigrants.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of your Branch since its establishment? and what the aggregate profits? and what the rate of such annual profit on the amount of your capital?

ANSWER.—The aggregate expenses of this office up to the present date, is \$12,819 80, in which amount is included the cost of vault, fitting up banking rooms, &c. &c. The aggregate of profits up to date, is \$61,858 41. The net profits of this office for the year 1836, was 7.13 per cent. on its capital. For the year 1837, 7.10 per cent. For the year 1838, 6.72 per cent.; and for the year 1839, it will be about 8.54 per cent.

QUESTION 15.—What amount of the deposits in your Branch, and what amount of the notes of your Branch have been demanded in specie since the suspension, and have been placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—No part of the deposits in this office, and none of its notes, have been demanded in specie, and placed at interest under the provisions of the charter, since the late suspension.

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Branch before the suspension? and what the premium at this time?

ANSWER.—There was no premium for specie in the notes of this office before the suspension, and the committee have no data by which to ascertain what premium specie would at present command in the notes of this office.

QUESTION 17.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Branch at the close of each quarter from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER.—The true condition of this office at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to the 24th December, 1839, will be shown by the following tables, viz :

March 31, 1839.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$185,595 68		Capital stock,	\$180,000 00
Bills of exchange,	23,612 81		Dividends and premiums rec'd,	3,862 24
		209,208 49	Due to Banks,	2,514 32
State bonds bearing inst. 5 cent per. annum,	50,000 00		Due to individual depositors,	42,341 36
Due from Banks,	81,373 81		Circulation,	214,399 00
Expenses,	767 42			
Notes of other Banks,	8,913 00			
Gold and Silver,	72,654 20			
Specie in transitu,	20,200 00			
		101,767 20		
		\$443,116 92		\$443,116 92

June 30, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$191,853 61	Capital stock,	\$180,000 00
Bills of exchange,	9,065 00	Circulation,	237,438 00
	<hr/> 200,918 61	Individual depositors,	29,390 42
State bonds,	50,000 00		
Due from Banks,	89,162 48		
Notes of other Banks,	14,834 00		
Gold and Silver,	91,913 33		
	<hr/> 106,747 33		
	<hr/> \$446,828 42		<hr/> \$446,828 42

September 30, 1839.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$166,483 48		Capital stock,	\$180,000 00
Bills of exchange,	67,062 50		Discounts and premiums received,	5,208 00
		233,545 98	Due to Banks,	817 45
State bonds,		50,000 00	Circulation,	230,409 00
Due from Banks,		61,966 21	Individual depositors,	10,324 30
Expenses,		719 43		
Notes of other Banks,	1,687 00			
Gold and Silver,	78,840 13			
		80,527 13		
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$426,758 75		\$426,758 75

December 24, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bills discounted,	\$140,218 86	Capital stock,	\$180,000 00
Bills of exchange,	88,230 87	Discounts and premiums re'cd,	8,446 60
	228,449 73	Due to Banks,	1,335 52
State bonds,	50,000 00	Circulation,	207,951 00
Due from Banks,	45,627 66	Individual depositors,	9,795 62
Expenses,	1,340 38		
Notes of other Banks,	8,180 00		
Gold and Silver,	73,930 97		
	82,110 97		
	\$407,528 74		\$407,528 74

QUESTION 18.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due your branch, at the close of each quarter, for the same time, and make the classification from debts of \$100 to debts of \$500, and from debts of \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000, rising \$5,000 each time, on the amount loaned, until you reach the largest debt due to the branch.

ANSWER.—The following tables will show the classification of the debts due this office, at the close of each of the three first quarters of the present year, and on the 30th November, 1839. All debts of \$500 and under being counted in the first class, as this office has some debts under \$100.

Bills Discounted.

March 31, 1839,	500	and under,	121
from	500	to	54
from	1,000	to	51
from	5,000	to	1
from	10,000	to	1
June 30, 1839,	500	and under,	104
from	500	to	66
from	1,000	to	50
from	5,000	to	—
from	10,000	to	1
Sept. 30, 1839,	500	and under,	113
from	500	to	61
from	1,000	to	41
from	5,000	to	1
Nov. 30, 1839,	500	and under,	118
from	500	to	56
from	1,000	to	33
from	5,000	to	1

Bills of Exchange.

March 31, 1839,	from	\$100	to	500	3
	from	500	to	1,000	5
	from	1,000	to	5,000	10
June 30, 1839,	from	100	to	500	1
	from	500	to	1,000	—
	from	1,000	to	5,000	5
Sept. 30, 1839,	from	100	to	500	6
	from	500	to	1,000	9
	from	1,000	to	5,000	24
Nov. 30, 1839,	from	100	to	500	21
	from	500	to	1,000	26
	from	1,000	to	5,000	26

QUESTION 19.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, on discounted notes in which they are payers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount of notes discounted for their benefit, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The true amount owing to this office by its President and directors, at the close of each quarter of the present year, will be shown by the following table:

	As payers.	As discountees	Total.
March 31,	\$13,900 00	\$347 80	\$14,247 80
June 30,	11,500 00	None.	13,500 00
September 30,	15,957 31	500 00	16,457 31
December 24,	14,650 00	500 00	15,150 00

One third or more of the amount set down as owing by the Directors, at the end of each quarter, was owing by firms connected in business with Directors.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Branch on discounted notes, as payers, by an equal number of the highest other customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount the persons were discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing to this office on notes by an equal number of its highest other customers, at the close of each quarter of the present year, will be shown by the following table:

	As payers.	As discountees	Total.
March 31,	\$39,269 09	\$1,951 58	\$41,220 67
June 30,	37,187 59	None.	37,187 59
September 30,	30,427 71	None.	30,427 71
December 24,	31,494 88	547 50	32,042 38

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch by its President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The President and Directors of this office have owed nothing this year, as drawers of bills of exchange; as discounters of bills of exchange, they owed, on the 30th June, \$475; on the 30th September, \$475; but nothing, at this time.

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to your Branch, by an equal number of the other largest customers of the Branch, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount of Bills of Exchange they were the discounters for, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing to this office by an equal number of its largest other customers on bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, will be shown by the following table:

March 31,	-	-	-	\$16,050 00	
June 30,	-	-	-	9,065 00	owing by six.
September 30,	-	-	-	31,273 00	
December 24,	-	-	-	31,273 00	

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch, on discounted notes, by fifty of your largest customers, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount that fifty of your largest customers, were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing to this office by fifty of its largest customers on notes, at the close of each quarter of the present year, will be shown in the following table:

	As payers.	As discounters	Total.
March 31,	\$106,974 15	\$1,951 58	\$108,925 73
June 30,	109,365 16	None.	109,365 16
September 30,	96,608 23	550 00	97,158 23
December 24,	89,482 19	1,097 50	90,579 69

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to your Branch by fifty of your largest customers, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were the discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

ANSWER.—The amount owing to this office by fifty of its largest customers on bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter for same time, will be shown in the following table:

March 31,	-	-	-	\$23,612 81,	owing by eighteen.
June 30,	-	-	-	9,065 00,	owing by six.
September 30,	-	-	-	67,062 50,	owing by thirty nine.
December 24,	-	-	-	81,270 07,	owing by fifty largest.
App. to H. R. J.				71	

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of Exchange received by your Branch on the several points on which it has purchased exchange, during each quarter, for the same time? and the rate at which your Branch has sold exchange, on the several points they have sold exchange, during each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER.—The points upon which this office has purchased bills of exchange and the rates charged, during each quarter of the present year, will be shown by the following table:

First quarter,	St. Louis,	- - -	1	per ct. discount & inst.
	Cincinnati,	- - -	1	do do
	Louisville,	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Second quarter,	Charleston,	- - -	2	do do
	Augusta,	- - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$	do do
	Louisville,	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Third quarter,	South Carolina,	- - -	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	do do
	Georgia,	- - -	3	do do
	New Orleans,	- - -	2	do do
	Louisville	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	do do
	New York,	- - -	Interest off.	
Fourth quarter,	South Carolina,	- - -	3	per c't discount & inst.
	New Orleans,	- - -	2	do do
	Baltimore,	- - -	Interest off.	

The points upon which this office has sold checks, and the rates charged during each quarter of the present year, will be shown by the following table, viz:

From 1st January to 1st Sept. 1839, on New York, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.
Philadelphia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ do
Northern Bank and Branches, par.

From 1st September to 1st Oct. 1839, on New York, 2 per cent. premium.
Philadelphia, 2 do
Northern Bank and Branches, par.

From 1st October to date, on New York and Philadelphia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pr. c't p'm.
Northern Bank and Branches, par.

QUESTION 26.—Have the customers of your Branch generally met their engagements promptly; or do you find money scarce and payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—The customers of this office have *generally* met their engagements promptly; some few have not. Money is scarce and payments are difficult to be obtained.

QUESTION 27.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Branch in the purchase of Bills of Exchange from stock drovers the present year—say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—The highest rate of discount charged by this office the present year on bills of exchange purchased from stock drovers, on any point, was 3 per cent. and interest.

QUESTION 28.—Has the Branch discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not, at the same time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—This office has purchased bills of exchange from stock drovers the present year, when it was not at the time discounting notes for that or any other class of men.

QUESTION 29.—Does, or not, the Branch discount bills of exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—This office purchases bills of exchange in preference to discounting notes, for these reasons: 1. Bills of exchange are payable, the whole amount, at the same time, and are very generally promptly paid at maturity—more so than notes. By doing a bill business, therefore, the Bank can, with more certainty, calculate upon its means, and in case of emergency, can, with more ease and less pressure to the community, reduce its circulation. 2. The Bank purchases bills of exchange in preference to discounting notes, because it is by that operation the Bank procures eastern funds, or funds requisite to pay for the import of the country, and which are essential to a specie paying Bank in Kentucky. 3. Bills of exchange are purchased in preference to discounting notes, because it is considered a better and more profitable business, although in that respect this office has sometimes been disappointed. Whether during the present year the purchase of bills will enable the Bank to make more than at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the money so invested, cannot at this time be determined. Most of the bills purchased by this office, during the present year, have been purchased with a view to enable the stock of the country to be taken to market, and not with a view to profit to the Bank. This office declined purchasing perfectly good bills to a large amount which were presented, and endeavored to limit her business to the actual necessities of persons engaged in the stock business. *Lastly.* The Bank purchases bills in preference to discounting notes, for the reason that stock dealers frequently prefer selling a bill to obtaining a loan upon note.

QUESTION 30.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in conveying their stock to market more by discounting their notes than their Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—It is not believed that the Bank would aid stock dealers more in carrying their stock to market by discounting their notes than purchasing their bills, more especially if their notes were all to be paid at maturity.

QUESTION 31.—Would it not be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community, for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except Bills of Exchange?

ANSWER.—It is not believed that it would be *greatly* more profitable, nor indeed *any* more profitable, to the stock raising portion of the community for the Bank to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except bills of exchange.

QUESTION 32.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of the stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the North upon their return from the South, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—Whether the interest of the stock raising and droving parts of the community would be advanced by the Banks discounting notes for the drovers and purchasing from them bills drawn upon the north, would depend upon the character of the bills, what the drover would have to pay for them, and what the Banks would be able and willing to give. And as these things are not known, the committee can only express a belief, that neither the stock raising nor droving parts of the community would be advanced by

that course. It may not be improper also to remark, that during the present season drovers have been thus far unable to procure checks or bills upon the north, at any price.

QUESTION 33.—Would, or not, the currency of the State be more stable if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of six per cent. per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—Whether the currency of the State would be more stable, if the Banks were so managed as to make dividends at the rate of only six per cent. per annum, is matter of speculation. It would depend in some measure upon the course pursued by Banks in the adjoining States, and upon the amount of capital employed by them. If the Banks in Kentucky were limited to dividends not exceeding at the rate of six per cent. per annum, it would result, either that their circulation must be greatly reduced, or the specie in their vaults greatly augmented. An effort to effect the latter at this time, or even heretofore, would be attended with much difficulty, if not utterly impracticable. If their circulation, when reduced so low that their dividends would not exceed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, should be inadequate for the business, trade, and commerce of the country, it is apprehended that the deficiency would be supplied by the currency of other states, which certainly would not render the currency of Kentucky more valuable or stable.

QUESTION 34.—Is, or not, the fluctuations of the currency of the State, in part, attributable to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—It may be regarded as problematical, whether the fluctuations of the currency are attributable, to any extent, to the fact that the Banks are managed with a view to make a larger dividend than at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

QUESTION 35.—Is it, or not, the fact, that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of not exceeding six per centum per annum, the currency has more stability and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—The committee are not aware that the average dividends declared by Banks in any part of the United States have not exceeded at the rate of six per cent. per annum; nor do they know, or believe, that the currency of any State in the Union, or if any, but few, during the late convulsions in the commercial world, has been more valuable, stable, or uniform, than the currency of Kentucky.

QUESTION 36.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—If the Banks in Kentucky, since they resumed specie payments, had been so managed as to make dividends only at the rate of six per cent. per annum, their circulation would have been less, and, to some extent, they would have been better able to continue specie payments.

QUESTION 37.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.---The committee refer to their response to the 33d interrogatory, as an answer to this.

QUESTION 38.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Branch give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals in Bank?

ANSWER.---It is frequently the case that individuals apply, out of Bank, to officers of this Branch for information whether they could get a note or bill discounted, or note renewed. They often state their necessities and disappointments, request the officer to make them known to the Board, and frequently to take charge of their note or bill. On all such occasions, it is believed, applicants have been treated civilly and kindly, and not unfrequently they have been assured the Board would do the best they could for them; sometimes the expression may have been used, we will do the best we can for you. So far, and no farther, as such expressions under such circumstances amount to pledges and assurances, they may have been given; but the committee do not know, nor believe, that any pledge or assurance, inconsistent with the strictest rule of propriety and duty, has been given by any officer of this Branch.

QUESTION 39.—Is it, or not, the fact that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Branch, when calls on debts due the Branch are not punctually complied with, and when notes are not punctually renewed?

ANSWER.---No accommodation note has ever been protested in this office for non-payment, or for failing to renew; nor has any suit ever been instituted upon any debt or demand due this office.

QUESTION 40.—Does your Branch enforce in all, or in most cases, punctuality on the part of its debtors by protest? and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Branch?

ANSWER.---Bills of exchange, and *business* or *real transaction* paper payable in or to this Branch, it has been the practice to protest, unless paid at maturity or otherwise arranged. As stated in the last answer, it has not been the practice to protest accommodation paper or notes. It has been the practice to refuse further credit to every person, whether principal or endorser, while under protest, or his note continued unarranged.

QUESTION 41.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Branch in enforcing payment by its debtors, and in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.---The course pursued by this Branch, in relation to its debtors, has been as uniform as practicable, and, in all cases, just and impartial.

QUESTION 42.—Are not some of the debtors to the Branch permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls, and prompt payment are exacted?

ANSWER.---This Branch has endeavored to make the calls upon its debtors as uniform as practicable; but the same proportion of each debt is not always called, inasmuch as at particular periods, loans have been made with an express understanding, sometimes that one half, sometimes that the whole, was to be paid at a given time. But when debtors upon accommodation notes of any class, have in good faith used their best exertions to make payment of their notes, or the calls thereon, and in consequence of unexpected occurrences, misfortune, or great pecuniary pressure, they have failed, it has not been the practice to protest and rigorously to exact *the pound of flesh*; but in all such cases, it has been the practice to receive

whatever sum they have been enabled to raise, and to give further time for the residue. Debtors, under similar circumstances, have been treated alike, and it is not the fact, that some debtors are permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted.

QUESTION 43.—Is, or not, the indulgence given to the debtors of the Branch rendered unequal by some debtors to the Branch procuring pledges, out of the Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure indulgence to such debtors?

ANSWER.—It is not known nor believed to be the fact, that indulgence to the debtors of this Branch has been rendered unequal by some debtors procuring pledges, out of Bank, from the officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence.

QUESTION 44.—Do any of the officers of your Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—It is not known nor believed that officers of this Branch promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals, or indulgence for particular debtors, otherwise than as qualified and stated heretofore in answer to the 38th interrogatory.

QUESTION 45.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Branch being due or owing to the Branch? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—How long any part of the oldest debt in this office has been run or owing, how long the 5 oldest, how long the 10 oldest, and how long the 20 oldest, will be seen from the following table :

Number	1,	Contracted January 19, 1836—oldest.
	2,	do January 21, 1836,
	3,	do February 4, 1836,
	4,	do February 18, 1836,
	5,	do February 18, 1836—Five oldest.
	6,	do February 18, 1836,
	7,	do February 29, 1836,
	8,	do March 3, 1836,
	9,	do March 3, 1836,
	10,	do March 17, 1836—Ten oldest.
	11,	do April 7, 1836,
	12,	do April 12, 1836,
	13,	do April 15, 1836,
	14,	do June 21, 1836,
	15,	do October 25, 1836,
	16,	do December 9, 1836,
	17,	do January 25, 1837,
	18,	do January 27, 1837,
	19,	do February 3, 1837,
	20,	do March 3, 1837—Twenty oldest.

These debts have all been reduced, and most of them are now very small and will be discharged very soon.

QUESTION 46.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to

protest the defaulters to the Branch, and to allow them further credit, where no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default?

ANSWER.—It is not believed that either the interest of this Branch, of its customers or debtors, or of the community at large, requires the same rigorous practice in protesting defaulters, that is observed, and perhaps with propriety, in more commercial communities. This section of the State is agricultural; the debtors of the Branch are scattered over a large extent of country, some residing more than a hundred miles from the Bank. In such a community, to enter a regular protest in all cases where the debtor did not reach the Bank precisely at the hour, would be of little service, and only tax them with additional and useless expense. It is not the practice to give defaulters further credit, unless satisfied that the interest of the Bank requires it, and that their default has resulted from misfortune, or some unexpected occurrence.

QUESTION 47.—Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—That the practice of this office, of not protesting defaulting debtors upon accommodation notes, and of giving them, under particular circumstances, further time and credit, has not led to any particular want of punctuality, may be conclusively inferred from what is believed to be the fact, that no Bank or Branch in the State has been able to reduce its debt as rapidly and with the same facility.

QUESTION 48.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your branch, which were not paid or renewed, or the discount paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due; and how many for twenty days—how many for thirty days—how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can?

ANSWER.—No note due this Branch has ever been protested ten days after due, nor twenty days after due, nor thirty days after due, nor forty days after due; nor is it apprehended that any ever will be. It is, however, true, that notes within the last year in this Branch have fallen due, which have not been paid or renewed within ten days after due, some not within twenty days, some not within thirty, and probably some not within forty days. The exact number of such notes, and how long they may have each laid over before paid or renewed, there are no entries in this office which enable the committee to state; probably fifteen, twenty, or more. In many of these cases, the default resulted, not from inattention or carelessness, but from circumstances and causes beyond the power of the party to control. Whether the practice of not protesting such defaulters, and of giving them, under particular circumstances, further time and credit, encourages a want of punctuality, has been already answered. It is not believed it has led or will lead to favoritism.

All which is respectfully submitted, this 24th December, 1839.

DANIEL BRECK, *President.*

W. M'CLANAHAN, *Cashier.*

CURTIS FIELD, }
THOS. C. HOWARD, } *Directors.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Madison County, Sct:

This day, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Daniel Breck, William M'Clanahan, Curtis Field, and Thomas C. Howard, and severally made oath, that the facts stated in the foregoing responses are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 26th December, 1839.

O. C. STEELE, J. P. M. C.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
Louisville, January 4, 1840. }

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith I hand you the answers of the Bank of Louisville to questions propounded by the Joint Committee, of the Legislature of Kentucky, on Banks, with the tabular statements called for. Also, answers to questions by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, of December, 1839. Also, responses of the Bank to resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 18th of December, 1839. All of which we hope will prove satisfactory.

If any further information should be required by the Committee, it will be furnished with pleasure.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. THRUSTON, *Cashier.*

THOMAS JAMES, Esq., *Ch. Senate Com.*

T. F. MARSHALL, Esq., *Ch. H. R. Com.*

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Answers of the Bank of Louisville to questions propounded by the Joint Committee, of the Legislature of Kentucky, on Banks, December, 1839.

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of the Bank of Louisville been transacted on good and safe securities?

ANSWER.—We believe so.

QUESTION 2.—What amount of bad debts has the Bank made since its establishment? and what amount of bad debts has been carried to the account of profit and loss? and what amount of other sums has been carried to the same account?

ANSWER.—The amount of bad debts, if any, made by the Bank, has not yet been ascertained. So far, we are not aware that the Bank will lose one dollar of the debt now due it. The items that have been carried to the profit and loss account are, a small amount of counterfeit notes received at the counter, with occasional petty deficiencies in the cash, the premiums and discounts received, and the current expenses of the Bank.

QUESTION 3.—What amount of the debt due the Bank of Louisville is on notes having four months, or less, to mature, and what amount has more than four months to mature?

ANSWER.—The whole amount due the Bank, on notes discounted, matures within four months, except a small amount of the deferred debt, not exceeding \$25,000, and the amount due by corporations, hereafter stated.

QUESTION 4.—What amount of the debt maturing in four months is secured by personal and what amount by mortgage on real estate, and what amount of the debt having more than four months to mature, is secured by personal security, and what amount by mortgage on real estate?

ANSWER.—The amount due the Bank on notes discounted on personal security, and maturing within four months, is \$875,000; amount secured by mortgage on real estate is \$—; no portion of the debt maturing within four months is secured by mortgage. The deferred debt is generally secured by mortgage on real estate.

QUESTION 5.—What amount of the debts due the Bank of Louisville is doubtful?

ANSWER.—We believe the whole amount of the debt due the Bank to be good. If any portion is doubtful, it does not exceed ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

QUESTION 6.—What is the condition of the deferred debt stated in former reports? Has the whole, or any part, of it been paid in accordance with agreement with the Bank when the payment was postponed, and is any part thereof not well secured, or doubtful?

ANSWER.—A large portion of the deferred debt, say three fourths, has been liquidated in accordance with the terms made at the time of postponement. We believe that the balance is amply secured, and will ultimately be paid.

QUESTION 7.—What amount of debt has been postponed for a longer period than four months, since the last examination?

ANSWER.—About seven thousand dollars, which was then suspended.

QUESTION 8.—What amount has your Bank on loan to corporations? and to what corporations? and when are the loans payable? State each separately. And to what corporations is the Bank paying interest, and what corporations are paying interest to the Bank? State each separately.

ANSWER. —To the City of Louisville, on City Bonds,	\$80,000
State of Kentucky,	30,000
Louisville Gas and Water Company,	27,000
Louisville Manufacturing Company,	2,200
Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Co.	1,000

The loan to the city of Louisville is on the bonds of the corporation, dated App. to H. R. J. 72

the 12th of March, 1835, and payable the 1st January, 1855. The loan to the State was made on the 27th November last, on the bond of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, renewable every six months, and payable in full on the 1st of January, 1842. The loan to the Gas and Water Company, is payable whenever the Bank may demand it, by giving the Company four months' notice. The other two loans were made on four months' notes, payable at maturity. The interest on the loan to the city of Louisville is payable semi-annually. The interest on the other loans is deducted at each renewal, on the principle of discount. We are paying or receiving interest from no other corporation. With the Bank of Kentucky there is an agreement that if either falls in debt to the other, interest shall be paid on the average balances.

QUESTION 9.—What amount has the Bank on loan to citizens of Louisville, and what amount to the citizens of Jefferson county, and what amount to the citizens of each of the other counties in the State to which the Bank has made loans? State them separately—deducting the amount loaned to corporations.

ANSWER.

To the Citizens of Louisville,	-	-	-	\$859,688 00
Jefferson county,	-	-	-	31,412 00
Breckinridge do	-	-	-	2,887 00
Meade do	-	-	-	1,864 00
Jeffersonville city,	-	-	-	2,258 00
Woodford county,	-	-	-	1,300 00
Hardin do	-	-	-	1,464 00
Gallatin do	-	-	-	1,440 00
Shelby do	-	-	-	888 00
Nelson do	-	-	-	9,956 00
Muhlenburg do	-	-	-	3,000 00
Henry do	-	-	-	3,700 00
McCracken do	-	-	-	5,700 00
Mercer do	-	-	-	3,693 00
Scott do	-	-	-	530 00
Oldham do	-	-	-	760 00
Fleming do	-	-	-	1,200 00

QUESTION 10.—Has that part of the capital of the Bank employed in exchange, yielded a higher rate of profit than the amount employed in direct loans? and if so, what greater rate of profits? Are there any reasons for employing the capital of the Bank in exchange, other than the additional profit? If so, state them. And, is there greater punctuality in the payment of bills, than there is in the payment of discounted notes?

ANSWER.—We think that part of the capital employed in bills of exchange yields a larger profit, than the same amount in notes, by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., perhaps a fraction more. Besides the greater profit on bills of exchange, the facilities afforded to commerce is certainly an inducement to deal in them. Apart from these reasons, the Bank can rely on greater punctuality in their payment, than upon notes discounted.

QUESTION 11.—Has the Bank charged a higher rate of exchange on bills having a longer time to mature, than on bills maturing in a shorter time, when drawn on the same place? If so, state the reasons thereof.

ANSWER.—It has, in some instances, charged a higher rate on bills on

New Orleans, having a longer time to run, than on those of a shorter date. The reasons are—1st, the increased hazard on bills having a longer time to run: 2d, the earlier and more certain availability of those of a shorter date: 3d, the difficulty of fixing a uniform rate of exchange on bills maturing at different seasons of the year, particularly on New Orleans, where, at some seasons of the year, exchange is to be had on the north at par, at other seasons varying from one to five per cent. premium. A reference to the rates of exchange, that has existed for many months, between the northern Atlantic, and southern and western, cities, and the rapidity of their fluctuations, will show the difficulty of fixing a just and permanent rate of exchange between this and the southern cities.

QUESTION 12.—Has the Bank taken more than interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the discount of notes directly, or indirectly, by paying out the notes of Banks of less value than the notes of your Bank, or by other indirect practice? or has the Bank, in the transaction of its business, paid out notes of Banks of less value, in the market, than the notes of your Bank?

ANSWER.—It has never in any instance, directly, nor indirectly, received discount on notes at a greater rate than six per cent. interest, nor has it in any instance loaned out the notes of any Bank, which were not received at the counter, at par, as cash.

QUESTION 13.—What amount of specie has your Bank paid out in the redemption of its notes, &c., since the 1st January, 1839, and from whence, and to supply what demand, have the notes of your Bank been returned for specie?

ANSWER.—Since the 1st of January last it has lost, in the redemption of its notes, and other demands on it, upwards of \$100,000 in specie. It has mostly been withdrawn to supply the Philadelphia demand. In some cases our notes have accumulated in the Ohio Banks and specie been demanded for them, and in other cases to meet the demand of emigrants to western States.

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate expenses of the Bank since its establishment? and what the aggregate profits? and what the net annual rate of profit?

ANSWER. —Aggregate expenses,	-	-	-	\$74,434 00
Aggregate profits,	-	-	-	633,626 00
Net annual rate of profit,	-	-	-	97,481 00

Being an average of about 8 per cent. per annum on the capital.

QUESTION 15.—What has been the amount of each dividend made by the Bank since its establishment? Furnish a table exhibiting the same.

ANSWER.—Dividend No. 1, declared 1st July, 1834, of 5 per cent.

2,	1st January, 1835,	5	"
3,	1st July, 1835,	4	"
4,	1st January, 1836,	4	"
5,	1st July, 1836,	4	"
(Extra,) 6,	1st July, 1836,	5½	"
7,	1st January, 1837,	4½	"
8,	1st July, 1837,	3	"
9,	1st July, 1838,	5	"
10,	1st January, 1839,	4	"
11,	1st July, 1839,	4	"
12,	1st January, 1840,	3	"

QUESTION 16.—What was the premium for specie in the notes of your Bank, before the suspension? and what is the premium for specie at this time?

ANSWER.—Our notes were at par for specie before the suspension, because they would command it on presentation at our counter; at present all Kentucky notes are at a discount of five or six per cent. for specie.

QUESTION 17.—What amount of the deposits of your Bank, and what amount of its notes have been demanded in specie, since the suspension, and placed at interest under the provisions of the charter?

ANSWER.—Since the suspension neither those holding our notes, or depositors, have demanded the specie with the view of placing the amount on interest under the provisions of the charter.

QUESTION 18.—Do the customers of your Bank, generally, meet their engagements promptly, or do you find payments difficult to be obtained?

ANSWER.—Until within a month or two debtors have met their engagements with remarkable promptness; recently some tardiness has been observed, attributable to the severe pressure now existing.

QUESTION 19.—State any knowledge you may have of a design on the part of the stockholders of the Bank, or any portion of them, to attempt to wind up the Bank, and to withdraw their capital?

ANSWER.—We are not apprised of any design on the part of the stockholders to wind up the Bank or withdraw their capital.

QUESTION 20.—Furnish a table exhibiting the true condition of your Bank, at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, inclusive; stating separately its resources and its liabilities?

ANSWER.

31st March, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes discounted,	\$1,035,729 81	Capital stock,	\$1,150,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	386,970 95	Due to Banks,	77,101 14
City loan,	80,000 00	Surplus fund,	23,595 00
Bank checks,	10,272 00	Profit and Loss,	6,270 10
Due from Banks,	225,619 39	Premium and discount,	25,247 16
Real estate,	45,945 93	Unclaimed Dividends,	2,505 00
Expense account,	1,497 57	Circulation,	611,923 00
Notes other Banks,	99,898 00	Deposits,	108,642 07
Specie,	119,718 99	Treasurer of State of Kentucky,	369 17
	\$2,005,652 64		\$2,005,652 64

30th June, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes discounted,	\$982,959 28	Capital stock,	\$1,150,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	331,426 60	Due to Banks,	61,357 12
City loan,	80,000 00	Surplus fund,	23,595 00
Bank checks,	5,060 76	Profit and Loss,	6,252 60
Due from Banks,	69,632 34	Premium and discount,	47,240 73
Real estate,	45,945 93	Unclaimed dividend,	1,769 00
Expense account,	4,709 35	Circulation,	296,127 00
Notes other Banks,	37,115 00	Deposits,	106,464 69
Specie,	137,326 05	Treasurer of State of Kentucky,	369 17
	\$1,694,175 31		\$1,694,175 31

30th September, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes discounted,	\$877,368 43	Capital stock,	\$1,150,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	276,893 87	Due to Banks,	24,612 27
City loan,	80,000 00	Surplus fund,	23,595 00
Bank checks,	6,575 00	Profit and Loss,	261 97
Due from Banks,	44,084 95	Premium and Discount,	16,959 36
Real estate,	45,945 93	Unclaimed dividends,	3,177 00
Expense account,	2,345 62	Circulation,	198,717 00
Notes of other Banks,	64,110 00	Deposits,	74,647 95
Specie,	100,765 92	Treasurer of State of Kentucky,	6,119 17
	<u>\$1,498,089 72</u>		<u>\$1,498,089 72</u>

31st December, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes discounted,	\$953,905 64	Capital stock,	\$1,150,000 00
Bills of Exchange,	375,493 65	Due to Banks,	59,502 31
City loan,	80,000 00	Surplus fund,	23,595 00
Bank Checks,	5,075 00	Profit and Loss,	249 97
Due from Banks,	78,298 42	Discount and premium,	44,928 78
Real estate,	45,945 93	Unclaimed dividends,	1,543 00
Expense account,	5,100 33	Circulation,	292,859 00
Notes of other Banks,	4,595 00	Deposits,	97,196 70
Specie,	121,855 79	Treasurer of State of Kentucky,	395 00
	<u>\$1,676,269 76</u>		<u>\$1,676,269 76</u>

QUESTION 21.—Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the debts due to the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and class the debts from \$100 to \$500, from \$500 to \$1,000, and from \$1,000, to \$5,000, rising \$5,000 each time until the classification includes the largest debt due to the Bank?

ANSWER.

Exhibiting a classification of debtors to the Bank of Louisville, on notes discounted, at the end of each quarter of the year 1839.

1839	100 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 15,000.	15,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 25,000.	25,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 35,000.
31st March,	103	117	182	36	9	3	-	-	-
30th June,	120	118	183	39	12	1	-	-	-
30th September,	125	111	156	45	7	-	-	-	-
31st December,	154	109	142	41	8	1	1	-	-

Classification of Bills of Exchange, for same time.

1839	100 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 15,000.	15,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 25,000.	25,000 to 30,000.	33,000.
31st March, . . .	14	16	38	15	1	—	3	1	1
30th June, . . .	13	17	36	13	6	1	1	—	—
30th September, . . .	18	24	45	8	4	1	—	—	—
31st December, . . .	22	32	57	9	5	4	—	—	—

QUESTION 22.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank by the President and Directors as payers of notes discounted, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839, and another table exhibiting the amount they were the discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

QUESTION 23.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank as payers, on discounted notes, by an equal number of the other highest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they are the discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

QUESTION 24.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount owing to the Bank by the President and Directors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

QUESTION 25.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to the Bank, as the payers of discounted notes, by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, at the close of each quarter, for the same time? and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of the notes of others, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

QUESTION 26.—Furnish a table exhibiting the amount due to the Bank by fifty of its largest customers, as drawers of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time; and another table exhibiting the amount they were discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for same time?

Answer to questions, No. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, showing the aggregate liability of Directors, at the end of each quarter of the year 1839, as payers of notes discounted, and discounters of same; as drawers of bills of Exchange, and discounters of same; and of eleven other largest debtors, as payers of notes, and discounters of same; and of fifty other largest debtors, exclusive of Directors, as payers of notes, and discounters of same, and as drawers and discounters of bills of exchange.

	NOTES DISCOUNTED.		BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	
	Payor.	Discounter.	Payor.	Discounter.
March 31st, 1839.				
Liabilities of Directors and firms, . . .	90,342 00	14,558 00	2,670 00	18,481 00
Eleven other largest debtors, . . .	129,282 00	18,898 00	46,638 00	152,676 00
50 largest debtors, exclusive of Directors,	368,843 00	64,024 00	122,398 00	247,551 00
June 30th, 1839.				
Liabilities of Directors and firms, . . .	80,989 00	19,450 00	3,620 00	11,434 00
Eleven other largest debtors, . . .	133,197 00	12,489 00	77,217 00	139,841 00
50 largest debtors, exclusive of Directors,	253,103 00	33,165 00	191,599 00	215,828 00
September 30th, 1839.				
Liabilities of Directors and firms, . . .	87,074 00	15,079 00	5,450 00	22,776 00
Eleven other largest debtors, . . .	112,982 00	3,085 00	48,451 00	113,311 00
50 largest debtors, exclusive of Directors,	247,568 00	22,019 00	143,688 00	213,311 00
December 31st, 1839.				
Liabilities of Directors and firms, . . .	90,742 00	10,934 00	5,750 00	31,425 00
Eleven other largest debtors, . . .	108,742 00	3,769 00	88,088 00	134,465 00
50 largest debtors, exclusive of Directors,	341,056 00	33,121 00	191,110 00	258,328 00

QUESTION 27.—Furnish a table exhibiting the rate of exchange charged by the Bank on the several points on which exchange was purchased, during each month, for same time; and the rate at which the Bank sold exchange, on different points, during each months, for same time.

ANSWER.

A table exhibiting the rates of Exchange charged on Bills during the year 1839.

1839	January,	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	August,	September,	October,	November,	December,
New Orleans,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cincinnati,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Albany,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madison,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Evansville,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Terrehaute,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vincennes,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lexington,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Frankfort,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bowlinggreen,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hopkinsville,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maysville,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danville and Paris,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Louis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shawneetown,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richmond, Va.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pittsburg,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wheeling,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philadelphia	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par
Baltimore,	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par
New York,	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par

QUESTION 28.—Furnish a table exhibiting what amount each Bank in Kentucky is indebted to your Bank, and what amount your Bank is indebted to the other Banks in Kentucky? Let each be stated separately. *

QUESTION 29.—What will be the effect of a sufficient curtailment of the business of the Bank, to enable it to resume and continue specie payments, on the business of the country and the profits of your Bank?

ANSWER.—In the present condition of the Bank it ought, under ordinary circumstances, to be able, at any moment, to resume and maintain specie payments. Her whole discount line, on bills and notes, does not amount to twenty five per cent. beyond the capital. The business of the country could not be sensibly affected by any reduction necessary on the part of this Bank, its present business affording little over six per cent. per annum, after defraying current expenses and other charges on the Bank.

QUESTION 30.—What is the highest amount of discount taken by the Bank, in the purchase of bills of exchange, from stock drovers the present year? Say on 60 days' bills, 90 days' bills, and 120 days' bills?

ANSWER.—From the position of this Bank it has very few operations with the stock driving community. That is more immediately the business of the Banks north of the Kentucky river. It has charged, during the year, as high as five per cent. on bills on New Orleans. The present rates are 1, 1½ and 2 per cent. exchange, on 60, 90, and 120 day bills.

*NOTE.—The answer to question 28 has not been placed in the hands of the Printer. See answer to 1st additional question.

QUESTION 31.—Has the Bank discounted bills for stock drovers the present year, when it was not, at the time, discounting notes for the same class of men?

ANSWER.—It has not.

QUESTION 32.—Does or not the Bank discount bills of exchange in preference to notes, principally, or in part, with a view to make more profit than the law would allow by discounting the latter?

ANSWER.—This question we consider fully answered by answer to question No. 10. It will be observed, by reference to the quarterly statements submitted, that at no period within the last twelve months, has there been more than one fourth of the business of the Bank employed in bills of exchange.

QUESTION 33.—Could the Bank aid the stock drovers in carrying their stock to market, more by discounting their notes, than their bills of exchange? and would, or would not, the interests of the shipper in produce to New Orleans be benefitted, by prohibiting the Banks from purchasing bills on New Orleans from the shippers, and limiting the Banks in their operations, to the loaning of money to the shippers, and throwing the exchanges into the hands of the shippers instead of the Banks; and further, would it be to the benefit of the community to prohibit the Banks from trading in exchanges, and permitting the trading community to make their own exchanges.

ANSWER.—The stock drovers might perhaps save one or two per cent., occasionally, by obtaining discounts on notes instead of selling bills to the Bank, but in a succession of years we believe that they would save by effecting their exchanges through the Banks; it is because of their larger capital and greater ability to keep their funds where their bills mature, before they can be transferred, or sent home, at fair rates. Frequently two, three, and even four, months elapse, after bills mature on southern points, before their proceeds can be transferred without loss. Individuals cannot afford to wait, but must incur the exchange, exorbitant as it may be, when they have completed their business. With all the vigilance of Banks losses are frequently incurred on bills of exchange in the loss of time, before proceeds of bills can be sent home after maturity. Frequently exchanges are not to be had at all, and if to be had, at such advanced rates as to absorb all the profit made, and more; hence, Banks seem to be charging some times more than an equivalent exchange, when they are not compensated for the operation. The same reasons will apply, with equal force, to the shippers of produce to New Orleans. We believe that the interest of shippers would not be benefitted by prohibiting the Banks from purchasing their bills, and limiting the Banks to the loaning their money alone on notes, and throwing the exchange into the hands of the shipper instead of the Banks; and we are equally decided in the opinion that it would not be to the benefit of the community to prohibit the Banks from trading in exchange, and permitting the trading part of the community to make their own exchanges. The Banks have not the power of preventing the community from making "their own exchanges." But the foregoing questions seem to be predicated on the assumption that the same individuals who sell the exchange to the Banks could always obtain loans; such, however, is not the fact. Bills are frequently bought of individuals whose account on the discount line is already sufficiently large. Bills are taken because they go off at maturity, and be-

cause they generally have one or more new and good names as endorser, or acceptor. If Banks were prohibited from dealing in exchange, they would have no inducement for reserving any portion of their capital to be used in that way, and of course would keep their funds employed in the discount of notes, to as great an extent as they deemed it prudent to go. The inevitable consequence, therefore, would be, that when the season arrived for shipping the produce of the country, the Banks would have no money to lend, and thus the shippers would be thrown into the hands of the brokers, who, we believe, would charge much higher on bills than the Banks. Experience has shown that whenever the resources of the Bank were such as to compel them to decline purchasing bills, exchange has risen from one to three hundred per cent. above the price at which it was taken by the Banks. This has been particularly the case in New York and Philadelphia during the last six months.

QUESTION 34.—Would it, or not, be greatly more profitable to the stock raising portion of the community for the Banks to discount the notes of drovers, than to refuse discounting any other paper for them except bills of exchange?

ANSWER.—Answered by answer to question 33.

QUESTION 35.—If the Banks were to discount the notes of stock drovers, and to purchase from them bills drawn on the north upon their return from the south, would it not advance the interest of the stock raising and driving parts of the community?

ANSWER.—We consider this question, also, fully answered by answer to question 33.

QUESTION 36.—Would, or not, the currency of the State be more stable, if the Banks were so managed as to make only a dividend of 6 per centum per annum for the stockholders?

ANSWER.—No doubt of it we think. The smaller the dividend, the less the necessity for an expanded circulation. As you restrain the circulation you diminish the hazards of suspension, and of course give greater stability to the currency of the State.

QUESTION 37.—Is, or not, the fluctuation of the currency of the State in part attributable to the fact, that the Banks are managed with a view to make and divide among the stockholders a larger dividend than 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—We have no doubt that the fluctuations of the currency of the State are attributable in part to the fact that the Banks have declared more than six per cent. dividends, but we are not prepared to say that even six per cent. dividends would maintain an uniform currency, or avert, in a crisis like the present, a suspension of specie payments.

QUESTION 38.—Is it, or not, the fact, that in those portions of the United States, where Banks do not make and declare a dividend of exceeding 6 per centum per annum, the currency has more stability, and suspensions of specie payments are less frequent?

ANSWER.—We are not sufficiently familiar with the dividends made by Banks in the various sections of the United States to answer this question correctly. The New England Banks make the smallest dividends of any Banks in the Union, we believe scarcely ever exceeding 6 or 7 per cent. There dividends do not, though, exempt them from suspensions, and even failures;

some three or four Banks in Boston having failed within the last three or four years.

QUESTION 39.—Had the Banks of Kentucky been managed, since they resumed specie payments, so as only to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, would they not have been better able to have continued specie payments?

ANSWER.—We think so.

QUESTION 40.—Would the currency of the country be better, or not, if the Banks were managed so as only to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum?

ANSWER.—Answered by answer to question 36.

QUESTION 41.—Does, or not, any of the officers of your Bank give pledges or assurances, out of Bank, to use their influence in the procurement of discounts or indulgence for individuals, in Bank?

ANSWER.—The Directory of this Bank act on application for loans at the Board, and no where else.

QUESTION 42.—Is, or not, the fact, that punctuality is not enforced by protest in your Bank, where calls on debts due the Bank are not complied with, and where notes are not renewed?

ANSWER.—Our endorsed notes being placed by the charter on the footing of foreign bills of exchange, render it necessary that we should protest them, that the parties may have notice. We have no doubt but that protesting does enforce punctuality in many cases where it would not be observed without it. It is not necessary to protest joint notes, but we are compelled to do so occasionally, when debtors are remiss in attending to their engagements.

QUESTION 43.—Does your Bank enforce in all, or in most, cases punctuality on the part of its debtors, by protest, and a refusal of further credit to such of its debtors as do not meet promptly their liabilities to the Bank?

ANSWER.—Answered by answer to question 42.

QUESTION 44.—Is there, or not, uniformity observed by the Bank in enforcing payment by its debtors, in protesting defaulters?

ANSWER.—As remarked in answer to No. 42, we invariably protest *endorsed notes*, but sometimes omit it on joint notes when we believe the omission has proceeded from some unavoidable cause.

QUESTION 45.—Are not some of the debtors to the Bank permitted to renew their debts by paying small or no calls on their liabilities, when from others equally meritorious, whose debts are well secured, heavier calls and prompt payments are exacted?

ANSWER.—No.

QUESTION 46.—Is not the indulgence given to the debtors of the Bank rendered unequal by some debtors to the Bank procuring pledges, out of Bank, from its officers, or some of them, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure such debtors indulgence?

ANSWER.—No.

QUESTION 47.—Do any of the officers of your Bank promise, out of Bank, to use their influence, in Bank, to procure discounts for individuals or indulgence for particular debtors?

ANSWER.—This question is fully answered by answer to question 41.

QUESTION 48.—How long has any part of the oldest debt in your Bank been run or owing to the Bank? How long the five oldest? How long the ten oldest? How long the twenty oldest?

ANSWER.—With the exception of the suspended debt (the amount of which is before given,) we consider none of our debts more than four months old, as, by a decision of the Courts of our State, every new discount is considered a new debt, or a cancelment of the old one. It would be impossible to give the ages of any of our debts, 'tis possible that a portion of them has existed for many years, but by the uniform call on all debts, the oldest would become extinct in about three years.

QUESTION 49.—As a general rule, has it not an unjust tendency not to protest the defaulters to the Bank, and to allow them further credit, when no particular misfortune or unexpected occurrence has produced their default? Does, or not, such practice lead to a want of punctuality?

ANSWER.—Yes.

QUESTION 50.—State how many notes within the past year have fallen due in your Bank which were not paid or renewed, or the discounts paid, and which were not protested for ten days after due? How many for twenty days? How many for thirty days? and how many for forty days? If you cannot state exactly, state as near as you can? Does or not such practice encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism?

ANSWER.—It would be impossible to arrive at the number of notes not punctually paid, or rewed, in the last twelve months. The number though has been comparatively limited. They are generally paid, or satisfactorily adjusted, a few days after they mature. Notes, when protested, are invariably protested on the days they fall due; if not, the protest would not only be a dead letter, but such practices would certainly "encourage a want of punctuality and lead to favoritism."

QUESTION 51.—How much of the stock of your Bank is held by citizens of Kentucky? and how much by persons residing out of Kentucky?

ANSWER. —Stock held in Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	\$183,100 00
Philadelphia,	-	-	-	-	966,900 00

\$1,150,000 00

QUESTION 52.—Is there any reprehensible or improper practice prevailing in your Bank, so far as you know or believe? If so, state it, and where it prevails?

ANSWER.—No.

Answer of the Bank of Louisville to resolutions of the House of Representatives of Kentucky of December 18, 1839.

To the first Resolution.—The Bank of Louisville answers, that it did not assume to pay any of the debts of the United States Bank, and made no agreement with the latter of the character referred to in the resolution.

To the second Resolution.—That this Bank never paid any interest to the Bank of the United States, nor never had any transaction with said Bank requiring the payment of interest.

To the third Resolution.—asking the reasons why this Bank "refused to accept and take charge of the moneys denominated the surplus revenue," as part of their capital stock; and, also, to enquire if said funds, or a part thereof, were not placed at the disposal of the Board of Internal Improvement, under, or by virtue, of some order or resolution of the

Directory of the several Banks, either verbal or written;" the Bank responds, that the law of the 23d February, 1837, directing the disposition of the "surplus revenue," and authorizing the Governor of this Commonwealth to invest \$500,000 of said revenue in stock in this Bank, were, on certain conditions, one of which was that this Bank should establish, within a given period, a branch to be located north of the Kentucky river.

The Directory of the Bank, after advising the stockholders of the terms on which the State of Kentucky proposed to become a stockholder in the Bank of Louisville, and requesting them to apprise them whether they deemed it expedient, or inexpedient, to receive the subscription of the State on the terms proposed in the amendment to the charter; and being advised by the stockholders that they deemed it inexpedient to receive the subscription, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held on the 3d of May, 1837, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of this Board be, and he is hereby, instructed to inform the Governor of this Commonwealth, immediately, that this Bank declines the amendment to its charter, as proposed by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, passed at its last session, entitled "an act to invest in profitable stocks, the surplus revenue of the United States, required to be deposited with the State of Kentucky, approved, 23d February, 1837;" and on the same day, in compliance with the above resolution, the President addressed the following letter to the Executive of the State:

BANK OF LOUISVILLE, }
3d May, 1837. }

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution, this morning, I was instructed, by resolution, to inform you that this Bank declines the amendment to its charter, proposed by an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act to invest in profitable stocks the surplus revenue of the United States to be deposited with the State of Kentucky."

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

JOHN S. SNEAD, *President.*

His Excellency, JAMES CLARK,

Governor of Kentucky.

The Bank further answers, that never having had control, in any manner whatever, of the "surplus revenue," it had no agency in placing the same at the disposal of the Board of Internal Improvement.

To the fifth Resolution--The Bank answers, that it does keep transfer books at Louisville, and also availed of the law allowing transfer books to be opened in Philadelphia, and when transfers are made in Philadelphia, powers of attorney are not required to be forwarded to the Bank of Louisville.

The transfer books of this Bank show that on the 11th day of April, 1837, Robert J. Ward transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund 125 shares of the stock of this Bank, and that on the same day John S. Snead transferred to said Commissioners 50 shares of the stock of this Bank, making in all 175 shares. And that this is all the stock of this Bank that has ever been transferred to, or held by, said Commissioners. The transfers were made in person by the parties selling the stock, in the preseneue of the Cashier of the Bank. The Bank pays dividends only to persons holding the stock, or to their order.

To the fourth and sixth Resolutions—It answers, that the State never having subscribed for any portion of the stock of the Bank of Louisville, the Bank has never held any of the State Bonds, and that it never has, in any way, purchased any of the Internal Improvement Bonds issued by the State.

Additional answers of the Bank of Louisville to questions propounded by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

QUESTION 1.—What sum is due to the Bank of Louisville from the several banking institutions located in the City, the Northern Bank, and the banking institutions situated elsewhere in the State?

ANSWER.—Nothing from the Banks of the City.

Bank of Kentucky—Bowlinggreen,	- -	\$4,253 05
Frankfort,	- -	1,131 68
Danville,	- -	779 86
Northern Bank—Lexington,	- -	3,522 58
Paris,	- -	610 68

QUESTION 2.—What is due from one hundred of the highest debtors to the Bank of Louisville, beginning at figure one, and extending to one hundred?

ANSWER.

A table showing one hundred of the largest debtors of the Bank of Louisville.

One, . . . \$15,965	Thirty five, . . . \$6,161	Sixty eight, . . . \$4,005
Two, . . . 15,840	Thirty six, . . . 6,059	Sixty nine, . . . 3,909
Three, . . . 14,340	Thirty seven, . . . 6,000	Seventy, . . . 3,900
Four, . . . 12,950	Thirty eight, . . . 5,920	Seventy one, . . . 3,839
Five, . . . 12,612	Thirty nine, . . . 5,900	Seventy two, . . . 3,810
Six, . . . 12,107	Forty, . . . 5,850	Seventy three, . . . 3,720
Seven, . . . 12,000	Forty one, . . . 5,843	Seventy four, . . . 3,659
Eight, . . . 11,370	Forty two, . . . 5,777	Seventy five, . . . 3,640
Nine, . . . 10,616	Forty three, . . . 5,731	Seventy six, . . . 3,600
Ten, . . . 10,370	Forty four, . . . 5,600	Seventy seven, . . . 3,473
Eleven, . . . 10,076	Forty five, . . . 5,500	Seventy eight, . . . 3,410
Twelve, . . . 9,750	Forty six, . . . 5,410	Seventy nine, . . . 3,398
Thirteen, . . . 9,704	Forty seven, . . . 5,399	Eighty, . . . 3,334
Fourteen, . . . 9,041	Forty eight, . . . 5,245	Eighty one, . . . 3,200
Fifteen, . . . 8,376	Forty nine, . . . 5,230	Eighty two, . . . 3,056
Sixteen, . . . 8,007	Fifty, . . . 5,113	Eighty three, . . . 3,048
Seventeen, . . . 8,005	Fifty one, . . . 5,162	Eighty four, . . . 3,035
Eighteen, . . . 7,900	Fifty two, . . . 4,707	Eighty five, . . . 3,010
Nineteen, . . . 7,500	Fifty three, . . . 4,705	Eighty six, . . . 3,000
Twenty, . . . 7,400	Fifty four, . . . 4,700	Eighty seven, . . . 2,935
Twenty one, . . . 7,200	Fifty five, . . . 4,700	Eighty eight, . . . 2,900
Twenty two, . . . 7,200	Fifty six, . . . 4,691	Eighty nine, . . . 2,860
Twenty three, . . . 7,175	Fifty seven, . . . 4,640	Ninety, . . . 2,800
Twenty four, . . . 6,972	Fifty eight, . . . 4,633	Ninety one, . . . 2,800
Twenty five, . . . 6,940	Fifty nine, . . . 4,615	Ninety two, . . . 2,784
Twenty six, . . . 6,869	Sixty, . . . 4,565	Ninety three, . . . 2,760
Twenty seven, . . . 6,782	Sixty one, . . . 4,378	Ninety four, . . . 2,725
Twenty eight, . . . 6,684	Sixty two, . . . 4,351	Ninety five, . . . 2,700
Twenty nine, . . . 6,574	Sixty three, . . . 4,311	Ninety six, . . . 2,609
Thirty, . . . 6,500	Sixty four, . . . 4,300	Ninety seven, . . . 2,516
Thirty one, . . . 6,480	Sixty five, . . . 4,106	Ninety eight, . . . 2,500
Thirty two, . . . 6,480	Sixty six, . . . 4,067	Ninety nine, . . . 2,434
Thirty three, . . . 6,416	Sixty seven, . . . 4,050	One hundred, . . . 2,420
Thirty four, . . . 6,300		

QUESTION 3.—State the indebtedness of the City of Louisville, as a City, to the Bank of Louisville?

ANSWER.—City of Louisville, \$81,200.

QUESTION 4.—State the amount of indebtedness of the citizens of Louisville, as nearly as practicable, to the Bank?

ANSWER.—The citizens of Louisville owe on notes, about \$960,000; and are generally the discounters on bills of Exchange held by the Bank, amounting to \$366,000.

QUESTION 5.—State the average amount of gold and silver in said Bank for ten days next preceding its present suspension, exclusive of deposits?

ANSWER.—On the 9th October, the specie in Bank was \$96,160; 12th October \$124,933; 15th October \$122,256.

QUESTION 6.—State the amount of gold and silver now in Bank, exclusive of deposits?

ANSWER.—Specie in Bank on 28th December, \$121,872.

JOHN S. SNEAD, *President.*

ALFRED THRUSTON, *Cashier.*

W. W. WORSLEY,

EDWARD CROW.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

City of Louisville, Jefferson county, ss.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the City of Louisville, duly sworn and qualified according to law, John S. Snead, President of the Bank of Louisville, Alfred Thruston, Cashier of same, and W. W. Worsley and Edward Crow, Directors in said Bank, and deposed that the answers to the foregoing questions are true to the best of their knowledge and belief; and that the tabular statements presented are also correct. Given under my hand, and my Notarial Seal affixed, at Louisville, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

G. WALLINGFORD CLARKE,

[Seal.]

Notary Public.

LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

January 1, 1840.

The following answers are given to the questions propounded to the officers of this Institution by the Joint Committee on Banks of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

QUESTION 1. Has the business of your Institution been conducted on good and safe securities? State the amount of bad debts you have made since you commenced business, and the amount of doubtful debts you now hold?

ANSWER. In the transaction of the business of this Institution in discounting notes and Bills of Exchange, the securities were deemed to be good. The amount of debts which the Institution has lost since it commenced business, is \$2,980 32, which has been debited to profit and loss account. We do not deem any of our present debts *bad*. We have a suspended debt of \$6,565, which we expect ultimately to receive.

QUESTION 2. Furnish a table exhibiting the liabilities and resources of the Institution, at the close of each quarter, from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, stating the liabilities and resources under separate heads?

ANSWER. The following table will exhibit the condition of the Institution at the respective periods named:

April 2, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Notes discounted, . . . \$120,836 25	Capital stock, . . . \$105,048 00
Bills of Exchange, . . . 92,563 70	Contingent fund, . . . 21,009 60
Suspended debt, . . . 763 50	Dividends unclaimed, . . . 1,152 51
Banking house, . . . 10,000 00	Profit and loss, exchange and
Expense account, interest and	interest account, . . . 5,484 11
protest account, . . . 1,371 08	Due on deposits, . . . 148,554 98
Due from Banks, . . . 131,621 70	Treasurer U. S. and other
Cash—specie and Treas-	public officers, . . . 124,816 08
ury notes, \$46,671 07	Due to Banks, . . . 45,663 02
Bank notes, 47,901 00	
<hr/> 94,572 07	
<hr/> \$451,728 30	<hr/> \$451,728 30

July 1st, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes discounted, . . .	\$120,990 89	Capital stock, . . .	\$105,048 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	79,079 67	Contingent fund, . . .	21,009 60
Suspended debt, . . .	35 00	Dividends unclaimed, . . .	518 15
Banking house, . . .	10,000 00	Profit and loss, . . .	13,773 28
Protest account, . . .	18 43	Due on deposits, . . .	169,570 63
Due from Banks, . . .	123,494 09	Treasurer U. S. and other	
Cash on hand—specie &		public officers, . . .	150,099 09
Treasury notes, \$100,048 75		Due to Banks, . . .	30,163 03
Bank notes, 56,515 00			
	<u>156,563 75</u>		
	\$490,181 83		<u>\$490,181 83</u>

October 1st, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes discounted, . . .	\$117,414 74	Capital stock, . . .	\$105,048 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	92,091 32	Contingent fund, . . .	26,262 00
Suspended debt, . . .	35 00	Dividends unclaimed, . . .	541 79
Banking house, . . .	10,000 00	Profit and loss, exchange and	
Expense, interest and protest		interest account, . . .	6,723 77
accounts, . . .	1,406 32	Due on deposits, . . .	99,662 00
Superintendent of Improve-		Treasurer U. S. and other	
ments on Cumberland river, . . .	1,000 00	public officers, . . .	213,091 22
Due from Banks, . . .	117,376 67	Due to Banks, . . .	34,861 65
Cash—specie and Treas-			
ury notes, \$94,306 38			
Bank notes, 52,530 00			
	<u>146,866 38</u>		
	\$486,190 43		<u>\$486,190 43</u>

December 31, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Notes discounted, . . .	\$123,956 40	Capital stock, . . .	\$105,048 00
Bills of Exchange, . . .	29,277 51	Contingent fund, . . .	26,262 00
Suspended debt, . . .	6,565 00	Dividends unclaimed, . . .	460 63
Banking house, . . .	10,000 00	Profit and loss, . . .	7,265 33
Protest account, . . .	39 05	Due on deposits, . . .	129,887 16
Due from Banks, . . .	34,031 35	Treasurer U. S. and other	
Cash on hand—in Bank		public officers, . . .	181,229 68
of Kentucky, \$50,000 00		Due to Banks, . . .	16,248 99
Specie, 148,283 48			
Bank notes, 64,249 00			
	<u>262,532 48</u>		
	\$466,401 79		<u>\$466,401 79</u>

QUESTION 3. State the amount of specie your Institution has paid out since the 1st of January, 1839?

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ANSWER. We have not kept an account of payments made in specie, but as nearly as we can ascertain, the specie paid out during the past year, is about \$355,000.

QUESTION 4. Furnish a table exhibiting the rate at which you purchased exchange each month since the 1st January 1839, on different points? and the rate at which you have sold exchange on different points during the same time?

ANSWER. We purchased exchange on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, deducting interest only. On Virginia, District of Columbia, deducting interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exchange. On Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati, deducting interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exchange. On New Albany and Madison, Indiana, deducting interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exchange. On other points in Indiana, deducting interest and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. exchange. On points in this State, deducting interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. exchange. On Illinois and Missouri, deducting interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. exchange. On New Orleans, deducting interest and 1 per cent. exchange, except in the case of four bills, to-wit: \$250, \$301 51, \$305 10, in January and February, at 2 per cent., and \$150 in October, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

We sold exchange, (sight checks,) on New York (we have not drawn since September) at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium. On other eastern cities from January to October at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. premium. On same, since October, at 3 per cent. premium. On other points we have drawn at par, excepting a small amount on Cincinnati, sold in December, at premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

QUESTION 5. Furnish a table exhibiting the classification of the notes due your Institution, at the close of each quarter from the 1st January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839, and class them from \$100, and under, to \$300, from 300 to \$500, from \$500 to \$1,000, from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and rising \$5,000 each time until the amount embraces the largest?

ANSWER.

	ON 1ST APRIL			ON 1ST JULY.			ON 1ST OCT'BR.			ON 31ST DEC'BR.		
	On notes discounted.	On bills of exchange.	Aggregate.	On notes discounted.	On bills of exchange.	Aggregate.	On notes discounted.	On bills of exchange.	Aggregate.	On notes discounted.	On bills of exchange.	Aggregate.
Of \$100 and under,	86	-	86	65	3	68	62	2	64	67	1	68
From \$ 100 to \$ 300,	235	39	274	215	33	248	209	14	223	181	8	189
From 300 to 500,	74	29	103	72	33	105	67	24	91	53	9	62
From 500 to 1,000,	32	32	64	26	26	52	33	19	52	29	7	36
From 1,000 to 5,000,	16	17	33	20	16	36	19	25	44	15	7	22
From 5,000 to 10,000,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	443	117	560	398	111	509	390	84	474	346	33	379

QUESTION 6. Furnish a table exhibiting the number and amount of each dividend made by the Institution?

ANSWER.

Dividend No. 1,	made Jan. 1, 1834,	rate 6 per cent.,	amount,	\$1,769 04
2,	do July 1, do do 4 do do			1,604 72
3,	do Jan. 1, 1835, do 4 do do			1,835 08
4,	do July 1, do do 4 do do			2,539 16
5,	do Jan. 1, 1836, do 5 do do			3,254 95
6,	do July 1, do do 5 do do			4,915 30
7,	do Jan. 1, 1837, do 6 do do			6,001 32
8,	do July 1, do do 4 do do			4,154 08
9,	do Jan. 1, 1838, do 6 do do			6,527 04
10,	do July 1, do do 5 do do			5,244 10
11,	do Jan. 1, 1839, do 5 do do			5,247 00
12,	do July 1, do do 6 do do			6,302 88

Whole amount of dividends declared, - - - - - \$49,394 67

QUESTION 7. What amount have you loaned to the citizens of Louisville, and what amount to persons residing out of Louisville, and what amount to corporations, and what amount to each?

ANSWER. The amount of loans now under discount to citizens of Louisville, is \$94,982 25, and to persons residing out of Louisville, \$24,774 15. The following are the loans now under discount to corporations:

On note of the city of Louisville,	- - - - -	\$ 750
On notes of the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Road Company,	- - - - -	1,000
On notes of the Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company,	- - - - -	2,450

Total, - - - - - \$4,200

QUESTION 8. What was the aggregate owing by your President and eight Directors, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, and what amount by an equal number of your other highest customers?

ANSWER. Our President and Directors were indebted, on discounted notes, on the 1st of April,	- - - - -	\$6,960 00
On the 1st of July,	- - - - -	6,800 00
On the 1st of October,	- - - - -	9,470 00
On the 31st of December,	- - - - -	6,743 50

An equal number of our other highest customers were indebted, on discounted notes, on the 1st April,	- - - - -	\$23,629 15
On the 1st July,	- - - - -	24,826 61
On the 1st October,	- - - - -	25,959 52
On the 31st December,	- - - - -	32,936 89

QUESTION 9. What was the amount due from your President and eight Directors as drawers and discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time, and what was the amount owing by an equal number of your other highest customers as drawers and discounters of bills of exchange, at the close of each quarter, for the same time?

ANSWER. Our President and Directors owed, as drawers and discounters of bills of exchange, on the 1st April, - - - \$ 700 00
 On the 1st July, - - - - - 330 30
 On the 1st October, - - - - - 2,508 54
 On the 31st December, - - - - - 2,150 00

An equal number of our other highest customers as, drawers and discounters of bills of exchange, were indebted
 On the 1st April, - - - - - \$52,959 69
 On the 1st July, - - - - - 31,139 71
 On the 1st October, - - - - - 44,388 81
 On the 31st December, - - - - - 20,912 55

QUESTION 10. What amount was due your Institution by fifty of its next largest customers on discounted notes, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 31st December, 1839? and what was due from fifty of the largest dealers in exchange as drawers and discounters at the same time?

ANSWER. Fifty of our next highest debtors, on discounted notes, owed
 On the 1st April, - - - - - \$41,234 10
 On the 1st July, - - - - - 41,554 42
 On the 1st October, - - - - - 43,662 65
 On the 31st December, - - - - - 37,035 86

Our discount books not having been balanced at the respective dates given in the foregoing answer, the amounts are not given with perfect accuracy, but they are deemed sufficiently so to answer all general purposes.

Exclusive of our President and Directors, and an equal number of our other highest customers in exchange, there were on the exchange line as drawers and sellers of bills

On the 1st of April, 39 other names.
 On the 1st of July, 28 other names.
 On the 1st of October, 31 other names.

On the 31st of December, 16 other names, embracing the whole amount of debts on account of bills of exchange at the dates stated.

The estimates and tables referred to in the foregoing answers were made out by the Treasurer and Secretary of the Institution; and as far as the facts stated are known to us, are true; and from the confidence we have in the accuracy of our books, and the desire of the Treasurer and Secretary to arrive at truth in making the statements, we believe them to be true.

Given under our hands.

G. W. MERIWETHER, *Pres.*

LEVI TYLER, }
 SIMEON S. GOODWIN, } *Directors.*

J. H. ROHRER, *Treas.*

W. C. CHAMBERS, *Sec.*

Sworn to by the above subscribed persons before me, R. Tyler, a Justice of the Peace for Jefferson county, Kentucky, this 2nd day of January, 1840.

R. TYLER, J. P. J. C.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

LOUISVILLE, *January 1, 1840.*

The President and Treasurer, and two of the Directors of the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville, give the following answers to questions submitted to them by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky:

QUESTION 1.—Has the business of your Institution been transacted on good and safe securities? What amount of bad debt have you made since you commenced business, and what amount of doubtful debts have you at this time?

ANSWER.—We believe that the business of the Institution has been transacted upon good and safe securities. We do not know that we have made a single bad debt. It is possible that some may be doubtful. We think the doubtful debt would not exceed from one to three hundred dollars—it may be more.

QUESTION 2.—Furnish a table exhibiting the resources and liabilities of the same, at the close of each quarter, from the 1st of January, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1839? State them separately, so as to exhibit the items on each side.

ANSWER.

A table exhibiting the resources and liabilities of Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville, at the end of each quarter, for 1839.

March 27, 1839.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
<p>To Bills discounted, . . . \$141,568 20</p> <p>Bills of Exchange, . . . 37,709 01</p> <p>Expense account, . . . 1,086 59</p> <p>Interest account, . . . 60 28</p> <p>Real estate, . . . 12,598 96</p> <p>Due from Banks, . . . 4,560 68</p> <p>Due from Treas. City of Louisville, . . . 3,291 96</p> <p>Cash on hand, . . . 28,600 02</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$229,475 70</p>	<p>By Capital Stock, . . . \$92,275 00</p> <p>Transient depositors, . . . 63,683 15</p> <p>Weekly depositors, . . . 1,305 00</p> <p>Discounts received, . . . 2,438 62</p> <p>Premiums on Exchange, . . . 979 43</p> <p>Dividends unclaimed, . . . 1,364 62</p> <p>Special deposits at interest, . . . 28,700 00</p> <p>Due to Banks, . . . 32,610 75</p> <p>City of Louisville Sinking Fund, . . . 6,119 13</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$229,475 70</p>

June 29, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
To	Bills discounted, . . . \$141,695 36	By	Capital Stock, . . . \$92,275 00
	Bills of Exchange, . . . 54,349 26		Transient depositors, . . . 66,280 77
	Expense account, . . . 1,562 54		Weekly depositors, . . . 2,935 00
	Interest account, . . . 395 62		Discounts received, . . . 4,642 24
	Real estate, . . . 12,598 96		Premiums on exchange, . . . 2,521 86
	Due from Banks, . . . 2,994 83		Dividends unclaimed, . . . 965 37
	Due from Treasurer City of Louisville, . . . 6,748 86		Special deposits at interest, . . . 49,510 45
	Cash on hand, . . . 36,707 15		Due to Banks, . . . 23,124 52
			City of Louisville Sinking Fund, 14,797 37
	<u>\$257,052 58</u>		<u>\$257,052 58</u>

September 25, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
To	Bills discounted, . . . \$130,597 09	By	Capital stock, . . . \$94,625 00
	Bills of exchange, . . . 62,448 76		Transient depositors, . . . 46,552 52
	Expense account, . . . 901 20		Weekly depositors, . . . 2,028 00
	Interest account, . . . 384 81		Discounts received, . . . 1,607 24
	Real estate, . . . 12,598 96		Premiums on exchange, . . . 1,239 47
	Due from Banks, . . . 1,579 18		Profit and loss, . . . 1,006 57
	Due from Treasurer City of Louisville, . . . 8,242 27		Dividends unclaimed, . . . 1,675 01
	Cash on hand, . . . 22,917 16		Special deposits at interest, . . . 41,828 45
			Due to Banks, . . . 39,723 52
			City of Louisville Sinking Fund, 9,383 65
	<u>\$239,669 43</u>		<u>\$239,669 43</u>

December 31, 1839.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
To	Bills discounted, . . . 134,332 99	By	Capital stock, . . . \$94,575 00
	Bills of exchange, . . . 42,009 37		Transient deposits, . . . 46,416 12
	Expense account, . . . 1,216 91		Weekly deposits, . . . 3,506 00
	Interest account, . . . 831 83		Discounts received, . . . 3,803 33
	Real estate, . . . 12,598 96		Premiums on exchange, . . . 2,141 40
	Due from Banks, . . . 2,053 38		Profit and loss, . . . 1,006 57
	Due from Treasurer City of Louisville, . . . 7,129 24		Dividends unclaimed, . . . 997 77
	Cash on hand, . . . 25,068 06		Special deposits at interest, . . . 38,972 11
			Due to Banks, . . . 25,908 52
			City of Louisville Sinking Fund, 7,913 92
	<u>\$225,240 74</u>		<u>\$225,240 74</u>

QUESTION 3.—Furnish a table exhibiting a classification of the debts due to your Institution, at the close of each quarter, for same time, commencing the classification with debts of \$100 and less, and \$100 to \$200, and from \$300 to \$500, and from \$500 to \$1,000, and so on, rising \$1,000 at a time, until the amount includes the largest debt.

ANSWER.

A table exhibiting the classification of debts due, at the close of each quarter.

	100 and less.	100 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 1,500	2,500 to 3,000	Total.
March 31,	236	320	122	51	20	-	-	749
June 30,	316	330	120	64	16	-	-	846
September 30,	273	298	104	59	16	1	-	751
December 31,	251	269	99	57	14	2	2	694

QUESTION 4.—Furnish a table exhibiting the number and amount of dividends made since you commenced business.

ANSWER.—Table exhibiting the number and amount of dividends declared since the Institution commenced business:

Number 1,	-	-	-	-	4	per cent.
Number 2,	-	-	-	-	4	per cent.
Number 3,	-	-	-	-	3	per cent.
Number 4,	-	-	-	-	4	per cent.
Number 5,	-	-	-	-	3	per cent.
Number 6,	-	-	-	-	4½	per cent.

QUESTION 5.—What was the aggregate amount owing by your President and Directors, at the close of each quarter? and what the aggregate amount by an equal number of your highest other customers, from 1st of January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839?

ANSWER.—Table exhibiting the aggregate amount due by the President and Directors, at the close of each quarter, for 1839:

March 31,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,201 42
June 30,	-	-	-	-	-	9,073 51
September 30,	-	-	-	-	-	9,169 40
December 31,	-	-	-	-	-	7,763 62

Table exhibiting the aggregate amount due by ten other highest individuals, for the same time:

March 31,	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,336 93
June 30,	-	-	-	-	-	15,031 94
September 30,	-	-	-	-	-	13,562 23
December 31,	-	-	-	-	-	12,052 36

QUESTION 6.—What proportion of your business has been transacted in bills of exchange, and at what rate have you dealt in exchange on different places as purchasers and sellers.

ANSWER.—See answer to 2d question for the proportion of our business in exchange, and the following statement for the rates on different places:

On New Orleans,	-	-	-	-	-	2 to 2½
St. Louis,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Indiana, except New Albany,	-	-	-	-	-	2
New Albany,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cincinnati,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Kentucky, where Banks are situated,	- - -	1
Pittsburg,	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Wheeling,	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
Stubenville, Ohio,	- - - - -	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$
Alton and Quincy, Illinois,	- - - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
Shawnetown,	- - - - -	2
Lynchburg, Va.,	- - - - -	1

Why the above rates are so high: from New Orleans we were uncertain whether we should be able to get our funds at the maturity of the bills without loss. At St. Louis, Alton and Quincy, the bills were paid in Illinois Bank notes, the common currency of those places; and as Illinois money has been selling through the whole year in this city at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, we considered 2 per cent on St. Louis, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 on Alton and Quincy, low enough. At other points the same causes have operated to make us charge the rates mentioned above.

QUESTION 7.—What amount of your loans has been to citizens of Louisville; and what amount to citizens or others without Louisville; and what amount to corporations?

ANSWER.—Applications for loans have been almost exclusively from the city of Louisville—very few from the country. No loans to corporations.

QUESTION 8.—What corporations and how many individuals, own the stock of your Institution?

ANSWER.—The stock is owned by 153 individuals. None by corporations.

QUESTION 9.—What amount of specie has your Institution paid out since the 1st of January, 1839?

ANSWER.—This question cannot be answered with any certainty. We can ascertain that the amount exceeds \$60,000.

SAM. GWATHMEY, *President.*

H. S. JULIAN, *Treas.*

NATH. HARDY,
WILLIAM SALE.

LOUISVILLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.

Questions put by the Joint Committee of Banks to the Louisville Gas and Water Company, to which responses are required, &c. &c.

QUESTION 1.—How much of your capital stock has been paid, and how paid, and when is the balance payable?

QUESTION 2.—What amount of real estate have you purchased, and for what purposes? How much of the purchase money have you paid, and how much thereof remains unpaid, and when is it payable?

QUESTION 3.—How much have you expended in money in the construction of gas works, and what do, and will you owe on that account when the works now contracted for are completed?

QUESTION 4.—What portion of the city of Louisville will have the benefit of gas light when your present contracts are completed, and when do you expect to put your works in operation?

QUESTION 5.—Furnish a table exhibiting the liabilities and resources of your company, stating each separately, and on what amount of money are you paying interest, and to what banking institutions?

QUESTION 6.—Will the Company have the means of extending gas lights to the limits required by the charter within the three years? and what is the estimated cost of the works when so extended? and what the estimated net annual profits on the investment?

QUESTION 7.—What dividends have you made, and in what way have you used your funds to make them profitable?

QUESTION 8.—What use have you made of the city bonds, and what use do you expect to make of them?

QUESTION 9.—What will be the annual charge to the city of Louisville for public lights within the limits of your present extension?

Signed, JAMES GUTHRIE, *Chm. S.*

SQUIRE TURNER, *Chm. H. R.*

Questions by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

QUESTION 1.—What is the amount of capital actually paid by the stockholders of the Louisville Gas and Water Company? how much gold and silver has the Bank exclusive of deposits?

QUESTION 2.—Of what does its capital stock consist? what part of said capital has been paid by corporations? and what by individuals? and how paid?

QUESTION 3.—On what capital or fund did it commence operations? and how was such capital or fund acquired? State specially and precisely?

App. to H. R.

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QUESTION 4.—What is its present indebtedness? state precisely; and what its means of payment?

QUESTION 5.—To what amount is the Bank indebted to other Banks, or individuals, or corporations, for money borrowed?

THOMAS JAMES, *Chm. S. Com.*

S. TURNER, *Chm. H. R. Com.*

The Louisville Gas and Water Company reply as follows to the nine questions put by the Joint Committee of Banks in their communication of December 15th, 1839; also, to the five questions by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as per communication of their Joint Committee, December 20th, 1839.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 1.—Ninety four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars paid in instalments as follows:

\$ 5 on each share on subscribing.

5 on each share on September 24, 1838.

5 on each share on November 24, 1838.

5 on each share on January 24, 1839.

10 on each share on July 1, 1839.

30 per cent or \$90,000; the remaining \$4,650 is advance payments on stock. The balance of stock is payable in semi-annual payments of \$10 on each share, due and payable on the 1st January and July in each year.

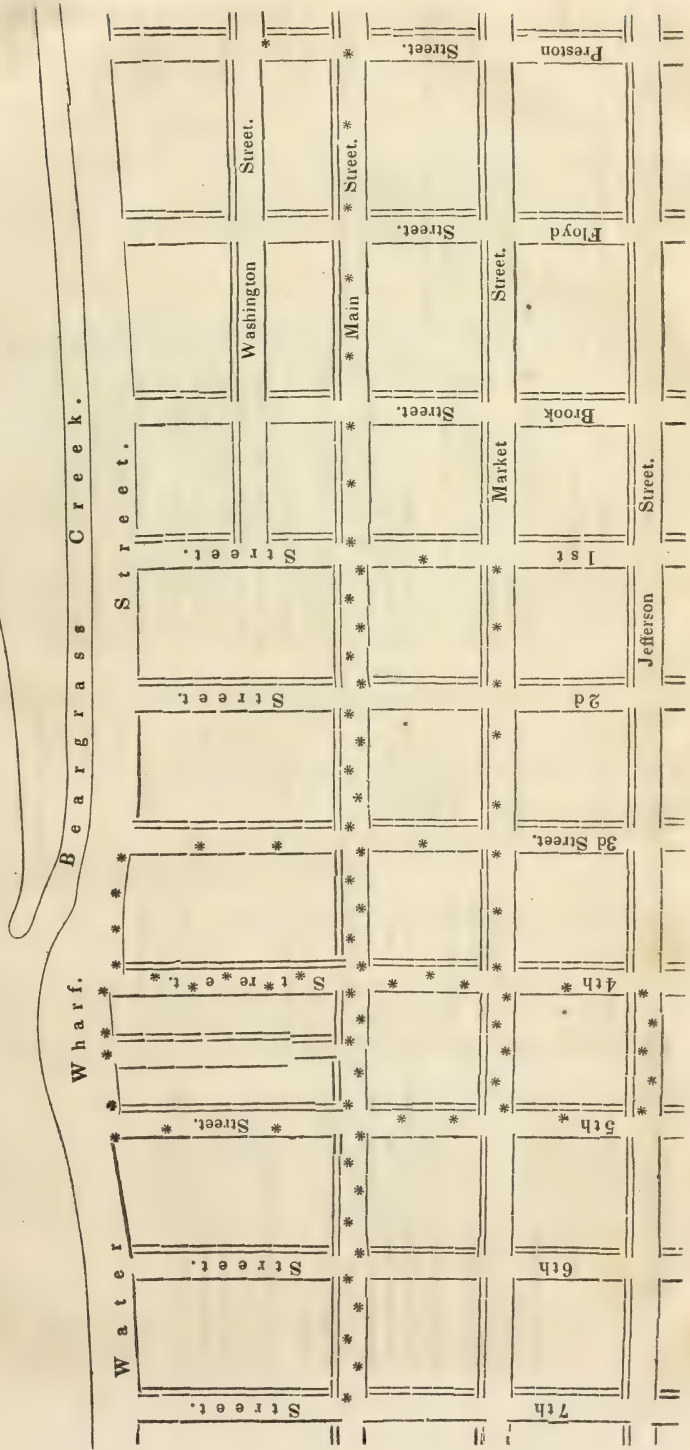
ANSWER TO QUESTION 2.—The company purchased for banking house, real estate, to the amount of \$30,408 71, upon which is paid \$10,408 71, the balance, say \$20,000, is payable in four equal annual payments of \$5,000 from October 13th, 1839. They also purchased for site for Gas Works, real estate, to the value of \$18,796 26, on which is paid the sum of \$15,379 75, the balance, say \$3,416 51, is due and payable one, two and three years, from 3d May, 1839.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 3.—The cash expenditures for Gas Works to this date, is \$77,833 61; on Bills payable, falling due in the next six months, \$14,030 19; on unliquidated accounts, (supposed) \$15,000, to complete all contracts now pending,—making an aggregate of \$107,863 80, which is expected will cover all expenses of erecting the Works, to the extent contemplated for the year 1839.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 4.—The Gas Works are now in operation, and the city of Louisville will be lighted, in all the month of January next, to the extent and manner agreeably to the annexed diagram marked A.

[A]—Plan of part of the City of Louisville, showing position of Public Lamps—position of Public Lamps shown thus (*)

O h i o R i v e r .



Statement showing the Resources and Liabilities of the Louisville Gas and Water Company, December 31, 1839.

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RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
City of Louisville 6 per cent. stock bonds,	-	Capital stock—city of Louisville on Bond,	200,000 00
Bills discounted,	3,522 54	Do. arising from dividend,	800 00
Bills of exchange,	27,414 31	Individuals and corporations, other than the city of Louisville,	94,650 00
Real estate for banking house,	-	Individual deposits,	14,223 00
Repairs and improvements on same,	-	Certified deposits,	3,006 35
Real estate for Gas Works,	-	do do bearing interest,	9,027 00
Louisville Gas Works' cash investments,	77,883 61	Bills payable for account of Gas Works,	-
Louisville Gas Works' Bills payable,	14,030 19	Dividends unclaimed,	-
Due by Banks and agents,	-	Due on real estate for banking house payable in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years from October 13th, 1839,	-
Due for rents,	-	Due on real estate for Gas Works payable in 1, 2 and 3 years from 3d May, 1839,	-
Due from city of Louisville, interest on stock bonds,	5,170 02	Due Bank of Kentucky on loan, do interest on same,	-
Cash on hand—gold and silver, Bank notes,	17,857 00	Due Bank of Louisville on loan,	-
		Due to other Banks,	-
		Balance of profit and loss account,	-
			412,014 18
			295,450 00
			20,256 35
			14,030 19
			188 40
			20,000 00
			3,416 51
			15,000 00
			150 89
			25,000 00
			4 74
			12,517 10
			412,014 18

ANSWER TO QUESTION 6.—The company have no data by which to determine the exact cost of the Gas Works, when extended through the entire gas district, but presume it will not exceed \$150,000, including realty, in which event it will appear that the receipts on stock on the 1st of January and July, 1840, will be sufficient to meet all expenses to cover a work of three years, all of which the company hope to complete in all the year of 1840; as the net annual profits must mainly depend on the amount of gas consumed, it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion by calculation; to trouble the committee with speculations on the subject would be useless.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 7.—The company have used their funds to a small extent in discounts, to a larger amount in the purchase of exchange, and to a still greater amount in dealing in Bank notes. The dividends paid July last, was six per cent. on the amount of stock then paid in, and may be estimated at three per cent. January 1840.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 8.—The company have not used the city bonds, (an unsuccessful effort was made to sell or hypothecate them,) nor do they expect to use them until money shall become cheaper, and long securities more in demand; until which time they must be retained and will serve to keep down interest paid by the company on other negotiations.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 9.—The city expense for public lights, estimated on the present extension of the works may be fixed at \$1,500, being at the rate of \$20 per lamp for 75 lamps, the number now located.

ANSWER 1st, TO QUESTIONS prounded by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. For this answer the Company beg to refer to answer first to questions by committee, and to answer 5.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 2.—The capital stock of the Louisville Gas and Water Company consists of individual subscriptions to the

amount of	\$250,000
Corporation subscription other than the city of Louisville,	50,000
City of Louisville,	400,000
	<hr/>
	\$700,000
	<hr/>

On which 6 per cent. bonds, 30 years to run, have been issued for \$200,000.

On the above subscription 30 per cent. has been paid on \$300,000—see answer first, to question 1st by the committee—payments on stock have been made in gold and silver and the notes of the Banks of Kentucky.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 3.—The Louisville Gas and Water Company opened office and commenced business on the 26th day of November 1838. The state of the office, made out on the 23th of November, showed payments on stock in gold and silver and the notes of the Banks of Kentucky, \$28,555, the same being made by individuals, the Louisville Fire and Marine Insurance office, the Fireman's Insurance office, and the Franklin Insurance office.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 4.—The present indebtedness of the company is set forth in answer 3d to questions of the committee, and in answer 5th to same.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 5.—The Louisville Gas and Water Company is indebted to the Bank of Kentucky for money borrowed, - - - \$15,000
 To the Bank of Louisville, - - - - - 25,000
 On certified deposits bearing interest, - - - - - 9,027

\$49,027

QUESTION BY THE COMMITTEE.—What is the indebtedness of the President and Directors on discounts? and what on bills of exchange?

ANSWER.—Neither the President nor any one of the Directors are indebted to the institution one dollar on discounts, and on bills of exchange in a sum less than \$2,500.

L. L. SHREVE, *Pres.*

THOMAS STEELE, *Cash.*

SAMUEL L. NOCK, } *Com. of*
 FRED. A. KAYE, } *Directors.*

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jefferson County, Sct:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public for Jefferson county, duly qualified and sworn, L. L. Shreve, Thos. Steele, Sam. L. Nock and Fred. A. Kaye, made oath that the facts contained in the foregoing responses are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal this 2d day of January, 1840.

E. J. F. DYER, N. P.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Joint Committee on Public Offices have progressed with the duties assigned them, but have not been able to complete the examination of all the offices.

It appears that there has not been a complete and thorough examination of the public offices for many years. To make a full examination, therefore, the Committee found that they must commence their labors as far back as the year 1797, with some of the accounts, and with all the books, as far back as the year 1833, which imposed upon them an unusual heavy burden, in consequence of which, they have not been enabled to extend their labors further than to examine the situation of the books and papers in the Register's office and the Auditor's office. It will be recollected that the Committee, on the part of the House of Representatives, were engaged under special orders of the House, so that the duties of the Joint Committee did not commence until the seventh week of the session, since which time the Committee have been constantly and laboriously employed in the examination of the books and accounts, when they were not necessarily engaged in other and important duties.

The books and papers in the Register's office are in good condition, and, with a few exceptions, are recorded up to the commencement of the present session of the Legislature. The first alphabet, to the register of head-right surveys, is so much worn and mutilated, that the Committee think it ought to be transcribed. The office is too small, and there is not room in the presses to hold all the books, consequently, many of them are kept lying on the counter, by which they are much abused. The office should, therefore, be made larger, and more presses provided. The roof of the office is much out of repair, and your Committee would recommend that such repairs be made to the office as will render it fire-proof.

Your Committee next proceeded to examine the books, papers and accounts, in the Auditor's office. They called over the warrants drawn upon the Treasury and compared them with the corresponding numbers in the check book, (or register of warrants,) drawn upon the Treasury, and found

them to agree, and all the additions to be correct. They carefully compared the balances of each year, from the 10th of October, 1833, to the 27th February, 1839, and here report the result in table marked A, which shows the general balance at that time. It will be seen that there is a large amount (as reported resources to the State,) due from Sheriffs of different counties—some of long standing: See table No. 2. Table No. 1 shows the amount due to Sheriffs of the several counties. Table B shows the list of balances transferred to the books of the Second Auditor, and properly belongs to the revenue department, and is taken from table A. Table C is a list of balances to be carried to the books of the First Auditor. This list is also taken from the general balance sheet A, and properly belongs to the internal improvement department, but has not yet been entered on the books of the First Auditor, owing to the fact of its being ascertained that many of the balances were incorrect. The balances standing to the credit of "Banks" should be written off, which will be done as soon as the proper examinations can be made; and it is proper here to state, that the general ledger, from which these balances are taken, should be made out anew, and properly balanced at the end of each month. In bringing up the books, and correcting the balances, many of the pages are so obliterated that it is absolutely necessary that this ledger should be copied. The Sinking Fund, School Fund, Internal Improvement Fund, and Revenue Fund, are all posted to the same ledger; and as blending these accounts frequently occasion errors, we have advised a division of these accounts, and separate ledgers to be made out for each fund, and a full report to be made to the next Legislature.

In comparing the accounts, the Committee find a difference in the report of the Second Auditor, to the Legislature, and the books of his office, at the end of each fiscal year, from the 10th of October, 1835, to the 10th of October, 1838, and also on the 27th of February, 1839; but these differences will all be found fully explained in statement marked E.

The Committee find the books and papers of the Second Auditor in good order. His books are regularly balanced at the end of each month, and the balances set down, all of which we found to agree with the monthly balance sheets; and his books show each day's business separately. for the final balance sheet ending 10th October, 1839, see balance sheet D. This balance sheet is a copy of the one contained in the Second Auditor's report, and upon a strict examination is found to agree with the books. The Second Auditor has caused some of the Commissioners books to be examined and added up, by which examination errors have already been discovered that will save to the State upwards of \$1,000, about \$3,000 of which has already been paid into the Treasury. The Committee thought proper to advise that the examination be continued until the books of all the counties have been examined. From the information given to your Committee, they are of opinion that there will be a large amount saved to the State by this examination. Additional labor will have still to be employed in this office, to bring up the necessary business of the office, and to transcribe the ledgers, and divide the different funds and accounts of the office. Two clerks have been engaged, and have performed very laborious duties, viz: Charles S. Waller and George A. Robertson.

The Committee recommend that Charles S. Waller be allowed at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, from the 27th February, 1839, and that George A. Robertson be allowed three hundred dollars per annum from the

same date, for their services as clerks in the Auditor's office; and that said allowance shall be continued during their continuance in the office, subject to the approval of the Governor and Second Auditor; and in case of the resignation or death of either of the said clerks, that the Second Auditor shall have the power to appoint others in their stead, subject to the approval of the Governor.

The Auditor's office is too small for the books and papers to be conveniently and properly arranged—the roof is in bad order and exposed to fire. Your Committee would respectfully recommend, that the office be enlarged and made fire proof.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MURRELL, *Com. Senate.*

JAS. G. HARDY,
H. R. REEDER,
WARNER CROW,
H. D. BURGESS, } *Com. H. R.*

A.

General Balance Sheet to 27th February, 1839.

Page of Ledger.		DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
1	Sheriffs for revenue, 1793, . . .	104 06	
1	1794, . . .	138 61	
1	1796, . . .	1,805 36	
1	1798, . . .	101 36	
2	1799, . . .	217 25	
2	1800, . . .	172 26	
2	1802, . . .	31 99	
2	1803, . . .	1,662 21	
3	1806, . . .	613 26	
3	1807, . . .	279 43	
3	1809, . . .	48 58	
3	1811, . . .	52 44	
4	1813, . . .	—	8 32
4	1815, . . .	10 26	
4	1817, . . .	754 54	
4	1819, . . .	942 86	
5	1820, . . .	426 34	
5	1822, . . .	—	1 02
5	1823, . . .	374 16	
6	1824, . . .	510 67	
6	1825, . . .	1,010 58	
6	1826, . . .	—	7 80
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A—Continued.

Page of Ledger.		DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
6	Sheriffs for revenue, 1827, - -	-	4 68
7	1828, - -	16 54	
7	1829, - -	12 56	
7	1830, - -	519 30	
7	1831, - -	615 00	
9	Debts receivable, - -	7,127 84	
9	Treasurer town of Columbus, - -	-	4,263 81
10	Purchasers of N. R. lands, - -	-	258 42
10	Tax on Bank stock, - -	1,105 06	
11	Loans to Penitentiary, - -	57,943 46	
12	Bank of Kentucky, - -	119,340 00	
13	Commonwealth's Bank stock, - -	1,701 07	
13	Commonwealth's Bank stock, - -	328,713 55	
13	Penitentiary, - -	-	21,055 57
15	Taylorsville Bridge, - -	2,428 56	
15	Taylorsville Bridge, - -	850 00	
16	Treasurer town of Waidsboro', - -	-	05
16	Treasurer town of Columbus, - -	50 00	
32	Money refunded, - -	4 93	
33	Public Printers, - -	33 75	
76	Decisions Court of Appeals, - -	1,457 50	
77	Bridges, - -	278 00	
86	Bank of Kentucky, - -	-	252,836 15
87	Sheriffs for revenue, 1833, - -	356 65	
89	1834, - -	637 26	
91	1835, - -	-	09
93	1836, - -	2,113 24	
98	Bank of Louisville, - -	-	56,669 88
161	Hartford Bridge, - -	2,222 00	
162	Miscellaneous receipts, - -	-	17 05
163	Lands west of Cumberland, - -	-	30 00
164	Turnpike roads, - -	92,212 11	
190	Internal Improvement Fund, - -	-	229,727 75
212	State stock in Bank of Kentucky, - -	583,598 36	
214	Military expenditures, - -	193 94	
216	Premium on State Scrip, - -	-	10,000 00
218	Sheriffs comparing polls, - -	47 94	
225	Turnpike roads, - -	1,450,070 83	
227	Kentucky river navigation, - -	174,563 81	
232	Dividend Frank't to Hardinsville road, - -	-	1,000 00
233	Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, - -	-	339,009 34
235	Kentucky I. D. & Dumb, - -	329 33	
239	Northern Bank of Kentucky, - -	-	363,520 50
240	Public communications, - -	155 61	
245	Board of Internal Improvements, - -	135,879 31	

A—Continued.

Page of Ledger.		DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
247	Interest on State Bonds, - -	56,014 38	
258	Lexington and Ohio Railroad, -	269,774 99	
268	Commissioners of Tax, - -	6,298 25	
337	Salaries, - - - - -	-	6,124 61
278	Attornies, - - - - -	-	213 61
280	Contingent expenses, - - -	687 13	
289	Licking river navigation, - -	15,376 14	
291	Green river Railroad, - - -	1,903 00	
292	Sinking Fund, - - - - -	780,020 98	
295	Appropriations December Ses. 1837,	271 89	
302	Green river navigation, - -	265,020 98	
303	Sheriffs for revenue, 1838, - -	8,722 95	
304	Trustees Jury Fund, - - - -	5,524 84	
309	Non-resident lands, - - - -	-	1,167 65
310	Executive offices, - - - -	709 20	
311	City of Lexington, - - - -	-	500 00
312	Slaves executed, - - - - -	1,100 00	
314	Appropriations December Ses. 1838,	11,920 85	
317	Criminal prosecutions, - - -	5,773 57	
318	Jailers, - - - - -	4,180 66	
319	Legislature, December Ses. 1838, -	499 84	
320	Idiots, - - - - -	7,316 69	
321	City of Louisville, - - - - -	-	1,453 28
323	Clerks' services, - - - - -	19,752 99	
324	Old Bank of Kentucky, - - -	-	11,934 00
325	Branch Northern Bank of Kentucky,	-	640,000 00
326	State Bonds, - - - - -	-	1,608,848 47
328	Sheriffs for revenue, 1837, - -	5,720 08	
331	Maysville, Paris, &c. road, - -	-	2,056 82
333	Warrants, - - - - -	-	8,560 75
334	Clerks for taxes, - - - - -	12,175 00	
335	State of Kentucky, - - - - -	-	1,050,288 26
336	Treasury, - - - - -	156,959 74	
		4,609,557 88	4,609,557 88

B.

Balances transferred to Books of Second Auditor.

Page of Ledger.		DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
1	Sheriffs revenue, 1793,	104 06	
1	1794,	138 61	
1	1796,	1,805 36	
1	1798,	101 36	
2	1799,	217 25	
2	1800,	172 26	
2	1802,	31 99	
2	1803,	1,662 21	
3	1806,	613 26	
3	1807,	279 43	
3	1809,	48 58	
3	1811,	52 44	
4	1813,	-	8 32
4	1815,	10 26	
4	1817,	754 54	
4	1819,	942 86	
5	1820,	426 34	
5	1822,	-	1 02
5	1823,	374 16	
6	1824,	510 67	
6	1825,	1,010 58	
6	1826,	-	7 80
6	1827,	-	4 68
7	1828,	16 54	
7	1829,	12 56	
7	1830,	519 30	
7	1831,	615 00	
9	Debts receivable,	7,127 84	
9	Town of Columbus,	-	4,263 81
10	Purchasers N. R. Lands,	-	258 42
16	Treasurer town of Waidshoro'	-	05
16	Treasurer town of Columbus,	50 00	
32	Money refunded,	4 93	
34	Public Printers,	33 75	
76	Decisions Court of Appeals,	1,457 50	
87	Sheriffs revenue, 1833,	356 65	
89	1834,	637 26	
91	1835,	-	09
93	1836,	2,113 24	
162	Miscellaneous receipts,	-	17 05
163	Lands west Cumberland,	-	30 00

B—Continued.

Page of Ledger.		DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
215	Military expenditures, - - -	193 94	
219	Sheriffs comparing polls, - -	47 94	
235	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, - -	329 33	
240	Public communications, - -	155 61	
268	Commissioners of Tax, - -	6,298 25	
337	Salaries, - - - - -	-	6,124 61
278	Attorneys, - - - - -	-	213 61
280	Contingent expenses, - - -	687 13	
295	Appropriations Dec. Ses. 1837, -	271 89	
303	Sheriffs revenue, 1838, - - -	8,722 95	
308	Trustees Jury Fund, - - -	5,524 84	
309	N. R. lands, - - - - -	-	1,167 56
310	Executive offices, - - - - -	709 20	
311	City of Lexington, - - - -	-	500 00
312	Slaves executed, - - - - -	1,100 00	
314	Appropriations Dec. Ses. 1838, -	11,920 85	
317	Criminal prosecutions, - - -	5,773 57	
318	Jailers, - - - - -	4,180 66	
319	Legislature, December Ses. 1838, -	499 84	
320	Idiots, - - - - -	7,316 69	
321	City of Louisville, - - - - -	-	1,453 28
323	Clerks' services, - - - - -	19,752 99	
328	Sheriffs revenue, 1837, - - -	5,720 08	
333	Warrants, - - - - -	-	8,560 75
334	Clerks, for taxes, - - - - -	12,175 00	
336	Treasury, - - - - -	112,214 56	
335	State of Kentucky, - - - -	-	203,184 97
		225,796 11	225,796 11

C.

Balances to be transferred from the old books to the books of the Auditor of Public Accounts, viz :

Page of Ledger.		DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
10	Tax on Bank stock, - - -	1,105 06	
11	Loans to the Penitentiary, - -	57,943 46	
12	Bank of Kentucky, - - -	119,340 00	

C.—Continued.

Page of Ledger.		DEBTOR.	CREDITOR.
12	Commonwealth's Bank stock, -	1,701 07	
13	Do do - - - -	328,713 55	
11	Penitentiary, - - - -	-	21,055 57
15	Taylorsville Bridge, - - - -	2,428 56	
15	Do do - - - -	850 00	
86	Bank of Kentucky, - - - -	-	252,836 15
98	Bank of Louisville, - - - -	-	56,669 88
161	Hartford Bridge, - - - -	2,500 00	
164	Turnpike roads, - - - -	92,212 11	
190	Internal Improvement Fund, - -	-	229,727 75
212	Stock in Bank of Kentucky, -	583,598 36	
216	Premium of State Scrip, - -	-	10,000 00
225	Turnpike roads, - - - -	1,450,070 83	
227	Kentucky river navigation, - -	174,563 81	
232	Dividend from road, Frankfort to Hardinsville, - - - -	-	1,000 00
233	Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, -	-	339,009 34
239	Northern Bank of Kentucky, -	-	363,520 50
245	Board of Internal Improvement, -	135,879 31	
247	Interest on State Bonds, - -	56,014 38	
258	Lexington & Ohio Railroad, - -	269,774 99	
289	Licking river navigation, - -	15,376 14	
291	Green river Railroad, - - - -	1,903 00	
292	Sinking Fund, - - - -	780,020 98	
302	Green river navigation, - - - -	265,020 98	
324	Old Bank of Kentucky, - - - -	-	11,934 00
325	Branch Northern Bank Kentucky, -	-	640,000 00
326	State Bonds, - - - -	-	1,608,848 47
331	Maysville and Paris road, - -	-	2,056 82
336	Treasury, - - - -	44,745 18	
335	State of Kentucky, - - - -	-	847,103 29
		4,383,761 77	4,383,761 77

D.

Balance sheet on the 10th day of October, 1839.

DEBITS.				
Sheriffs for Revenue, 1793,	-	-	-	\$ 104 06
1794,	-	-	-	138 61
1796,	-	-	-	1,805 36
1798,	-	-	-	101 36
1799,	-	-	-	217 25
1800,	-	-	-	172 26
1802,	-	-	-	31 99
1803,	-	-	-	1,662 21
1806,	-	-	-	613 26
1807,	-	-	-	279 43
1809,	-	-	-	48 58
1811,	-	-	-	52 44
1815,	-	-	-	10 26
1817,	-	-	-	15 95
1819,	-	-	-	942 86
1820,	-	-	-	168 59
1823,	-	-	-	374 16
1824,	-	-	-	510 67
1825,	-	-	-	1,010 58
1828,	-	-	-	16 54
1829,	-	-	-	12 56
1830,	-	-	-	519 30
1831,	-	-	-	615 00
1833,	-	-	-	356 65
1834,	-	-	-	637 26
1836,	-	-	-	1,663 24
1837,	-	-	-	3,800 84
1838,	-	-	-	3,712 44
1839,	-	-	-	276,606 99
Richard Taylor, Sergeant Court of Appeals,	-	-	-	1,006 14
Clerks for taxes, -	-	-	-	11,090 81
Town of Newport, for fines,	-	-	-	78 06
Debts receivable, -	-	-	-	7,127 84
Treasurer of town of Columbus,	-	-	-	50 00
City of Louisville, for fines,	-	-	-	1,746 72
				<hr/>
				\$317,300 27
				<hr/>

CREDITS.				
Sheriffs for Revenue, 1813,	-	-	-	\$ 8 32
1822,	-	-	-	1 02
1826,	-	-	-	7 80
1827,	-	-	-	4 68
1835,	-	-	-	09
				<hr/>
Amount carried forward, -	-	-	-	\$21 91

D—Continued.

Amount brought forward,	-	-	-	\$ 21 91
Warrants unpaid,	-	-	-	2,781 72
Salaries due,	-	-	-	5,819 35
James Davidson, Treasurer,	-	-	-	47,340 98
Attornies for salaries,	-	-	-	846 32
Town of Columbus,	-	-	-	4,263 81
Purchasers of non-resident lands,	-	-	-	258 42
Treasurer town of Waidsboro',	-	-	-	05
Balance to the credit of the State of Kentucky,	-	-	-	255,967 71
				<u>\$317,300 27</u>

E.

The Committee on Public Offices find a difference in the report of the Second Auditor to the Legislature and the books of his office, at the end of each fiscal year, from the 10th October, 1835, to the 10th October, 1838, and also on the 27th February, 1839, when the Second Auditor came into office. This difference has been satisfactorily explained, and the books have been corrected, which stand as follows:

The Auditor's books show a balance in the Treasury, on the 10th day of October, 1835, of	-	-	-	\$27,992 01
The report of said year shows a balance of	-	-	-	27,991 98
Difference,	-	-	-	<u>03</u>

Upon examination, it is found, that the Treasurer was improperly charged the sum of three cents, on account of the amount received from Sheriffs this year.

The Auditor's report show a balance overpaid by the Treasurer, on the 10th day of October, 1836,	-	-	-	\$97,774 90
The books show the amount to be	-	-	-	97,774 86
Difference,	-	-	-	<u>04</u>

Which is the amount above named as being improperly charged,	-	-	-	03
And error in warrant No. 50, 1836,	-	-	-	01

Making the difference,	-	-	-	<u>04</u>
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The Auditor's books show a balance in the Treasury, 10th October, 1837, of	-	-	-	\$495,366 85
The report shows a balance of	-	-	-	437,242 27
Difference,	-	-	-	<u>\$58,124 58</u>

Which is the amount named above, - - -	04
And error in charging Treasurer amount received from Commonwealth's Bank twice, this sum, - - -	58,024 55
And error in crediting Treasurer, report of warrants paid June 1837, by this sum, too little, - - -	100 00
Making, - - -	\$58,124 59
From which deduct for error in report July, 1837, this sum credited too much, - - -	01
Making the difference, - - -	\$58,124 58
The report shows a balance overpaid by the Treasurer 10th October, 1838, of - - -	207,838 96
The books show a balance overpaid of - - -	149,684 38
Difference, - - -	\$58,154 58
Which is the amount named above, - - -	58,124 58
And error in crediting Treasurer, in report of Warrant paid December, 1837, too little, - - -	30 00
Making the difference, - - -	\$58,154 58
The Auditor's books show a balance in the Treasury, on the 27th of February, 1839, of - - -	\$215,134 32
Auditor's report show a balance of - - -	156,959 74
Difference, - - -	\$58,174 58
Which is the amount named above, - - -	58,154 58
And overcharged in receipts of taxes for non-resident lands in December, 1838, - - -	20 00
Making the difference, - - -	\$58,174 58
All these errors have been corrected: The Treasurer has been credited by error in Sheriffs receipts in 1835, - - -	03
Do error in warrant No. 150, 1836, - - -	01
Do error in twice charging amount received from Commonwealth's Bank in 1837, - - -	58,024 55
Do error in report, June, 1837, - - -	100 00
Do error in report, December, 1837, - - -	30 00
Do error non-residents' receipts, December, 1838, for overcharge, - - -	20 00
Making in all, - - -	\$58,174 59
And the Treasurer has been charged, for error in report July, 1837, - - -	01
Leaving the amount of credit given, to be - - -	\$58,174 58
App. to H. R.	77

Which is the exact difference between the report and Auditor's books leaving the amount in the Treasury, on the 27th day of February, 1839, as per Second Auditor's report, \$156,959 74 from all sources. All the foregoing errors were made previous to the time the Second Auditor came into office, and have been corrected by him.

No. 1.

Balances due to Sheriffs for Revenue overpaid.

Henry county,	-	-	1813,	-	-	-	-	\$22 73
Breckinridge county,	-	-	1815,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Mason county,	-	-	1822,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Pendleton county,	-	-	1822,	-	-	-	-	02
Bullitt county,	-	-	1824,	-	-	-	-	2 81
Union county,	-	-	1825,	-	-	-	-	10 19
Mason county,	-	-	1826,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Nicholas county,	-	-	1826,	-	-	-	-	01
Wayne county,	-	-	1826,	-	-	-	-	81
Bullitt county,	-	-	1826,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Bullitt county,	-	-	1827,	-	-	-	-	4 78
Anderson county,	-	-	1829,	-	-	-	-	12 97
Nelson county,	-	-	1830,	-	-	-	-	2 57
Whitley county,	-	-	1830,	-	-	-	-	3 40
Hopkins county,	-	-	1834,	-	-	-	-	06
Muhlenburg county,	-	-	1834,	-	-	-	-	31
Hickman county,	-	-	1835,	-	-	-	-	01
M'Cracken county,	-	-	1835,	-	-	-	-	09
Henry county,	-	-	1837,	-	-	-	-	19
Oldham county,	-	-	1837,	-	-	-	-	01
Edmonson county,	-	-	1837,	-	-	-	-	10 73
Todd county,	-	-	1838,	-	-	-	-	17 10
Warren county,	-	-	1838,	-	-	-	-	1 00

No. 2.

Balances of Revenue due from Sheriffs, viz:

Nelson county,	-	1793,	-	-	-	\$104 06
Nelson county,	-	1794,	-	-	-	138 61
Clarke county,	-	1796,	-	-	-	1,261 45
Mason county,	-	1796,	-	-	-	543 91
Green county,	-	1798,	-	-	-	101 36
Mason county,	-	1799,	-	-	-	121 52
Bourbon county,	-	1799,	-	-	-	95 73
Bracken county,	-	1800,	-	-	-	172 26
Pendleton county,	-	1802,	-	-	-	31 99

Balances—Continued.

Muhlenburg county, -	1803,	-	-	-	99 90
Shelby county, -	1803,	-	-	-	1,562 31
Livingston county, -	1806,	-	-	-	613 26
Livingston county, -	1807,	-	-	-	279 43
Gallatin county, -	1809,	-	-	-	48 58
Clay county, -	1811,	-	-	-	52 44
Nelson county, -	1813,	-	-	-	14 41
Logan county, -	1815,	-	-	-	11 26
Washington county, -	1817,	-	-	-	15 95
Adair county, -	1819,	-	-	-	942 86
Daviess county, -	1820,	-	-	-	148 06
Woodford county, -	1820,	-	-	-	20 53
Bracken county, -	1823,	-	-	-	10
Floyd county, -	1823,	-	-	-	114 16
Livingston county, -	1823,	-	-	-	43 72
Harrison county, -	1823,	-	-	-	216 18
Cumberland county, -	1824,	-	-	-	479 10
Franklin county, -	1824,	-	-	-	34 38
Allen county, -	1825,	-	-	-	91 87
Cumberland county, -	1825,	-	-	-	863 24
Hopkins county, -	1825,	-	-	-	3 02
Nicholas county, -	1825,	-	-	-	62 64
Jefferson county, -	1826,	-	-	-	12 75
Mercer county, -	1826,	-	-	-	07
Owen county, -	1826,	-	-	-	20
Caldwell county, -	1827,	-	-	-	10
Laurel county, -	1828,	-	-	-	1 00
Green county, -	1828,	-	-	-	15 54
Oldham county, -	1829,	-	-	-	24 93
Union county, -	1829,	-	-	-	60
Caldwell county, -	1830,	-	-	-	290 60
Grant county, -	1830,	-	-	-	201 22
Harlan county, -	1830,	-	-	-	9 93
Woodford county, -	1830,	-	-	-	23 52
Campbell county, -	1830,	-	-	-	269 50
Edmonson county, -	1831,	-	-	-	59 52
Lawrence county, -	1831,	-	-	-	115 28
Perry county, -	1831,	-	-	-	44 41
Harlan county, -	1831,	-	-	-	126 29
Edmonson county, -	1833,	-	-	-	10 67
Fayette county, -	1833,	-	-	-	101 73
Floyd county, -	1833,	-	-	-	50
Grant county, -	1833,	-	-	-	1 50
Jessamine county, -	1833,	-	-	-	18 57
Montgomery county, -	1833,	-	-	-	7 18
Russell county, -	1833,	-	-	-	196 44
Shelby county, -	1833,	-	-	-	10 03
Simpson county, -	1833,	-	-	-	88
Todd county, -	1833,	-	-	-	47

Balances—Continued.

M'Cracken county, -	1833,	-	-	-	13
Perry county, -	1833,	-	-	-	8 55
Campbell county, -	1834,	-	-	-	115 76
Caldwell county, -	1834,	-	-	-	1 80
Franklin county, -	1834,	-	-	-	1 00
Gallatin county, -	1834,	-	-	-	500 00
Green county, -	1834,	-	-	-	07
Spencer county, -	1834,	-	-	-	2 94
Simpson county, -	1834,	-	-	-	6 06
Warren county, -	1834,	-	-	-	10 00
Hancock county, -	1835,	-	-	-	01
Campbell county, -	1836,	-	-	-	399 20
Cumberland county, -	1836,	-	-	-	1,143 20
Christian county, -	1836,	-	-	-	90
Greenup county, -	1836,	-	-	-	14 65
Hickman county, -	1836,	-	-	-	47 00
Logan county, -	1836,	-	-	-	84
Nicholas county, -	1836,	-	-	-	2 50
Owen county, -	1836,	-	-	-	2 00
Simpson county, -	1836,	-	-	-	2 95
Henderson county, -	1837,	-	-	-	10
Hickman county, -	1837,	-	-	-	10 00
Livingston county, -	1837,	-	-	-	3 88
Logan county, -	1837,	-	-	-	22
Spencer county, -	1837,	-	-	-	68 27
Washington county, -	1837,	-	-	-	157 68
Green county, -	1837,	-	-	-	1 13
Fayette county, -	1837,	-	-	-	198 06
Nelson county, -	1837,	-	-	-	01
Campbell county, -	1837,	-	-	-	1,544 66
Caldwell county, -	1837,	-	-	-	8 00
Calloway county, -	1837,	-	-	-	554 55
Fleming county, -	1837,	-	-	-	02
Christian county, -	1837,	-	-	-	1,057 63
Calloway county, -	1838,	-	-	-	21 14
Pendleton county, -	1838,	-	-	-	224 00
Butler county, -	1838,	-	-	-	242 17
Caldwell county, -	1838,	-	-	-	478 45
Green county, -	1838,	-	-	-	2,079 13
Morgan county, -	1838,	-	-	-	10
Washington county, -	1838,	-	-	-	496 91
Gallatin county, -	1838,	-	-	-	12 00
Hardin county, -	1838,	-	-	-	48 00
Richard Taylor, Sergeant Court of Appeals, -		-	-	-	1,006 14

NOTE.—These balances will be examined into this year, and agents will be appointed to collect all that can be made.

SILK CULTURE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 3, 1840. }

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the
House of Representatives :

In obedience to the resolutions of the last Legislature, approved 23d of February, 1839, I addressed a letter, inclosing a copy of the resolutions, to each of the Governors of the several States; and I also sent similar communications to other individuals, from whom I supposed information upon the culture of silk, such as indicated by the resolutions, could be obtained. I beg leave now to communicate to you such answers as I have received to the letters sent. Accompanying this communication is a pamphlet containing a Treatise on the Rearing of Silk Worms, by M. De Hazzi of Munich, with plates, &c. sent me by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in answer to my letter to him on the subject.

I am, with respect, your fellow citizen,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, *Leut. Gov.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

Albany, October 3, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of September 13th, written in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and requesting information whether legislative encouragement has been given in this State to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the sugar beet, and the production and manufacture of silk, has been received.

No measures have been adopted by the Legislature of this State in relation to these branches of industry. Much interest has been manifested by numerous intelligent and highly respectable citizens in relation to them, and experiments have been made in each of the departments mentioned. I have taken the liberty to submit your communication to the Hon. Jesse Buel, a distinguished agriculturalist, with the expression of my wish that he would furnish me the means of answering your enquiries in regard to the results which have been attained. Should he favor me with the desired information, I shall have great pleasure in communicating the same.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,

Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Kentucky.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND,
November 15, 1839. }

SIR:

I have received your letter with a copy of the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky respecting the culture of sugar beet, mulberry trees, and silk, in this State.

The sugar beet has been cultivated to a considerable extent, and a few experiments have been made for extracting the sugar, but without a satisfactory result.

The cultivation of the *morus multicaulis* was commenced about three years ago, and soon became so profitable that it extended through a great portion of the State, and prevented a proper attention to the production of silk. Within a few months past, the speculation in mulberry trees has nearly ceased, and companies and individuals are beginning to employ themselves in the manufacture of silk.

No encouragement has been given by the Legislature to any of the objects mentioned in the resolutions, except in granting charters to a great number of silk companies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. GRAYSON,
Governor of Maryland.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of Kentucky.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
Trenton, November 14, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th of September containing a copy of certain resolutions of the State of Kentucky respecting the culture of the sugar beet and the production of silk. You request that I will furnish you with any information in my power on these subjects, and having reference also to any legislative action in this State.

In the year 1838, the Legislature of this State passed an act declaring that for every ten pounds of cocoons of silk, the produce of worms raised in this State, during five years from the date of the act, fifteen cents per pound should be paid from the Treasury as a premium. This law was much objected to, and at the next session, in the fall of the same year, was repealed. In some parts of the State a systematic effort is making for carrying on the silk business, and we entertain no doubt it will be successful. The mulberry tree has been raised to a great extent in the only hope of selling them again at an advanced price. This business has been overdone, and for the present has failed entirely; the trees being worth little or nothing in market. This has nothing to do with the important matter of the silk business, which we believe here will turn out to be profitable and highly advantageous to the country.

As to the sugar beet, all I can say, is, that it is raised among us to a considerable extent, and is highly spoken of, but have no knowledge respecting it worthy of being communicated.

We have had, as far as I recollect, no other legislation on these subjects than the act and its repeal before referred to.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PENNINGTON,
Governor of New Jersey.

His Excellency, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,
Governor of Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OHIO,
Columbus, October 29, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

Your note of the 13th ultimo, together with the resolutions of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on the subject of the culture of silk, were received this morning. In reply I have to state, that the only legislative encouragement that has ever been given to the culture of silk in this State is to be found in "an act, entitled, an to encourage the Culture of Silk," passed March 16th, 1839; for the particular provisions of which I refer you to the act itself, which may be found in volume 37, page 56, Ohio Laws, a copy of which has been transmitted to your predecessor a short time since.

Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

NASHVILLE,
September 23, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your printed circular, with the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, upon the subject of the silk culture; and in reply can only inform you, that no legislative encouragement has as yet been given in this State to that branch of industry. To which, however, a few of our citizens are beginning to turn their attention, and are raising the *morus multicaulis* this season. The greatest number thus engaged, are citizens of the Eastern Division of the State. But as not much progress has been made, I have no information on the subject whatever, that could be useful to you, or it would most cheerfully be communicated.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

N. CANNON.

His Excellency, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo. *September 26, 1839.* }

SIR:

In reply to your letter of the 13th September, requesting the communication of any information in possession of the Governor of this State in relation to the culture of silk, &c. &c., permit to refer you to the laws of the last session of the Generally Assembly of this State, (a copy of which has been sent to you) page 231, as containing all the evidence of the encouragement extended by this State to the raising of the mulberry, &c. &c.

While I wish you success in the investigation of a subject that must ere long prove highly beneficial to the west, permit me to suggest to you that a correspondence with any one of the gentlemen named in the law before referred to, (all of whom reside in St. Louis,) will inform you, to the fullest extent, of the particulars mentioned in the resolution contained in your letter, so far as relates to this State.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LILBURN W. BOGGS, *Gov. Mo.*

To His Excellency, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON,
November 15th, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of the 13th of September came duly to hand. I delayed answering it until I had obtained all the practical knowledge and information upon the subject I could possibly procure from my short stay in Kentucky. I have to state, in the first place, that I am a practical silk manufacturer, having been engaged in the business upwards of twenty years. Since my arrival in Lexington, I have been manufacturing silk produced here on the estate of Mr. Samuel Chew, the results of my operations and experience has convinced me of the following facts, viz: That I find the soil and climate of Kentucky better suited to the growth of the mulberry tree and the manufacturing of silk than any other part of our country that I have seen or operated in. The silk produced here is superior in quality and greater in quantity of weight than any produced in our eastern States; its beauty cannot be surpassed. The prospects of the future success of the business appear so great to me, that I have determined to move my family and locate in Lexington and commence a manufactory, and establish a filature here the ensuing year.

The advantages to be derived from the introduction of the business into your State are also very great, as the producing of silk is a clean, healthy and profitable employment, the labor required is performed by the younger branches of the farmer's family. The machinery required is also very simple; the furnishing of it takes but little capital; feeding and attending the worms require but little skill; the art of reeling silk is soon learned, only requiring a little practice, with common abilities, and performed by females. So that all your small farmers and industrious families, with but a very little out-lay of capital, could bring to market silk or cocoons to a large amount,

five times greater than any agricultural production that can be produced with the same labor and capital, and the extent of the demand for silk is unlimited. But to encourage the farmer, &c. to take hold of the business and get it successfully introduced in the State, will require the fostering hand of the Legislature for a few years at first to stimulate them on with this important branch of our domestic industry.

I hope to be able to lay before the Legislature specimens of Kentucky manufactured silks, the results of my operations here, to convince them of the general benefits of the business and the truth of the above remarks and facts stated. I have also seen samples of silk reeled and manufactured by the Shakers of Kentucky, and other individuals of different sections of your State, in possession of Col. Saunders of Lexington, the beauty and quality of which is equal to any of the productions of our eastern States.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

WM. B. JACKSON.

HON. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

MULBERRY GROVE,

November 22, 1839. }

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 13th September came duly to hand, which I have deferred answering until the present time, in order to get such information as would be most beneficial to the Legislature and to yourself—at that time Mr. Wm. B. Jackson, a regular silk throwster, who had been invited to our State by the Kentucky State Silk Society, was at work, reeling and spinning the silk that had been made in this section of the country—I wished to get his opinion as to the quality of the silk raised here. He has now closed his labors and returned to Philadelphia. He is of the opinion that the silk raised here is superior to any he ever worked in this country or in Europe. He is so well pleased with the prospect of this being a silk growing country, that he intends returning by the 1st of January next, with his machinery to establish a filature in Lexington. He is a gentleman of excellent judgment, and has been in the business upwards of twenty years. His brother and himself built the first establishment in Philadelphia, which is now in successful and profitable operation. In addition to the opinion of Mr. Jackson, I have that of Gideon B. Smith, Esq., J. S. Skinner, Esq. Baltimore; Moses Kempton, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Silk Company; M. Deauponce, one of the oldest importers in the United States; several other gentlemen of Philadelphia, and importers of silk in New York; Mr. J. H. Cobb, proprietor of the silk ——— in Dedham, Massachusetts, and several importers in Boston, to whom I showed specimens of Kentucky silk. I made a tour last winter from Washington city to Boston, and examined all the silk establishments I could hear of, and at every place my specimens of silk were pronounced of a very superior quality. I became so well convinced of the practicability and profit of the business that I am making arrangements to go largely into it, and have fed a few thousand worms this year. It is an interesting business, and such an one as I hope will be introduced into the family of every farmer in the country, as it requires but a small piece of ground and the cocoons can be raised by the superannuated and children under the

age of twelve years; the reeling by females—a girl of fourteen or sixteen years can learn in a few hours. The cost of the reel is about five dollars. Thus you see it suits all classes of society, and gives employment to that portion of our citizens that are an expense, and to the females who are the greatest consumers of silk; and, sir, I know of no business that deserves more encouragement than the raising of silk, and a small bounty given by our Legislature, say for five years, and let it gradually diminish after the first two years, would be a great benefit to the State at large; it would have the good effect of preventing emigration from our State, and have a tendency to retain what we have and invite others here. You are well aware that the rich sections of our country are being bought up by our extensive stock raisers and populating with the slave, and sending the small farmer with his industrious family (who are the support of our country) to the far west. As to our climate, I think there can be no doubt. The mulberry tree grows naturally in all sections of our State. Our native tree grows to greater perfection in this State, than in any other that I know of. I was shown a leaf of the native, a few days since, by John W. Hunt, Esq. of our city, sent him by a gentleman in the Green river country, that is superior to any I ever saw; also, one from the Shaker village, which was very fine, and many in my own neighborhood. I have also received many specimens of very good silk, sent me from different parts of the State, made from the native tree. I have no doubt of the success of the multicaulis, and firmly believe it is to do great things for us. Yet if that should not meet our anticipations, we have the means within ourselves (the native tree) of not only producing enough for our own consumption, but for exportation. There has been a great many worms fed in Lexington and neighborhood by different individuals, and have generally done well. As to the profits per acre, my operations have been so limited, that I cannot give you an estimate, but must refer you to the many printed documents which have been published. Some of them appear to be very extravagant, but the lowest estimate that I have seen is far above the profit of any other crop that can be raised by our ablest hands. Now, that it is found that our climate and soil are favorable to the culture of silk, we may safely calculate that when the business shall be properly systemized and established, we shall be able to export a very considerable amount over and above our home supply, and especially, if our population, State government and National council only evince an enterprise worthy the object. England and France import, annually, raw silk to the amount of forty millions of dollars to supply their manufactories; and who knows but that we may yet supply them, as we now do with cotton.

As to the sugar beet, I have planted it for two years for my cows. I feed them through the winter; they are very fond of them, and give as much milk when fed on them as in the summer on good grass. My crop was very good this season, notwithstanding the drought. My beets weighed from eight to fifteen pounds, which is much larger than they grow at the east where sugar is made from them at a handsome profit. I brought seed with me for several individuals in different parts of this county, who planted and are much pleased with the result. Our soil appears, so far as I can judge, to be admirably adapted to their culture; and should be pleased if some encouragement could be given for the manufacture of them into sugar. I know of no crop that will produce more or better food for cattle per acre than the sugar beet.

There is another branch of domestic industry which I wish had been introduced into the resolutions, that is the growth of wool. When we look at our broken, and what is called waste land in Kentucky, and see how admirably it is calculated for sheep pasture—far superior to our level, flat lands; and what an immense benefit it would be to our country to have them cleared up and populated, which could be done in a few years, if the people were encouraged to do so. In the State of Vermont the calculation is to raise six to nine sheep to the acre. Their best wool brings from 50 to 75 cents per pound. The fleece from three to six pounds. Taking the lowest number of sheep, six, and the lowest fleece, three pounds, and the lowest price, 50 cents, will give \$9 per acre; the increase of the flock is allowed for their keeping, which is giving a profit above what the most of our farmers make on our best land; and in this country the sheep can be raised at much less expense, as our winters are much milder and shorter, and they do not require as much feed. Could not this be done, sir, by the Legislature giving a small bounty on wool, and the enactment of a dog law? Although I am no politician, yet I think an act of this kind would be of great utility to the public, especially when they are informed of the great sum of money it would save to the industrious part of the community, and the great revenue it would raise to the public funds, and that out of the pockets of those that can spare it. It is generally allowed that what will keep a dog, will keep a pig; and I need not say which will be most profitable at christmas, a dog to play with or bacon for the table. It may be asked, why do not the people see these follies themselves? Because there is a natural tenderness and indulgence in every parent towards these children, as well as ladies for their lap dogs. Pardon the comparison. We will say that there are 750,000 inhabitants in the State, five to constitute a family, and allow one dog to each family, would make 150,000 dogs in the State; and at present, there are more families with three, than families without any. Say that each dog was taxed one dollar, it would amount to \$150,000, which would be a handsome sum towards paying the bounty on wool; and I think it would be safe to say that there would be as many dogs killed as saved. Now see the saving it would be to the poorer class; say each dog will eat three cents worth per day, it will amount to the enormous sum of \$1,642,500 per annum, and this rate is very low, for gentlemen's hounds, grey hounds, pointers, and my lady's lap-dogs, they cost a great deal more. Any saving plan enforced by an act of Assembly is indisputably as beneficial to the public, and reflects as much honor upon the member who promotes it, as one that brings in money to the public funds, and such a dog act would be found to do both.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. J. SANDERS.

His Excellency, Gov. WICKLIFFE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
September 25, 1839. }

SIR:

Your circular of the 13th instant, enclosing a copy of the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky on the subject of the culture of silk, is this day received. I have the honor to enclose, herewith, in compliance with

the request contained in your circular letter, a document on the subject referred to, prepared by Dr. James Mease, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. I have endeavored to procure another document prepared by Dr. Mease on the same subject, under the resolution referred, but without success. These are the only documents on the subject of silk prepared under the supervision of this department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY, *Sec. Treas.*

His Excellency, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,
Lieut. and Acting Gov. of Ky.

A Treatise on the Culture of Silk in Germany, and especially in Bavaria: or complete instruction for the plantation and management of Mulberry Trees, and the rearing of Silk-Worms, by the Counsellor of State, De Hazzi, Member of several Agricultural and Economical Societies, &c. &c. Translated from the German.

INTRODUCTION.

Four years had scarcely elapsed, since the General Committee of the Agricultural Society of Bavaria had tried new experiments on the rearing of silk-worms, and had published in the newspapers, accounts of their success, when a strong disposition might be observed in Germany, to recommence, in several districts, the rearing of those insects, and to discover the old mulberry plantations. Similar efforts were made in other countries; and even in those the farthest north.

Notwithstanding the many clear proofs of the success which attended, in Germany, that branch of industry, objections are made to it by a numerous party, who contend, not only that it can never prosper, but that it is altogether impracticable; and the whole scheme, according to their angry declamation, serves merely to deceive the Kingdom, and to expose each individual engaged in the pursuit to the loss of his money, as well as of much valuable time and labor: "the rearing of the silk-worm," they say, "having already been once tried, and abandoned, from a conviction that it was a source of useless expense." It is, therefore, perhaps high time to view this subject in the light of history and experience, in order to discover truth, and detect error, whereby all doubt may be forever removed.

We shall therefore speak, in the following pages,

- I. Of the origin of the rearing of silk-worms, in all countries.
- II. Of the errors and blunders, which occasioned the neglect of this branch of industry in Germany, and, particularly, in Bavaria.
- III. Of the best ways and means to introduce, to preserve, and to promote it.

Thus, we furnish, as is announced by the titlepage of the present volume, a treatise on the propagation of silk-worms, to all German nations, and especially to the Bavarians, such treatise having become the more indispensa-

ble to them, as an imperfect knowledge of the subject would expose them to old mistakes, and might paralyze the efforts now making to revive this highly important branch of industry. This purpose requires, after a clear exposition of all that has been said in relation to it, in the classical Italian and French works of Dandolo and Bonafous, a comparative view of the experience acquired, in remote and more recent times, throughout Germany, and especially in Bavaria—of which latter I can speak as an eye-witness. Thus, we shall reach the highest point of perfection, which the rearing of silk-worms has already attained in some countries: and from which, Germany can and must, therefore, derive some useful lessons. For, by observing the results of experiments, wherever made, upon the most extensive scale, and in the most approved methods, we shall be enabled to avoid reaching the summit of perfection, painfully and slowly, through a labyrinth of errors, blunders, and half measures.

This treatise will, therefore, furnish all the information necessary to the rearing of silk-worms, on a large or limited scale, in regard to the minutest details of that art, including the particulars of each daily task. Clergymen, schoolmasters, and all other constant observers of the process of rearing silk-worms, and who will, hereafter, teach this branch of economy, and the fair sex, may derive from this work, new means of improving it; and, lastly, statesmen may draw from it a perfect knowledge of the relations and interests arising from it, in a political point of view.

DE HAZZI.

SECTION I.

Of the origin of the art of rearing Silk-Worms in all Countries.

§ 1.

The history of the origin and development or progress of every subject is of great importance, because every thing relating to it can then be shown concentrated, as it were, in a mirror, to be clearly seen, and correctly judged of.

§ 2.

The rearing of the silk worm owes its origin to the white mulberry tree, or to the caterpillar that feeds upon its leaves. This caterpillar is called *bombyx*, from the Greek word *bombos*, “a sound.” The Greeks had two sorts of bombyces, and tissues of caterpillars. One of these silky substances, proceeding from a small species of hairy caterpillars, received the name of *koikos*, because it was obtained and manufactured in the island of Cos or Coos, in the Grecian Archipelago, the birth place of Apollo and Hippocrates, now called Stanco. They denominated the other species of caterpillars the Asiatic bombyx, and its web was distinguished by the names of Syrian, Assyrian, or Asiatic, or *silk* proper.

§ 3.

The web of these caterpillars nearly resembles those of other caterpillars and insects; as, for instance, that of the great enemy of the pine forests of Germany, the *Phalæna Bombyx pini*, and of the other species of *Phalænæ*, which nature has colonized upon ashes, oaks, palms, black poplars, &c. &c.†

§ 4.

The real silk or silk-web, was first known in ancient Serica, a part of the Chinese Empire (perhaps the northerly part, beyond the 35th degree) and hence the Greeks called it *Serike* the Romans *Sericum*, the French *Soie*, the Italians *Seta*, and the English *Silk*. Forests of mulberry trees have been planted there by the hand of nature, and, for many centuries, mankind could have gathered from them the precious thread, and, as from the cotton, provided themselves with clothing without much labor. But they remained long untouched, in a neglected and unprofitable state.

§ 5.

It was in the reign of the Emperor Hoangti, that a new epoch commenced in the culture of silk. The insects were sheltered, and carefully tended. The real rearing began, and was like the tanning and employment of wild beasts for agricultural purposes. The history of China mentions, that, 700 years before Abraham, 2,700 years before the Christian era, the Emperor Houng-Ti, "the Emperor of the Earth," who reigned for more than a hundred years, taught the Chinese to construct houses, carts, ships, mills, and other useful things of a similar kind, and persuaded, moreover, his first and legitimate consort, Si-ling-chi, to attend to the silk-worms, and to try several experiments, in order to increase their utility; wishing, as he said, that his wife, the Empress, might also contribute to the welfare of his subjects. The Empress accordingly gathered the silk-worms from the trees, and, with the women attached to her household, endeavored to tend them with much

† The silky substance produced by these insects is not entirely neglected in Asia. According to Du Halde there is an insect in the Chinese province of Shan Tung, which spins its silk in long threads on trees and shrubs, from which a stuff resembling linen, of a coarse but strong texture, and of a reddish color, is manufactured, and called Kien-tehou. It is now more than thirty years since experiments of this kind have been tried in Germany on such webs. We refer the reader to the "*Complete History of the advantages that might be derived from many plants hitherto neglected*:" by the late Professor Herzer: Regensburgh, 1791. This gentleman converted these webs into hats. About four years since, Lieutenant Sanson, of Munich, again called public attention to the tissues found on the German or black poplars, (*populus nigra*.) The general Committee of the Agricultural Society caused them to be collected in many English Parks, and tried the experiment, which, however, failed of success. These webs could not be even used in the fabrication of coarse paper, and thus about two hundred weight of it is still lying profitless. The failure of this experiment may be attributed chiefly to the method of fabrication, to the imperfection of the cards, &c. The essays made by Lieutenant Hebenstrief, of Munich, with the wads of the lote trees and caterpillars, a species of moths found upon the spindle trees, upon vines and cherry trees, were still more important. He taught these insects to weave good wads for ladies' veils; (last year,) for an air balloon; and, still later, a dress woven in a nut shell, for the queen; in the following manner: He fastened some smooth shelves of lote wood, and (in default of this timber) of willow wood, in the form of a bridge, as high as possible, upon two or more lote trees, swarming with caterpillars, having first covered the shelves with bruised lote leaves, and moistened them frequently with a solution of lote salt; and upon these the caterpillars wove their webs. We refer the reader to a paper furnished by the Director Von Shrank, respecting this experiment, for the *Transactions of the Munich Academy of Science*: vol. vi. p. 69.

care, in the Imperial apartments, to supply them abundantly with mulberry leaves, and to keep them very clean. It was soon discovered that they thrived more in rooms than in the open air, where they were constantly exposed to their natural enemies, serpents and spiders, and to the ill effects of changes of temperature; all which were obviated by subjecting them to domestic care. The cocoons gathered in the open air, and in the rooms, were also very different; the latter being not only more numerous, but of a better quality, and richer in silk. Care was afterwards taken that the eggs were hatched within the rooms; and there were thus two kinds of silk culture; the natural and the artificial; the superiority of the latter becoming gradually more and more manifest.

§ 6.

Similar exertions for the domestic culture, were made by the succeeding Empresses, among whom the consort of the Augustus of China, Yao, principally distinguished herself. That art became thus the principal occupation of the Empresses, and several apartments of the Imperial palace were given up to it. From the highest rank of females, it came to be exercised by the whole fair sex, and obtained progressively such favor, that it turned to be the principal source of the wealth of China, which was from thence denominated "the inexhaustible storehouse of silk." The fair sovereigns of the Empire did not, however, content themselves with the rearing of the worms, but attended, also, to the carding and weaving. The original promotress of that art in China, the Empress Si-ling-chi, had already taught her women to convert the raw material into clothing stuffs, and to embroider them with representations of flowers and animals.

§ 7.

Soon, from the Emperor, down to the learned classes, the Princes, Courtiers, and Mandarins; and in short, all who were in sufficiently affluent circumstances, were dressed in satin or damask. This greatly encouraged the rearing of worms, and the weaving and manufacturing of silk, especially as it occasioned a sumptuary regulation, which still continues to subsist, and marks the distinction of ranks among the Chinese: the higher classes having appropriated to themselves the exclusive privilege of wearing the silk stuffs, and assigned to the inferior orders, cotton and cloth dresses.

§ 8.

Subsequently, silk became an article of exportation. From China, it went into all the other countries of Asia, and afterwards to Europe. The traders of Serica journeyed, at first, with the silken stuffs over the whole breadth of Asia. Two hundred and forty three days were usually spent by the caravans, in going from the coasts of China to those of Syria. The prices they obtained, far exceeded the expenses incurred; and thus the silken stuffs were found in every mart; but principally in Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, and among the most active traders in the world, at that epoch, the Phœnicians, who, at length, carried them to the east of Europe.

§ 9.

The Greeks derived their first knowledge of silk from the military expeditions of Alexander into Persia and India; and Aristotle called to it the attention of his countrymen, as early as three hundred and fifty years before Christ. We have already related by what means the Romans obtained the silks. At first, on account of the high price of the silk, these stuffs had but the chains of silk, and the filling either of linen or cotton; or *vice versa*, and may therefore be called half-silk stuffs. Roman writers gave them distinct names. But a general outcry soon arose, even against the half-silk stuffs, under the pretence that they were too expensive and too womanish. Under the Emperor Tiberius, seventeen years after Christ, Haterius and Fronto declared themselves strongly upon this subject; and it was ordered "that no silk dress should henceforth degrade a Roman citizen." Even under Marcus Aurelius, in the year 173, such attire was only worn by ladies of the highest rank. The Syrian voluptuary, Heliogabalus, was the first who wore a dress wholly composed of silk, in the year 218; but in 270, A. D., Aurelianus denied to his wife, Severa, such a dress colored with purple. "Let us not," said he, "exchange gold for spiders' web:" and, indeed, at that epoch, silk was of the same value with gold, weight for weight.

§ 10.

The silk trade increased, nevertheless, more and more in India, Persia, and Arabia; principally from the progress of luxury in Eastern Europe, and the consequently greater demand for silk fabrics. No law could counteract such a propensity; and it was accordingly disregarded entirely in the eastern empire, under the reign of Justinian I, from 527 to 565. Through the intercession of the ill-advised Empress Theodora, the wife of that Emperor, a monopoly of the silk trade was granted to a broker of the name of Peter Bersames, who became afterwards chief of the imperial body guard. At this time, not only silk stuffs, but raw silks were imported from China, through Persia, and chiefly by way of Samarcanda and Bokhara, into the Phœnician cities of Tyre and Berytus, where silk was manufactured, and from whence it was afterwards conveyed into foreign countries. The monopoly granted to Bersames tended, however, to diminish greatly in those cities the profits of the silk manufacturers and traders. The greater number of the former emigrated into Persia, and opened there workshops.

§ 11.

In the mean time, the demand for silks had prodigiously increased, along with the wealth and luxury of the Grecian court, of the inhabitants of the capital, and other principal cities; and the Persians enriched themselves by carrying on that trade. This awakened the jealousy of the Emperor Justinian in regard to that branch of industry and commerce; and he determined to procure the same advantages to his own empire. His first step with this purpose, was to send an expressembassy to the Kings of Ethiopia and Abyssinia, to invite them to appropriate to themselves the silk trade, considering that they could obtain the silk direct from India, and had it in their power to send it to Alexandria through the Nile. The ambassadors ex-

plained the great advantages that would accrue from it; observing, by the way of argument, that Christian sovereigns ought not to permit the heathen enemies of the Emperor to enrich themselves at the expense of his subjects. These suggestions had, however, not the least success, and the autocratic sovereign of the great Roman Empire in the East, failed to procure to his subjects the silk trade.

§ 12

A mere chance produced what no exertion had been able to effect, and it gave a new face to every thing connected with that industry, and occasioned the production, fabrication, and trade of silk in Europe. Two monks presented themselves at the Court of Constantinople, and offered to reveal the secrets of the rearing of silk-worms, which they had learned during their missionary expedition in China. The Emperor, in his joyful surprise, made them rich presents: but it seems that the friars possessed only some seed of the mulberry tree, and considered themselves thereby completely provided, because they thought, that, when the trees should grow, the worm could not fail to accompany them, as in China. But this was a hasty conclusion; and the monks being encouraged, by the many splendid promises of the Emperor, returned to China, in search of silk-worms' eggs, though the exportation of them from that Empire was punished with death. They got back to Constantinople in safety, towards the beginning of the year 555, and brought the precious eggs with them, concealed in their hollow pilgrims' staves. Nothing was now wanting to the success of the new industry. According to Byzantine authors, the eggs were hatched by heat of manure, as soon as the mulberry trees began to bear leaves, which served to feed the worms. In Greece, too, noble ladies were the first to attend to the rearing of the worms, with the assistance of their servants, and their children, and encouraged and extended the culture and the fabrication of silk throughout the whole country. Under Justin II, the successor of Justinian I, ambassadors from Sogdiana declared, that the Grecian silk was, in no respect, inferior to that of China, and highly complimented the Emperor upon his success. Silk was, at length, produced in such abundance, that the Emperor Alexius, as it is related by his daughter Anna,* the historian, distributed in the year 1005, on the eve of a battle with the Scythians, among those of his soldiers whom he was unable to provide with armour, helmets and breast-plates of iron-colored silk.

§ 13.

At a later period, Spain and Portugal received from their Arabian conquerors, the art of fabricating silk. It was in 711, under the Caliphs, that the Saracens conquered Spain; and they soon taught the inhabitants of that country to improve their agriculture, their manufactures, and their arts. "With the same vigor," observes Professor Dresch, in his *Universal History*, "with the same earnest zeal, with which they fought, for more than a century, they pursued the cultivation of science, under the auspices of the great Caliph Haroun Al Raschid, the contemporary of Charles, and his son

* Anna Commena. See Gibbon, in regard to the merit of her History.—*The Translator*.

Al Mamun. These sovereigns regarded it as a maxim of policy, that the welfare of a nation consisted in its civilization. The Koran had classed agriculture, industry, and commerce, among the good deeds of the believer. Like the Roman Senators, who took their surnames from the plants which they had principally cultivated, (as for instance, the Fabii and Lentuli,) the Arabian chieftains were fain to adopt, in the quiet of their private lives, names alluding to their skill in some manual industry; though, at that time, Central and Western Europe knew of no other pleasure than that derived from war, from wine, and from the chase. Charlemagne was the only sovereign who made any provision for the cultivation of the mind: but the benefits he conferred, terminated with his life; and, from that time, the Arabian Empire was the only seat of science, industry, and civilization. We owe them much in regard to agriculture; we are indebted to them for the manufacture of paper; for the expression of quantities by figures, and for many improvements in the art of dying: nay, our language bears numberless traces of the inventions transmitted to us by the Arabians. The historian and Bishop Otto de Freysingen, speaking of the great progress which silk manufacturers had made in Spain, relates that, after the siege of Milan, Frederick I, held a diet of the Empire, in 1158, in the fields of Roncaglia, at which were present, in magnificent attires, the Ambassadors of the Genoese, who recently had conquered from the Saracens two important cities, Lisbon and Almeria, both famous on account of their manufactures of silk, and had made a rich booty. The later wars, and the defeat of the Saracens, might have been the cause, that this species of industry did not pass the limits of the Spanish Peninsula, and fell partly into decay: for it cannot be doubted that the rest of Europe received it from Greece."

§ 14.

Greece remained a long time in the exclusive possession of the silk culture; and it seems that the Saracens were never acquainted with the breeding of the worms, and were only skilled in the art of manufacturing beautiful stuffs from the raw silk, which they received from the great emporium of Bagdad. The war of 1146, introduced that culture into Italy. According to historical authority, Roger I, the Norman King of Sicily and Naples, hearing that the great Emperor Manuel Comnenus was negotiating an alliance against him, with Conrad III, of Germany, resolved to send an embassy to Constantinople, in the hope of obviating the danger which threatened his power, and to propose a matrimonial alliance with one of the daughters of the Emperor; but Manuel threw the ambassadors into prison, and Roger, having accordingly collected his land and maritime forces, was so fortunate as to conquer successively Corfu, Cephalaria, Negropont, Corinth, Thebes, Athens, and several other cities and islands of Greece; from whence he carried with him into Sicily, an immense booty, and several thousand captives. Among the latter, were a great number of persons acquainted with the culture and fabrication of silk. Roger gave orders to treat them with much kindness, and persuaded them to settle in Palermo, offering them the most advantageous conditions. They introduced there their useful industry, and opened manufactures which soon acquired great celebrity; and from thence, it was transmitted to the Calabrians, and at length propagated through the rest of the Kingdom of Naples.

§ 15.

Sicily and Naples kept it mysteriously for a long time; and not earlier than in the sixteenth century, the mulberry tree and the breeding of the silkworms, were introduced into the rest of Italy; and at first in Upper Italy. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy and Piedmont, contributed the most to it; and those countries are also indebted to him for the introduction of the olive tree. From thence that new source of national wealth was transplanted into the Milanese, and the greatest part of Italy; and very soon that country became the principal seat of silk fabrication.

§ 16.

Its propagation through the other countries of Europe, was quite as slow. At first their inhabitants seemed to be satisfied with admiring and valuing the silk stuffs very highly. It was only in the year 1180, under the reign of Henry II, that such stuffs, imported from China, began to astonish the English. At a later period, the Greeks supplied France and Germany with these products; which countries, in the middle ages, received them from the manufactories of Italy. Charlemagne wore above his linen doublet and under-garment, a silk scarf round his waist. Not sooner than in the middle ages did the sumptuous silk cloaks, embroidered with gold and silver, worn by the knights over their more martial equipment, come into fashion. History mentions, as examples of extraordinary splendor, that Henry III assembled, at the marriage of his daughter with the King of Scotland, a thousand knights attired in silk. Charles VI, of France, in order to display his magnificence, wore, from the year 1422, constantly, a black velvet coat-of-arms, even in the hottest days. His successor, Charles VII, wore, at his entrance into Rouen, in 1449, a beaver lined with velvet, which was the most costly and elegant head ornament known at that time. In 1485, orders were issued in Germany against such expensive apparel; and females were expressly directed not to wear more than four costly dresses at the tournaments; and a whole suit of silk and gold was altogether prohibited to them. Even Charles V, took off his little velvet hat, at an inspection of his army, in 1547, to prevent it from being spoiled by the rain.

§ 17.

The silk stuffs still continued to be imported from the east and from Italy: but the first knitted silk stockings, which Henry II wore, and which attracted extraordinary notice, came from Spain; and Henry VIII, as well as Edward VI, were likewise supplied from that country with the same article, for their personal use. No silk manufactures existed as yet in France or Germany; and not earlier than 1455, did females begin to spin and sew with silk in England; and in 1482, narrow stuffs and ribbands began to be manufactured from raw silk, imported from Italy. In 1521, silk weavers emigrated from Milan into France, where likewise, some attempts were made to weave Italian silk; but all these were but partial experiments.

§ 18.

It was reserved to the great Henry IV, to introduce the culture of silk into France, at the beginning of the 17th century; and it constituted one

of the splendid epochs in the history of that kingdom. Olivier de Serres was the most instrumental in this new acquisition, and the French call him, to this day, the patriarch of agriculture. In the year 1600, he published a book, entitled "*Theatre d'Agriculture et Mesnage des Champs*," by which light, as it were, succeeded darkness in rural economy; and it was read with so much eagerness, that thirteen editions were printed within a short space of time. This success, however, he chiefly ascribed to the excellent King, and to his wise Minister Sully, who were the first to view agriculture in all its important relations, and gave to France the blessings of a golden age.* In sending to the King a copy of his work, Olivier wrote to him:

"In presenting to your Majesty *the Theatre of Agriculture and Management of Fields*, I do but call your attention to your own affairs." Delighted with the book, the King honored the author with a most obliging letter, written with his own hand, and desiring him to come to Paris. Olivier left, with great regret, his fine estate, in 1601; though he could not disregard a call which tended to make him more active for the good of his country. Scarcely arrived at Paris, he received the greatest distinctions: he soon became the confident and adviser of the King, and of Sully; and wise laws and regulations, concerning agriculture, were enacted. The King offered Olivier the highest honors—but he asked one favor only: that all useless trees might be banished from the Royal gardens. When this was granted, Olivier went to work with such diligence, that, throughout the Kingdom, the measure was executed within a short time. But this was not enough for his patriotic zeal: upon his recommendation, 14,000 mulberry trees, and a great quantity of seed of the same tree, were ordered from Italy, to supply the vacancies intentionally made in the Royal gardens. In later times, he procured, also, from Italy, silk-worms' eggs, and persons acquainted with their rearing. The trees, the eggs, and a printed instruction, respecting their use, were distributed, *gratis*, to agriculturalists; and the new industry was particularly recommended to the fair sex. Well, therefore, may Henry and Olivier be called the creators of the culture of silk in France.

§ 19.

The most singular feature of this innovation is, that the King did contribute more to its introduction, than any of his Ministers. Him alone, was Olivier able to convince of its utility. He failed with Sully, who generally acted with great wisdom; but who, upon this occasion, was directly opposed to salutary advice. It is curious to find the following remark, at the conclusion of the 16th book of Sully's memoirs.† "I shall not omit to mention here, what was done in France, in the year 1603, in regard to manufactures, and especially those of silk. Henry, who embraced, with ardor, every means to increase the welfare and glory of the Kingdom, suf-

*From such impulses, the good King used to say, *that each peasant ought to have, daily, a chicken in his pot*; and hence the eager search after talented men, and the favor shown to them; the facility with which Sully extinguished, in the space of ten years, the public debt of two hundred millions, that had been accumulated during the war; the surplus of thirty millions, which the Treasury possessed, ten years later; the general welfare throughout France, and, finally, the encomiums bestowed, to this day, upon the great Monarch and his truly great Minister.

†Memoires de Max. de Bethune, Duc de Sully, Londres, 1767, Vol. V. p. 74. This is altogether an interesting work, especially for German statesmen.

“fered himself to be persuaded, that nothing would be easier than, not only
 “to become independent of foreign countries, in regard to the fabrication
 “of such silk stuffs as are imported into France, and which the French were
 “accustomed to procure from a distance, but to make them serve as an im-
 “portant branch of the national trade. Nothing more was necessary for
 “this, it was said, than to promote the rearing of silk-worms, the plantation
 “of mulberry trees, and the building of houses appropriate for this species
 “of manufacture. I was opposed to this project, which could never please
 “me; but the King had already taken a fancy to it, and all that I said, and
 “could say, was in vain.” His objections, he candidly states, related, how-
 ever, not exclusively to silk manufactures, but were intended to check the
 growing luxury. “I dwelt,” says he, with his characteristic candor, “upon
 “this subject as much as I could, to impress the more the King with my
 “opinion; but I was unable to convince him. ‘Are these all the good rea-
 “sons that you can bring forward?’ Henry said. ‘I would rather beat the
 “King of Spain, in three regular battles, than be obliged to fight against all
 “the gentlemen of the gown, all the scribblers, and fine gentlemen, with
 “their wives and daughters, which you will raise against me, by your ad-
 “mirable regulations.’ Your Majesty is determined upon it, (quoth I) and I
 “will say no more about the matter; but time and experience will convince
 “you that France is not made for trappings and finery.”

§ 20.

How much would Sully now be astonished, could he behold the evidence
 of his mistake, and of the foresight of his Royal Master! Instead of contin-
 uing to pay to foreign merchants four millions of francs, annually, for silk,
 the French draw many millions from their ancient suppliers, and enrich
 themselves in proportion.

In subsequent times, and especially during the reign of Louis XIV, silk
 manufactures became so numerous, through the fostering protection of Col-
 bert, that they have been, down to the present time, the most produc-
 tive source of the wealth of France. The annual profits from this single
 branch of industry, in France, are estimated at forty millions of florins; of
 which, a tenth is derived from the production of the raw material, and the
 remainder from the manufacture. According to the most recent statistical
 data, that Kingdom derives, from the production of silk, in the twelve de-
 partments where it is attended to, 23,560,000 francs per annum, and 84,-
 000,000 francs from the fabrication; and, consequently, the capital which
 is brought into circulation, in both ways, amounts to 107,560,000 francs.

§ 21.

England beheld, with no small degree of jealousy, the prodigious planta-
 tions of mulberry trees in France, the increasing production of silk, and the
 consequent multiplication of silk manufactures. James I accordingly endeav-
 ored to introduce this industry into his own Kingdom; and, in 1608, a most
 earnest appeal was made to the British public, in regard to the advantages
 that might be derived from the plantation of mulberry trees; but nothing
 was done: and only as late as 1820, was this subject seriously taken up;
 some inconsiderable experiments having sufficiently established the fact,

that these trees, and the precious insects which feed upon them, thrive as well in England as in France. But, long before that epoch, silk manufactures had flourished, to a considerable extent, in England—the raw silk being imported from Italy. There existed already, in 1629, so many of these establishments in London, that the weavers of the city and of the environs were divided in corporations; and, in 1661, the individuals which composed them, were more than 40,000 in number. The revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, contributed greatly to the future progress of this industry—the most skillful French weavers having taken refuge in England. Next to this cause of the rapid progress of this manufacture, must be mentioned the silk machine erected at Derby, in 1719. The reputation of the English fabrics increased, at length, to such a degree, that, even in Italy, as it is stated in *Keysler's Travels*, (vol. 1, p. 279,) English silk commanded a higher price than the Italian.

§ 22.

The history of the cultivation of silk, in Germany, divides itself naturally into three epochs; of which the two former may be called the unlucky. According to written documents, the first experiment on rearing the silk-worm was made in 1598, at Rothenburg, on the Tauber, by Dr. Liebauf, and was continued for some length of time. It was repeated at Wurtzburg, Hochheim, Dresden, and Stutgard; but the results corresponded nowhere to the expectations to which it had given rise. Their proximity to Italy could not, however, fail to inspire the Bavarians with a desire of pursuing the same industry. They made, at first, some trifling attempt in that way, and, in 1669, a more serious one; a numerous company having been organized in that year, by individuals belonging to the most distinguished families of Munich, who made up a fund of several thousand florins. They entered into a contract with an Italian, by name of Lucas Uffele, who engaged himself to supply them, for the space of ten years, with mulberry trees and silk-worms' eggs from his own country, and to erect a laboratory upon the Green, (at Munich,) in order that the breeding of the insects, as well as the fabrication of silk, might be carried on, at once, upon a great scale, and extended throughout the country. But the most immediate result was a long train of judicial proceedings against the Italian, who was thrown into prison, and only obtained his release, and a declaration of his innocence, after a confinement of six years and a half. We shall extract a remarkable passage from the decree issued, upon this occasion, by the highest judicial authority, on the 14th of February, 1676: "Both parties (it is said) have reciprocally produced the heaviest charges of dishonesty and deceit: but the real cause of all the ill success which has attended the enterprise, must be sought in the circumstance, that the company had spent so much money in unnecessary and too expensive buildings, that there remained but a few thousand florins for the accomplishment of the scheme: and finding themselves consequently unable to meet their engagements, the Italian merchants were compelled to sue them before the judicial authorities." After having experienced heavy losses, the company declared itself dissolved: and thus this great project resulted in a complete failure. After that time, no one seemed to have the courage to do any thing in that line.

A better spirit did not begin to awake in Germany until the middle of the last century: and we thus arrive at the second epoch in the history of the subject we treat of.

Frederick the Great, having chanced to see a silk manufactory at Torgau, during his military operations in Saxony, and having had his attention called to the descendants of some French manufacturers, who had emigrated from their country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and who had established themselves at Berlin, gave the first impulse to the regeneration of the silk culture in Germany. He ordered plantations of mulberry trees to be multiplied, extensive buildings to be erected, printed instructions on the management of the trees and the rearing of the silk-worm to be distributed gratis; and he promised considerable bounties to those who would devote themselves to that industry. According to a detailed account,* the quantity of silk collected in the Provinces of Magdeburgh, Halberstadt, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, amounted to 6,849 pounds. From 1744 to 1755, 35,678 mulberry trees were planted in Saxony, which, in 1753, produced 150 pounds of silk. Similar success attended the endeavors which were made in the county of Hanau, in Wurtemberg, Anspach, and Baireuth, and on the estates of Prince Lichtenstein, in Austria. But the most active promoter was the Elector Charles Theodore, in the Palatinate, where, under his auspices, 80,000 mulberry trees were planted; and his example was soon followed in the Duchy of Deux Ponts, and in that neighborhood. Encouraged, at first, by the bounties offered, and afterwards being expressly commanded, the peasants devoted themselves to the new industry, and much was done to ensure its ultimate success. Charles Theodore brought, in 1777, into Bavaria, the same favorable disposition which he had evinced in the Palatinate. A special Silk Superintendency was erected by an ordinance, which bears date of the 20th December, 1781, and whose residence was fixed in the capital of the Electorate. By another edict of the 26th January, 1783, that Department received further organization, in consequence of which it bore afterwards the name of General Silk Superintendency, with an assignation of 6,000 florins upon the Treasury; which was, however, considerably increased in later times. A company was also incorporated, by which extensive plantations of mulberry trees were soon made at Munich, Landshut, Engelkofen, and Arnsdorf, at some later time at Straubing and Burkhhausen, and the promenades, ramparts, and streets, of many cities were ornamented with these trees; buildings were erected, officers appointed, silk manufactures multiplied, and much money expended in that way. But, to the great satisfaction of foreign traders, this second epoch, which had commenced under the most favorable auspices, ended soon, as unfortunately as the former, though the national industry had been encouraged by high duties upon foreign imports. An edict dated June 20, 1787, considerably abridged the power of the General Superintendency, which was at length entirely abolished. The company was dissolved, after a loss of several thousand florins; the mulberry gardens were neglected, and, in process of time, the trees which ornamented the streets, terraces, and promenades, were cut down; and the inhabitants of

*V. Threber's Collecta, a German periodical, 1755.

Germany seemed to rival each other in characterising in this manner the termination of the second epoch in the history of the silk culture among them.

§ 24.

"It might have been expected," says the abovementioned writer, "that so extensive a plantation of mulberry trees, the number of which amounted to one million, would have enabled Germany to leave off the importation of silk from any foreign country. But whilst the fabrication of it made rapid progress in France and Italy, every establishment of the same kind declined in Germany. At length, the wars arising from the French Revolution completed that unfortunate state of things: no mulberry tree was left upon the German soil; and the culture of silk was so much neglected among its inhabitants, that hardly any sign of it remained."

§ 25.

This is the more to be regretted, as the use of silk, instead of diminishing, has greatly augmented, and to such a degree, that, from the most fashionable ladies, down to the lowest female servant, each wears some silk article: and the interior of houses, churches, and palaces, shines with silk drapery. How much Germany pays for this single commodity to foreign countries, may be estimated from the following statement of the sums expended by Bavaria alone:

GENERAL STATEMENT of the quantities of silk imported into Bavaria, presented by the King's Minister to the States General of the Kingdom, during their late session.

YEARS.	Quantities of silk.	Quantities.	Value.	
			In part.	In toto.
1820, '21		<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
	Raw silk, .	9	100	900
	Carded silk, .	30	150	4,500
	Spun silk, .	409	250	101,250
	Silk stuff, .	1,850	2,080	3,700,000
				3,806,650

It must be observed, that this importation of one single year can only be considered as a minimum; as, on the one hand, the smuggling trade, which is considerable, is not brought into account; and, on the other hand, the official valuations are rather low: for the ordinary prices are (taking them at their most moderate rate) as follows:

Raw silk,	-	-	1 pound	1 florin
Carded silk,	-	-	1	10
Spun silk,	-	-	1	14
Silk stuff,	-	-	1	34

Whence it appears that the quantities mentioned in the *General Statement* have really cost

<i>Florins.</i>
900
30,000
571,000
6,290,000
<hr/>
6,891,900

Bavaria pays thus, taking but the minimum of imports, from six to seven millions of florins, annually, to foreigners, as a tribute for the use of silk. But it really amounts to eight or nine millions; and from these data, each German State may calculate the amount of its own losses from the same cause.

§ 26.

An accident brought about the third and most recent epoch, which began with the year 1821. During the distribution of premiums, at the agricultural solemnities of that year, in the circle of the Lower Danube, high praise was given to the exertions which had been made for the revival of the silk culture, by a noble lady, by name of Leeb Straubing. My own attention was thereby strangely kindled, and I remember that on my entrance into public life, as Aulic Counsellor, I heard much in the Council of silk culture, and that we had a good deal of trouble with the silk buildings and silk manufacture; whilst, at that time, there was hardly a mulberry tree in the whole neighborhood of Munich. Upon this, I requested Mr. de Nagel, Secretary of the General Committee of the Agricultural Society, and who had become acquainted with the culture of silk in Hungary, to draw up a memorandum respecting the mulberry tree; and I stimulated him by the following remarks, which I caused to be inserted in the Weekly paper of our Society: "More information is desired, especially as to the question from what circumstances the plantations of mulberry trees, and the silk manufactures, which were established in Munich, Landshut, &c. under the Elector Charles Theodore, at so much expense, have fallen into decay; and by what means the difficulties arising from the climate could be removed: and, finally, whether no private plantation or establishment of the kind still remains in Bavaria? This important subject ought to be considered, under all its aspects; and much useful intelligence may be expected from such a discussion."

These suggestions did not remain without effect, especially as I took care that a diligent search should be made among the oldest documents deposited in our archives; and I directed Mr. de Nagel to enter into correspondence with the abovementioned lady, and to converse upon the subject with the officers of the late Superintendency. Much information was thereby obtained. With fifty silk-worms' eggs, furnished by Lady Leeb, the first experiment was made in the Spring of 1822, under the direction of the General Committee of the Agricultural Society. Fortunately three mulberry trees were discovered not far from the capital. Within 44 days we were in possession of 50 beautiful cocoons, and the butterflies, into which they

were metamorphosed, produced 2,500 eggs. These were hatched in the Spring of 1823, at which period more mulberry trees had been discovered. In 1823, the number of silk-worms' eggs, of which we could dispose, amounted to 600,000, which were offered to be distributed to all persons who should be willing to devote themselves to the culture of silk, and who should discover some mulberry trees near their residences. This measure was crowned with the desired success. Demands for eggs, and directions for their use, reached us from several parts of the Kingdom, and, in the process of time, a still greater number of mulberry trees was discovered. We were informed, at the same time, how madly whole alleys of the precious trees had been cut down, even very recently, to serve for fuel, like the commonest wood.

§ 27.

When it was known, in 1823, that a merchant by the name of Spohrer, and the silk manufacturer, Mr. Wurtz, were engaged in the silk culture, the committee requested Captain Grouner* and Lieutenant Sanson to inspect those establishments; and the information thus obtained confirmed the fact, that these private enterprises were very expensive; whilst, on the contrary, the experiments made by the committee had not cost any money. They fixed, however, the attention of the King; and when Mr. Spohrer presented to His Majesty a suit made of his silk, gold medals were presented to him, as well as to Mr. Wurtz. It became now a matter of serious deliberation, how mulberry trees could be procured for those who manifested an intention of attending to the business. At length, Captain Grouner and Lieutenant Sanson proposed to form a general fund, by means of private contributions. The sum obtained in this manner amounted to 880 florins 48 kr.

§ 28.

Such is the origin of the Board of Silk Culture, which was created on the 14th of March, 1824. An extract from the Journal of the Board will sufficiently elucidate its object and fundamental principles.

“New Board for the extension of the culture of Silk, near the General Committee of the Agricultural Society of Bavaria.†

“To-day, March 14th, 1824, assembled the elected members for the new Board, which, in conformity to the resolutions adopted by the General Committee of the Agricultural Society, on the 11th of February, is to be organized in the same way as the Board for Agriculture and for the improvement of the country. After the reading of the resolutions and the list of the members of the new Board, the Counsellor of State, Mr. de Hazzi, spoke in the following terms:

“*Gentlemen*: The resolutions which have just been read explain the end for which you are convened. It is not less than to procure to your country

* This worthy gentleman, who had rendered distinguished services to agriculture, and was one of the founders of the Agricultural Society, died shortly after the event mentioned in the text.

† The reader is referred to the Weekly paper of the Agricultural Society for the fourteenth year of their proceedings, p. 423, 424.

an important branch of production and industry, known by the name of culture of silk." "That industry has already once existed: your exertions will be vain: it could not prosper in past times; our climate is contrary to such an enterprise." "Such are the objections I am prepared to hear from our adversaries; but we must take care not to be misled by such arguments; for this, like every other useful undertaking, must fight its way before it can obtain an adoption. Silk culture has had the same fate in all countries."

(I introduced here an abridgement of the historical account contained in the present work, and after this I went on, saying:)

"What is, after all, our purpose? To profit by the experience of the world, and to avoid the errors that have been committed at other times. Like the Greeks, Italians, and French, we wish to call into existence the culture of silk. Let, therefore, our motto be: *no Board connected with the Government, no particular administration, no public officers, no expenses: the culture of silk shall be an affair wholly belonging to the people: an incidental business, the secondary work of servants, children, paupers, and old people.* Encouraged by the example of Greece, Italy, and France, we wish to trust it to the fair hands of ladies, who could, by way of amusement, and without any expense, obtain, within six weeks, a most elegant material for the ornament of their persons and their apartments.

"The whole enterprise requires nothing further than to feed the silk-worms in the Spring with mulberry leaves; a care not greater, but surely more useful, than the feeding of dogs, birds, and cats; to keep them clean, and to grant them a little space in a room to spin their silk. These are the means by which the cocoons are obtained, and these furnish again eggs: and here ends the whole culture: for the cocoons themselves are articles of commerce.

"What will, then, be the business of the Board? It is very simple, and is reduced, for the present—I. to attend to the plantation of mulberry trees; II. to procure silk-worms; III. and lastly, to guide in the use of means. Only after these three preliminaries have been attended to, begins the last chapter of fabrication. For, the first step must be to produce the substance fit to be sold, before the fabrication can be thought of; and even for this latter object, some preparatory measures have already been taken.

"We shall now say a few words upon each of these three heads, under which we have ranged the whole subject.

"I. The plantation of mulberry trees must, in the first place receive our attention. We owe to the liberality of the King, and to some voluntary contributions, the means we already possess of beginning such a plantation. We expect, to-day, the trees, cuttings, and seed. But we must take care to avoid the errors and blunders of yore, and not ascribe it to the climate, if the trees should not thrive. The climate has nothing to do with it: for the mulberry tree has resisted the temperature of Russia and Sweden; and we find them to this day in Germany, wherever they had been planted with any sagacity.

"We are at last convinced of a fact which had been too much overlooked; namely, that the worms do not come out from the eggs before the mulberry leaves have begun to shoot. They would otherwise die, as soon as they begin to live. The principal blunder in the old plantations was, that no appropriate selection was made; whereas the *white* mulberry tree serves alone

for the rearing of silk-worms. Not all white mulberry trees are, moreover, equally good. They must not be planted separate along the street, exposed to the dust or to northerly winds, nor in a marshy soil; but, on the contrary, in sheltered places, and with an exposure to the sun. Care must also be taken that the trees shall not remain entirely leafless,* because leaves hold the same relation to plants and trees, as the lungs to the bodies of men and animals. A leafless tree dies soon: not more than half of its leaves, or to the uttermost, two thirds of them, should be stripped. Finally, hedges procured from the seed may supply the place of standard trees: for they are, after three years, as abundantly covered with leaves.

“II. Much depends, also, on the choice of the worms; and the quality of the silk follows pretty closely that of the insects; at present we may content ourselves with those we have; but in future we must endeavor to procure the finest species from Italy and Spain. More instruction will be found, on this topic, in the brief treatise drawn up by the General Committee of the Agricultural Society, and which may be had gratis. Silk-worms’ eggs will, meanwhile, be distributed also gratis, in proportion to the number of the old mulberry trees that may be discovered.

“III. In regard to the feeding of the worms, the cleanliness they require, and other details of their procreation and preservation, we refer to the abovementioned treatise. I will only mention here, that dry leaves, free from dust, are to be daily distributed. The leaves that fall from the tree belong to him who gathers them; and the trees should, therefore, be planted in open places, such as church and school yards; and the Board is aware that the most economical part of the business will long need their protection and advice.

“But if once the three following preliminary conditions are obtained, namely—1st. that mulberry trees be planted for the use of every body; 2d. that the best species of silk-worms be distributed, without any remuneration, to all persons who wish to have some; and, 3d. that the public becomes convinced, that, without the smallest expense to the State, any individual who desires may draw from naught a considerable gain—who will blame us, then, if we hope to see, within a few years, the culture of silk extended throughout Bavaria, and this country enjoying the same advantages which were ensured to France by Olivier, who is deservedly ranked among the great men and benefactors of that kingdom? We can trust the more to these expectations, as they are warranted by some practical and successful experiments made in Bavaria some years since. Let us begin, therefore, our task with much confidence: let us promote this important branch of agriculture and industry, by all the means we possess; and let us remove the difficulties which still embarrass its revival. When we shall have done so, our country will be indebted to us for an important improvement, and we shall have obtained the reward most worthy of our exertions.”

After I had finished my observations, the society proceeded to the election of the members of which the new Board was to be composed.

I was elected President, Mr. Counsellor WEPFER was appointed Secretary, and Lieutenant SANSON, Deputy Secretary.

* Bonafous is not of this opinion. See hereafter, § 56.

The other members of the Board were:

Mr. de SKELL, *Inspector of the Royal Gardens.*

Mr. STERLER, *Botanist at Nymphenburg.*

Mr. SEITZ, *Gardener in the King's service.*

Mr. HAILER, *Id.*

Mr. HINKERT, *Id.*

Mr. ZISCHL, *Architect.*

Mr. VOGEL, *Manufacturer.*

Mr. de MAFFEL, *Merchant.*

Mr. ZOTTMAYR, *Dyer.*

Mr. WURTZ, *Sild Manufacturer.*

The pecuniary affairs of the Board are managed in the ordinary manner, by the General Committee of the Agricultural Society. Resolutions were immediately adopted to require the subscribers to pay the amount of their subscriptions, that the Board might be enabled to pay the price of the twelve hundred mulberry trees, which were expected on that day. It was further resolved, that they should be distributed to those who already had made applications for them; and that the remaining trees should be given, gratis, to all persons willing to plant them; that silk-worms' eggs should be distributed at the same time; and that both these gifts should be granted unclogged with any conditions, as it is expected that they would be employed to the end for which they were requested.

To prevent, however, the blunders which might be committed in the plantations, and the disgrace which might thence fall upon the whole scheme, the two gardeners attached to the Royal Parks, Messrs. Hinkert and Seitz, have volunteered to inspect and direct as well the plantations as the future manage of the trees; each of these gentlemen in one section of the neighborhood of the capital, which was divided for that purpose into two sections—the northern and southern. We are inclined to think that this example will be followed in the several departments of the kingdom.

The principal object of the meeting being accomplished, the Board adjourned.

§ 29.

The trees, the cuttings, and the seed, that had been received from Italy, Hungary, and Manheim, and the eggs and the mulberry seed, ordered from Italy, were speedily sent in all directions, together with the printed instruction, and Mr. Nagle's above mentioned memoir.* Fortunately, in a great many places old mulberry trees were discovered, and sixty nine in the neighborhood of Munich alone. In this way was the third experiment tried in the present year. More particulars are contained in the following advertisement, inserted in the Weekly Journal of the Agricultural society, (Year 15, No. 7.)

Present state of the culture of silk in Bavaria.

“It appears from the statements laid before the Board of the Culture of Silk, in their session, on the 19th September, 1824—

*Theoretic and Practical Instructions for the culture of silk in Bavaria, Munich, 1824.

"I. That the exertions in this branch of industry have increased to a wonderful degree; that mulberry trees have multiplied in all directions; and that more seed and silk and silk-worm's eggs have been ordered for the ensuing spring, (1825;) though the existing plantations could furnish a sufficient quantity of cuttings—the trees imported from Italy, Hungary, and the banks of the Rhine, having perfectly succeeded, as well as the plants derived from the seeds.

"II. That a great number of mulberry trees have been found in many districts of the kingdom, and fortunately saved from the axe, after thousands of them had been felled, through sheer ignorance. Upwards of one hundred thousand had been cut down in one single district, called the Regens Kreis.

"III. That the intelligence procured in different parts of the kingdom, and the facts which may be collected from a survey of the scene under the more immediate control of the Agricultural Society, as well as the present manufacture of Mr. Wurtz, prove that the silk-worms have withstood all the changes of climate, even when not tended at all, as was the case in the dwelling-house of the Agricultural Society; and that neither diseases nor mortality have occurred, though the season was very unfavorable; and that the worms had grown to maturity, and had spun their silk.

"It is therefore demonstrated that ovens and close covers, during a thunderstorm, are unnecessary; that the insects bear every temperature, and every clime; and that they need nothing but clean and dry mulberry leaves.

"IV. That many thousand of very handsome cocoons have been sent from all parts, and that the silk is not inferior to that of Italy. The Board of Silk Culture have resolved, that this silk should be manufactured by Mr. Wurtz, and that the products, such as stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, &c. &c. should be distributed gratis, by way of encouragement to those who had furnished the cocoons."

§ 30.

Greater exertions were made in Bavaria, in the course of the year 1825. A great quantity of mulberry trees, seeds and worms, and a portable spinning machine, were procured from Italy and Hungary. The official statement in the Weekly Journal of the Agricultural Society, was in these words:

"Silk culture in Bavaria, 1825.

"In the session of the Board for the Cultivation of Silk, on the 21st of August, the manufactured articles, such as scarfs, ribbons, &c. &c. were distributed gratis, as a reward and encouragement of the silk-growers, in proportion to the number of cocoons they had furnished. The Board examined afterwards the results of the culture within the walls of their own building; and it was ascertained that notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the worms had safely passed through all their changes, and produced, at length, the most beautiful yellow and white cocoons.

"The mulberry trees received from Italy, Hungary, and the banks of the Rhine, have all succeeded. The several thousand two year old seedlings, and the planted branches, present the same satisfactory result. The mulberry seeds received from Trent had produced plants one foot in height.

The seed received from Turin was less successful; and, upon the whole, it is remarkable, that neither the trees nor the seed have suffered at all from the raw weather we had during the spring, whilst, on the contrary, many forest trees were damaged.

"In order to ascertain more exactly the actual state of the culture of silk in Bavaria, all those who had received mulberry trees, seed, and silk-worms' eggs, were invited to send to the General Committee of the Agricultural Society a detailed report. It must not be forgotten, that the Board pays a florin for each pound of faultless cocoons; provided that a certificate, from a competent authority, be exhibited, stating that it had been obtained from native mulberry trees, and reared in the country. It was at the same time, made known to all those who might wish to obtain for the ensuing year, either mulberry trees, or seed, or eggs, that they ought to make their applications before the end of the present year, whereupon their request would be attended to, gratis, in the course of the next spring.

"Upon this, numerous applications of the kind were made; and more old mulberry trees were discovered, in several parts of the kingdom. The demands proceeded from public officers, magistrates, school inspectors, clergymen, schoolmasters, merchants, and agriculturists. It was, therefore, necessary to procure several thousand of mulberry trees, and seed, and eggs, in order to meet the demand; and it was really cheering to observe the zeal which had thus been rekindled within so short a space of time."

§ 31.

The great progress which the cultivation of silk made in Bavaria attracted the attention of several German States, viz: the kingdom of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the electorate of Hessen, Nassau, Meiningen, &c. &c. In Prussia, the exertions were the greatest; and the newspapers of Berlin, of 1825, contain the following article, which is too important to every German to be omitted in the present treatise: "That the cultivation of silk can be pursued in the greatest part of the kingdom, or more correctly speaking, in all parts of it, where the mulberry tree thrives, with the same advantages, in regard as well to the quality and quantity of silk, as to the expenses and the profits, as in the Milanese and in Piedmont, where it has existed only for three centuries back, is sufficiently demonstrated by the experiment tried, upon a considerable scale, in the present year (1825) by the print-seller, A. W. Bolzani. Through the intercession of the superior authorities, some rooms were given up to him, for that enterprise, in the Hotel of Invalids. He had rented the trees from the responsible agent of this house, and the hospital; but it was previously indispensable to have them regularly stripped of their foilage, whereby he was, indeed, sure to have a greater quantity of leaves, in the following year, but did not escape, for the present the inconvenience of procuring, at a considerable expense, a provision of them from Kopenik; and, as if the scheme had been doomed to undergo, from the beginning the severest trials, the weather was unusually rainy, and continued so during the whole season of culture, viz: May and June. But he overcame all these difficulties, as well as those arising from the circumstance, that the scheme was entirely new in this city. He produced upwards of a thousand pounds of extremely well spun cocoons, and will thus have, at the rate of the previous experiments, a hundred pound

of fine silk, which will not be inferior to the finest of Upper Italy. This is, it is believed, the greatest profit derived from a private enterprise. Bolzani has shown himself, in this undertaking, not only a man proficient in all the proceedings long known, but also well acquainted with the most important recent discoveries, the use of which leads to a simplification of the silk culture, a diminution of its expenses, and its more certain success. His greatest merit is, however, that he has tried the experiment, chiefly from a wish of reviving a misrepresented and almost forgotten industry; which, according to the views of its first promoters, the Elector, Frederick William, and King Frederick II, was to be of great national importance; and that he has incurred the great expenses of a first essay, of which the return could not be expected before several years; whilst, in the mean time, he was always ready to assist, with his advice, any person who earnestly wished to attend to the same pursuit. His merits have been acknowledged by the Government; and it is expected that Bolzani will persevere in his exertions, and remove by a constant success, all the doubts which yet remain in the minds of some persons, in regard to the utility of the national culture of silk. The reeling apparatus deposited in the House of Invalids, will yet remain there in operation a few weeks, and Mr. Bolzani will continue to receive the visits of those who take an interest in the subject."

The Gazette of Berlin, of a later date, contains also the following remarks: "We are now enabled to give a precise account of an enterprise, so important to agriculture, and of its yearly product. Although Mr. Bolzani had to struggle with many unfavorable circumstances, the eggs ordered from Italy having been hatched in consequence of excessive heat, and the worms having arrived at Berlin when the weather was yet very cold, and when there were yet few mulberry leaves, his undertaking was nevertheless crowned with the most complete success, in the course of the present year. He had ordered twelve ounces of eggs from Italy, which gave him a thousand pounds of cocoons; and from these he obtained a quintal of raw silk, whilst other silk cultivators (for some sextons in Brandenburg had not ceased to attend to this business from the time of Frederick the Great,) did not obtain from half an ounce of eggs, more than twenty four pounds of cocoons, which were besides defective. Bolzani obtained from the same weight of eggs, 41½ pounds of cocoons; and whilst the raw silk of the latter sells at eight dollars a pound, that of the former sells at six dollars only. Mr. Bolzani having procured from the lake of Como, men and women well acquainted with the reeling, his silk is equal to the best of Italy, and can be converted into organzine. According to this statement, the mulberry trees in the garden of the House of Invalids, which previously had not yielded a rent of fifty dollars a year, produce now a gross income of upwards of a thousand dollars. It is, therefore, demonstrated, that a silk equal to that of Italy, can be produced in this country with greater profit than arises from any other branch of rural industry. It has long since been observed by naturalists, that where the food of an animal grows in open air, and remains during the winter, the animal for which it grows is sure to live. It may, moreover, be said, in regard to the cultivation of silk, in particular, that it is not pursued in the southern part of Italy, but in the regions contiguous to the Alps and the Appenines, where the changes of weather are more sudden and more sensible, than in our climate. Even in China, it is chiefly pursued in the provinces situated near the mountains, and where the temperature is very low.

The old Prussian provinces enjoy the great advantage that extensive mulberry plantations, with very handsome trunks, are still remaining from ancient times. Should the cultivation of silk increase to a great extent, the young trees might become a valuable article of trade to the owners of those plantations, as is the case in Italy: and considering that 600,000 pounds of raw silk are yearly imported into Prussia, which occasion an exportation of three millions of dollars, this circumstance alone seems sufficient to call the attention of every friend of his country, and of every statesman, to Mr. Bolzani's undertaking."

§ 32.

The new awakened zeal for the cultivation of silk, extended even to Sweden. The Stockholm Gazette, of 1825, mentions, "that the business had again been taken up very earnestly, and that a great deal of excellent silk had been produced, on a single spot, from whence mulberry seed, and instructions for the management thereof, had been diligently sent into the other parts of the country, whereby that art has been quickly introduced every where. The silk obtained in Sweden has clearly manifested the truth of the practical statements which have been published, and are sustained by the testimony of the Royal Society of Commerce, and of several silk manufactures, viz: that the silk which grows near the Poplar Circle equals, in strength and fineness, any species cultivated in more temperate climates. The Swedish silk has sustained, uninjured, the ordinary manufacture and dying, and obtained the brilliancy and softness of the East India product."

Last year, (1825,) some Italians acquainted with the art of cultivating silk, arrived in Russia, upon the Emperor's special invitation, and with a view of introducing that art in several provinces of his Empire.

But it made, within the same year, the greatest progress in England, as will be seen from the following article extracted from the Times, of the 27th of May, 1825. "It is contemplated to incorporate in England, by charter, a company for the introduction of the culture of silk, and for an extensive plantation of mulberry trees. Mr. Agar, of Camdentown, possesses already 8,000 white mulberry trees."* In another newspaper, this article is accompanied with the remark, that, "Hence it appears, that the greatest commercial nation, which had already obtained pre-eminence, in every branch of industry, and in the commerce of the world, does not think it beneath its dignity, or too insignificant, to try experiments upon silk, on a great scale, with a view of producing the raw material, in the manufacture of which, it gains more than half the value of the products."

The Times of the 4th of October, 1825, contained the advertisement, published under date of the 29th of the preceding month, by the company incorporated by a Royal Charter, under the name of "British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Company, with a capital of one million pounds sterling, in shares of £50." The most distinguished statesmen, noblemen, and members of Parliament, as well as the richest bankers of Great Britain, are among the Patrons, Presidents, Directors, and officers of this Corporation: as for in-

*This passage and the one that follows, extracted from the Times, are here translated from the German.—*The Translator.*

stance, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Liverpool, the Attorney Generals for England and for Ireland, the Marquises of Salisbury and of Downshire, and Messrs. Brougham and Walker. The Company's object is the cultivation of silk in Great Britain and Ireland,* and the British Colonies, with the exception of the possessions which are under the control of the East India Company, the purchase and introduction of foreign silk, and the construction of silk spinning machines throughout the British Empire: and, to that end, extensive plantations of young mulberry trees have been made in England and Ireland, partly by importations from abroad. Mr. Abbot, the Secretary of the Company, mentions, at the conclusion of the advertisement, that 50,000 applications for shares had already been received; and he requests those who might be willing to decline the business, to make it known to him before the 10th of October.

The new impulse thus given to the culture of silk, was not without effect in those countries where it already existed. Thus Mr. Camille Beauvais, in the House of Deputies of France, during their session of 1825, called the attention of his countrymen to the introduction of that industry in Great Britain, and the advantages which the English had already gained over France, in regard to the fabrication of silk. "Instead of ten thousand silk looms," said he, "which existed in England ten years since, there are now 30,000; and the weaving of ribbons in the manufactories of Coventry, has increased in the same ratio. In preceding times, the English drew the silk stuffs from Lyons; but at present, they not only import no more, but successfully compete with the manufactories of Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla, and Grenada, in the South American markets. They import the silk from East-India, though it is of an inferior quality to the silk of Milan and Piedmont. Mr. Beauvais showed how desirable it was that mulberry trees should be planted, and silk-worms reared, in the northern department of France, and principally of the kind that produced white silk. He further observed, that the French silk products still excelled the English in color and texture, but that the latter had an advantage in their machinery, which enables them to sell at a lower price; but that the most striking fact was, that the manufactory lately begun in Switzerland, Italy, and on the Rhine, (principally) at Elberfeld, almost rendered the superiority of the French doubtful.

In Austria, also, the cultivation of silk has grown into favor. The Vienna Court Gazette, of the 7th September, 1825, contains the following communication: "The Imperial and Royal Agricultural Society, at Vienna, has awarded to the memoir of Mr. Heintl, on the prize question relative to '*The production of provender, in Austria, below the Ens,*' independent of the honorary medal, a premium of fifty ducats, which he has divided into new prizes, for the encouragement of the cultivation of silk; requesting the Society to keep the money as well as the medal, to publish the object of the premium, and to distribute the prizes in due time. Persuaded of the importance of the proposed culture, principally under the circumstances in which the agriculturalists find themselves at present in the dominions of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Society has accepted the offer of the honorable member, with the eulogium it deserved, and authorized the stand-

*It is stated in an article from Ireland, under date of the 12th February, 1826, that on that day a vessel had arrived from Cette, (in the South of France,) with 26,000 mulberry trees, which the Silk Company had ordered for a first experiment in Ireland.

ing committee to issue the following notice: 1. Thirty ducats in gold, and the silver medal, will be awarded as a prize and encouragement to any inhabitant of the territories of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, who in any part thereof, where, in a circumference of three miles, the silk is not already cultivated, shall have produced, in rooms and after the usual method, at least ten pounds of clean marketable silk, within each of the two years 1826 and 1827. Should there be more than one exhibiter, the preference will be given to him who shall have produced the greatest quantity of silk. 2. Twenty ducats and the silver medal of the Society, will be adjudged as premium and reward to any inhabitant, of the territories of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, who shall have obtained, in the course of the year 1827, at least one pound of clean silk, in the open air, from silk-worms which had spun their silken habitation, when in the state of *aureliæ*, rent their coverings, coupled, and deposited their eggs upon the trees. Should there be several competitors for the prize, the preference will be given to the person who shall furnish the greatest quantity of silk. As there are many mulberry trees in the territories of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, the culture of silk ought not to be neglected. Mr. de Heintl describes in his memoir, entitled '*Means of pursuing the Culture of Silk in the open air, and of connecting it advantageously with the usual rearing of Silk-worms in rooms,*' the experiments instituted in the open air, under the direction of the War Department, by the regiments stationed on the frontiers. The principal conditions for obtaining the abovementioned prizes are—1. That the silk must have been produced within the Imperial and Royal dominions, by worms fed upon trees planted within the same. No difference will be made on account either of the province, place of birth, rank, or sex of the person who contends for the prize, and even foreigners may obtain it, if the silk has been obtained under the abovementioned circumstances. 2. The silk thus exhibited, remains the private property of the exhibiter, and a sample need only to be sent to the Society, free of expense, and accompanied with a detailed account of the process of culture employed in its production, and a written reply to the question, '*Whether, in the country where the exhibitor resides, the culture of silk had not been pursued since the memory of man, or how long since it has been discontinued?*' The candidate of the prize must also obtain a certificate of the civil or military authorities, stating the quantity of silk produced by him, and testifying that all the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled: and these papers and the sample must be delivered in Vienna, at latest, at the end of November, 1827, in order that the prizes may be awarded, according to the report made thereupon by the standing committee of the Society, at the next general meeting. The persons entitled to the prizes, shall be made known through the newspapers, and the money, as well as the medal, will be sent to them.

“COUNT JOSEPH CHARLES DIETRICHTEIN,
President pro tem.

“BARON CHARLES DE BRAUN,
Perpetual Secretary,

“VIENNA, September 1st, 1825.”

§ 34.

It cannot, therefore, be denied that there is a universal disposition to introduce the culture of silk into countries where it previously never existed,

and to revive it where the culture, as well as the fabrication, have once flourished, and to carry both to a higher degree of perfection; and, finally, it is of urgent importance to investigate the causes of the success which has hitherto attended this industry, in several countries, with a view of proceeding upon better principles, and to avoid the waste of time and of money which would result from a repetition of exploded errors.

SECTION II.

Of the errors and mistakes which occasioned the decay of the silk culture in Germany, and especially in Bavaria.

§ 35.

In the Austrian dominions silk is cultivated in Tyrol, Lombardy, Illyria, Dalmatia, and a part of Hungary; and that Government strives to introduce it also in the other provinces, with a view of saving the many millions of florins which go abroad for stuffs of that material. The following letter of the Baron de Stainlein, Bavarian Envoy to the Imperial Court, who is acquainted with the subject, and has an estate in Hungary, will throw light upon this part our subject:

“VIENNA, February 25, 1825.

“*To the General Committee:*

“I cannot better reply to your letter of the 8th of the present month, than by communicating to you the Chevalier de Heintl’s ‘*Remarks on the Cultivation of Silk in the open air,*’ &c. &c.: Vienna, 1815: which contain a full history of that culture in Hungary.

“The cultivation of mulberry trees and silk in the Austrian dominions, is under the following regulations: By the ordinances of the 12th of April, 1782, and of 6th of April, 1786, a few hundred florins are appropriated, yearly, to the encouragement of the silk culture in Bohemia, which are distributed in prizes to the commonalties which can prove, at the end of each year, that they have planted the greatest number of mulberry trees, and have entered upon the silk culture with some success. By an edict of the 5th of January, 1795, and an ordinance of 23d of February, 1804, it is enacted, that considering the well-ascertained fact that the Italian silk is inferior to that of Bohemia in neatness and strength, and that the inexperience of the cultivators, and not the climate, had been the true reason of the small progress which that culture had, as yet, made, the competent authorities shall encourage the agricultural corporations not only to provide lands and buildings, but to give the example of reviving this somewhat laborious but profitable industry, and to engage the inhabitants, by all the means in their power, in the pursuit of it; and to warrant to them the purchase of their products by the manufacturers of Vienna, who, indeed, earnestly wish to be supplied with native silk. The authorities of the several circles are directed to make known, every year, all persons who have distinguished them-

selves most in that line; whereupon, rewards shall be distributed to them, and the weight of the cocoons that may be brought upon the market; to the end that the Government may be enabled to call together a great number of purchasers, and to ensure, thereby, to the cultivators, the greatest advantages from their exertions.

“On the 3d of December, the Government addressed to the Directors of the respective circles a circular letter, in which it is said, that the anterior regulations had not answered their expectations—the silk culture having gradually fallen into greater decay; and that the several authorities had contented themselves to state, briefly, in their annual reports, that no mulberry trees had been planted, on account of the climate, and the prevailing prejudices. Persuaded that neither positive orders nor compulsory measures would produce the desired result, the Government was satisfied with recalling public attention to the regulation issued on the 23d of February.

“The Government communicated on the 4th of August, 1814, to the dominial authorities, information received from a merchant of Prague, by the name of Ranghieri, respecting the progress which the cultivation of mulberry trees and silk had made under his direction during the late year, in that city, and recommending to the said authorities a work published by the same individual upon this subject. An ordinance of the 3d of November, 1815, confirms those that had been previously issued in regard to the slow progress of this culture, and makes it incumbent upon the public authorities to attend, at least, to the preservation of the existing mulberry plantations, and to contribute, as far as might depend upon them, to the multiplication of these trees on the streets, public squares, &c.

“No where does the culture flourish so much, in the whole Austrian dominions, as in the Bannat of Temesvar, where, however, it is pursued at the costs* of the Government, and by no private individual; which may, perhaps, be ascribed to the manifold details of that laborious enterprise, and to the comparative insufficiency of the population.

“I must not, however, omit to mention that the culture of silk has long since been pursued successfully in Bavaria, by the Rev. Mr. Mayer, of Himmelskron, near Kulmbach, in the Circle of Upper Main; and this gentleman will undoubtedly find great pleasure in communicating to the Committee the remarks which his personal experience may suggest for the promotion of this branch of industry.

“BARON DE STAINLEIN.”

§ 36.

Mr. Heintl's endeavors to introduce the culture of silk in the open air, had no better success, as might have been foreseen: for they tended to undo what the Empresses of China had so successfully obtained by sheltering and feeding these insects in apartments provided for that purpose. If that culture be still pursued in China in the open air, the difference of circumstances between that Empire and Europe is obvious, and the housed silk-worm is not employed in that culture. How, then, could this insect be so employed in the colder atmosphere of Germany? The exertions of Mr. Heintl

* This culture is at present offered for rent, under a guarantee of 20,000 florins, according to a notice inserted in the Gazette of Vienna, of the 28th of February, 1826, in which the annual production of silk is rated at 27,000 pounds weight.

are, nevertheless, very meritorious, and increase his reputation as a friend and patron of agriculture. We will now transcribe the reports of the Frontier Regiments, inserted in that gentleman's works, and to which we have referred in the preceding pages.

"WALLACHO-ILLYRIAN FRONTIER REGIMENT,
"Caransebes, August 10, 1811. }

"In conformity to the general order, under date of June 27, 1810, the experiment of keeping silk-worms in the open air, and maintaining them upon mulberry trees, have been instituted by the several companies under the direction of the Inspector Hoesich.

"It appears from the reports of the companies and of the Inspector, that the eggs were exposed to the sun as soon as the worms could feed upon the trees, and that a considerable number were hatched, which were colonized upon a well grown and sound mulberry tree, in each company: they fed well, and I hoped to be able to rear them; but, at the first shower, they were washed away from the foilage and perished. In a few moments no trace was found of them upon some of the trees, and, according to information received from some of the companies, these insects died chiefly during the night, and ants and wasps made great havoc among them. On the trees of one of the companies, were found seventeen worms that had already spun their silk, but which were also killed by the rain and strong winds, before they had become butterflies.

"I shall conclude by observing that the rearing of silk-worms in the open air can succeed in those countries and climates alone, where the temperature is subject only to periodical changes.

"I have the honor, &c. &c.

"COLONEL MICHALEVICS."

The report of the Frontier Regiment No. 12, contains nearly the same information as the preceding. "This family of insects," it is said, "was, shortly after their coming forth, destroyed by heavy rains and strong winds. These worms had, however, sunk into the first torpor at Glogau, Perlasvorch, and Isbitic; and at Grebenaz, they stood out the second torpor, when they were thrown from the foilage, and entirely annihilated by a storm of hail and heavy showers. The same fate attended those of Homoliz, Oppowa, &c., &c., though they had already begun to spin their silk; being, at that period of their existence, lazy and torpid, they were easily thrown from the trees. They suffered, besides, much from their numerous enemies, such as sparrows and other birds, which caused much destruction among them, should they even become inured to our climate, and procreate in the open air. At Starescoa and Pancsova alone, the worms had hung their silk balls upon the trees. Fifteen male and six female moths were found, the latter having deposited their eggs upon the cocoons; and they came to life again after a few weeks; but the moths that had come forth very soon perished.

"But on one thick hedge only, some worms had perfectly grown, made their silk, and deposited their seed in several places, and it is yet visible in about ten of these spots; but in the others, where the seed was exposed to the sun, it came to life, or was evidently eaten up by ants, or destroyed in some other way. The worms had deposited the seed in the same manner as

they used to do upon paper, when they were reared in rooms; that is, in irregular forms, close to each other, and not upon the leaves, but upon the bark of the trunk and of the branches. The cocoons were somewhat smaller, and less rich in silk, than those proceeding from the worms that had been tended in rooms. It appears, lastly, from all the instituted experiments, that the climate does *not absolutely* prevent the thriving of silk-worms in the open air: for ordinary rains, though frequent, did not injure their health more than cool nights; they remained healthy and fed well; and this fact refutes the assertion that the silk-worms cannot bear damp and cold weather. It is, nevertheless, true, that the larger and heavier they grow, the more clumsy they are, and that they lose thereby the faculty, common to all moths, to remain unshaken upon trees; and high winds, especially when accompanied with heavy rains, easily throw them down. But it remains to be known, whether the worms proceeding from the seed left in the open air, may not possess the same facility of clinging to the trees; and we must wait for the results of the ensuing year, unless the weather and ants destroy the seed remaining in the ten abovementioned places, before Spring.

“I have the honor, &c.

“COLONEL HORDINSKY.

“*Panesova, Nov. 23, 1811.*”

The Regiment of Gradiska kept an exact journal, which concludes with the following remarks:

“The silk-worms which had lived for some time upon the trees, and died at last, did not feed well; and, compared with those of the same age that had been reared in rooms, attained, in the same time, not a third of their growth in length and bulk, but were somewhat thicker towards the head, and examined in the sun, they were rather rough. The experiment further proved that the worms were not only destroyed by the sudden change of the weather, but partly by insects, such as wasps, flies, and ants. This happened the most frequently in hot weather in the evening, when the sultry heat had somewhat abated, and the insects were seeking, upon the foilage and under the nets which had been thrown upon the trees, together with the silk-worms, a shelter from the heat and the rain.

“COLONEL MINITINOVICH.

“*Neugradiska, October 18, 1811.*”

The journal of the Frontier Regiment of Broda, No. 7, concluded with the following lines:

“On the 12th of July, the eggs of the remaining silk-worms were still upon the trees. Some were hatched by the heat we had to-day, and the remainder were, as it were, burnt and destroyed; and, as the small worms were unable to eat the leaves, which were nearly full grown, they all died. As there remains no seed upon the trees for the next Winter, the nets have been taken off and laid by till the Spring. The worms that had been reared upon the trees in the open air had, however, been previously in very good health, but from the shortness of their claws, they could not well fasten themselves upon the trees, and most of them perished in falling.

“COLONEL MILLETICH.

“*Winkovez, October 25, 1811.*”

The reports of the other regiments are nearly of the same purport. The final effect of the experiment was a determination not to try it any longer; and the prize question, mentioned in § 33, was the first means of reviving again the scheme of cultivating silk, in the open air.

§ 37.

We shall here quote the evidence furnished by several private individuals, in regard to the singular fate of the exertions of Frederic the Great, in favor of the culture of silk. An inhabitant of Kuritz states that the scheme was taken up very earnestly by Government; reports travelled from one end of the Kingdom to the other, like a train of gunpowder. All the towns' authorities, as well as the village communities, were compelled to plant mulberry trees, and to receive eggs, the next year. The newspapers were full of high-sounding articles, &c. &c. But what was the real state of things? The result was as significant as the conception was sound. Regulations were published, in regard to the culture, but every body soon said: "I cannot succeed—the worms die—they have the jaundice." The first distribution of the silk-worms' failed thus, almost entirely: but hope still remained in some bosoms. Several burgesses and peasants asked for a fresh supply of silk-worms' eggs, and resumed the culture in the following year.

There came, from all parts, complaints of a want of mulberry leaves; the moths having been hatched too soon. Others lamented that the trees had suffered much from the severity of the Winter, and asserted that they would never more thrive. Some kept the worms two, three, or four weeks longer; but lost them also, finally, either by scarcity of food, or the jaundice. Insensibly, the culture of silk fell into discredit, and is now in its former neglected state.

§ 38.

Let us see what the well-informed Mr. Knuth says about the culture of silk in Prussia, in his abovementioned work. "Our silk products says he, (p. 96) "at first undertaken, during the reign of the Great Elector, [Frederic William*] by French Huguenot refugees, did not amount to more than 13,000 pounds; and even to that quantity only, in one of the most productive seasons. However small this result may seem, and how disproportionate it is to the great expense of money and labor on the part of the Government and the nation, the intention of Frederick II, to procure to the provinces, where the climate permitted it, a new source of industry and wealth, must be remembered with gratitude; and it is to be wished that the culture of silk could be preserved in public schools, in honor of that great Monarch, and as an additional means of enlightening the mind of the growing generation, by the observation of an almost invisible insect, which comes forth under the care of man, grows, and, at last, yields a precious and useful substance. The mulberry trees of Italy have not a more beautiful appearance than those that grow about Potsdam and Frankfort. In Italy, also, the crops of silk are not unfrequently destroyed by the weather: now, by late frosts, and, at other times, as, for instance, in the present year, by an ex-

* Born in 1620—died in 1688.

cessive heat. But in the Milanese and in Piedmont, 5,000 inhabitants must get their living upon each square mile; whilst, in the circle of Potsdam, (exclusive of Berlin and Frankfort) fifteen hundred only are reckoned for the same extent of territory; and these obtain their subsistence by other pursuits, which would be of a more certain product, were it but for their association with old habits. From this may be deduced the principal reason of the little progress we have, as yet, made in the culture of silk. Our silk was not inferior to that of Lombardy, when prepared in the same manner; and was even considered superior, in fineness and strength, to the products of warmer climates."

§ 39.

This conclusion is somewhat corroborated by further information respecting the previous culture in Prussia. The ill-success is in no way ascribed to the climate, but solely to the various blunders that were committed on its introduction; among which, we will only mention the compulsory measures which were employed, at times, and the little care with which the mulberry trees were planted and attended to, and the silk-worms' eggs, and the worms themselves, were treated. The jaundice or the plague would, otherwise, never have made ravages among these insects, no more than among men, if they never wanted food, and never neglected their health.

§ 40.

But the causes of the decay of the culture of silk, in Germany, cannot be more distinctly stated, than in the following report of Count Reigersberg, Envoy of the King of Bavaria, at Carlsruhe; a country where that culture was the most extended, at the time that Charles Theodore governed the Palatinate:

Report of the Bavarian Envoy near the Grand Duke of Baden, to the General Committee of the Agricultural Society, and to the Board for the Culture of Silk, in particular:

"The subjoined copy of a memoir, which Bailiff Hout, of Manheim, has transmitted to the Agricultural Society of the Grand Duchy of Baden, contains, among other information, the intelligence requested by the General Committee, in their letter of February 18th.

"In transmitting this communication, to which I must, at present, limit my own concurrence, I think it my duty to add, that Mr. Hout is willing to furnish further information, and to supply you with white mulberry trees. I have, moreover, the honor of observing, that, according to my own knowledge, and the information I have been able to collect, Mr. Hout, who resides at Manheim, and the Inspector of Plantations, Mr. Kall, of Swezingen, are the only persons practically engaged in the culture of silk. Both these gentlemen, together with the Aulic Counsellor, Mr. Ziegler, of Manheim, who had previously paid to it some attention, are earnestly laboring to obtain the countenance of Government, for that branch of industry, persuaded, as they seem to be, that they would save thereby, to their country, a large sum of money.

"I had asked permission to consult the papers of the Secretary of the Interior, concerning this matter, in the hope of deriving from them important information; but, as they had not been filed, and as I but recently obtained access to them, it was not in my power to acknowledge, sooner, the receipt of your letter.

"I have the honor, &c.

"COUNT DE REIGERSBERG."

[*Memoir enclosed in the preceding letter.*]

"*Question.*—Are any persons still engaged in the production of silk?

"*Answer.*—At present, silk is only cultivated at Manheim, in the work-house, and at Kirchheim, near Heidelberg, by a man called Jost Gieser, who has made 40 florins 40 kr. within the present year, by 51 pounds of cocoons.

"*Question.*—Was the rearing of silk-worms, previously, a favorite pursuit? Why was it relinquished?

"*Answer.*—Silk was, formerly, never cultivated at Manheim, although considerable white mulberry plantations had long since existed in that district. I cannot state the reason. The culture of silk having been introduced in the Palatinate at public expense, and having become, in later times, the monopoly of a company, who has constantly been assisted by the Government, the following remarks concern the whole country, but especially, the late bailiwick of Heidelberg, where the culture of silk was the most extended.

"This culture had already been introduced, in 1753, by J. P. Rigal, with privileges granted to him by the Government, to be enjoyed until the year 1777. Several communities, and some private citizens, encouraged by these favors, showed themselves ready to contribute to the attainment of the desired object; and, for instance, the villagers of Kirchheim, near Heidelberg, prided themselves, with the Elector, upon their zeal for the culture of silk; proving that they had paid, in the year 1777, their taxes, almost wholly, with the profits they had derived from that industry, and that daylaborers had earned by it, from 60 to 70 florins a year. Nevertheless, a general dislike broke out against it in the community at large, who could neither brook the great favors, privileges, and bounties, granted to some, nor the compulsory measures employed against the citizens in general.

"According to the voluminous documents from which we derive our knowledge, that dislike did in no way proceed from a belief that the climate was uncongenial to the culture, or that the labor, which it requires, was too heavy—those who were engaged in it, becoming rather more attached to it by degrees; but it had its real origin in the privileges by which the abovementioned company enjoyed a real monopoly, and enforced the purchase of their products at certain prices, through the confiscation of all other products, and the forced sale of all the cocoons, at the rate of 30 kr. per pound, under the penalty of fines and bodily punishments. The aversion of which we speak, was further increased by some extraordinary examples of severity, as was the case in the bailiwick of Alzei, where an offence of that nature was punished by a fine of 440 florins 42 kr., and by the appointment of twenty-nine headmen, who received, at the expense of the bailiwick, 30 florins a-year, independent of a relief from some personal and soccage services, of a daily pay of 45 kr., and an additional remuneration

of five florins for each hundred of trees that were planted within the boundaries of the community; and over whom were placed special inspectors, who enjoyed the same exemption from personal and bond services, and some other taxes, and received two florins for each hundred of trees, besides a daily pay of 30 kr.

"As it was required to carry the trees from and to Heidelberg, the trouble this occasioned, was another cause of discontent; and the little treasuries of the townships were often roughly dealt with, under the pretence of the advances necessary for the purchase of mulberry trees. Each inhabitant, whether a public officer, or a private citizen, or an owner of an acre of land, was compelled, without any consideration of his circumstances, or any regard to the species of culture to which he had adapted his land, to have six trees upon each acre, within a given space of time. Each new settler was obliged to plant two trees; each villager, one; each individual paying certain taxes, one; all the holders of patrimonial estates to uses, or in trust, a fixed number; and trees were to be planted upon commons, streets, causeways, boundaries, trenches, and church-yards: whereby fifty thousand trees were transplanted, by the inhabitants, from the nursery of the company, within one year. The grubbing and fixing in the ground of the mulberry trees, was the particular task of the twelve youngest members of each community. Any damage done to the trees was punished, in the first instance, by a fine of ten dollars, and, in the second, by detention in a house of correction. To all this must be added, forest taxes, which presented the remarkable fact that the *per diem* of the foresters considerably exceeded the ordinary price of the young trees that were pretended to be given *gratis*. These burdens were, it is true, taken into consideration by the Government, in the year 1792, and it was acknowledged that the culture itself was not the occasion of public discontent; but that the griping spirit which characterized the compulsory measure of distributing the mulberry trees; the low prices at which the cultivator was obliged to sell the cocoons; and the long list of unreasonable mulcts, charges, and costs, had irritated the people, and rendered odious to them, an industry which, otherwise, would have been so well calculated to please them. Whilst, from 1792 till 1804, many reports reached the public authorities, and many inquiries were made, and a vast quantity of papers was accumulated, the irritated citizens viewed the long delays which the new promised organization experienced, as a revocation of the previous regulations, and endeavored to free themselves, by their own exertions, aided by a concurrence of favorable circumstances, from an industry, which, as it appears from the facts stated in the authentic documents, had become a real calamity to the country, by being the offspring of the spirit of monopoly and of tyranny.

"At Heidelberg, Ladenburg, and in that whole neighborhood, the mulberry trees were felled; and in Ladenburg alone, a plantation of upwards of 5,000 full grown trees was suddenly destroyed.

"The Elector Maximilian Joseph, who succeeded Charles Theodore, abrogated the compulsory system; and with it disappeared all the offences, complaints, and litigations, which it had occasioned.

"*Question.*—How much silk was produced within each year?

"*Answer.*—Notwithstanding the abovementioned mistakes, the list of which could be increased by the enumeration of many analogous errors, there were, nevertheless, in the country, 110,777 full grown mulberry trees,

in the year 1780; and the crop of cocoons amounted to the following quantities:

"In the year 1777	-	-	-	-	15,024 pounds.
1784	-	-	-	-	45,728
1786	-	-	-	-	29,249
1787	-	-	-	-	17,047
1789	-	-	-	-	37,137

"*Question.*—How many families lived upon this industry?

"*Answer.*—It is impossible to state their number with precision, as the statement, if it were ever made, is lost. It appears, however, from a table made in 1789, that there were few persons engaged in this compulsory pursuit; and that tenfold more would have been produced, had it been left perfectly free. The 37,137 pounds of cocoons, for which the company paid at the rate of 20 rr. 30 kr. would produce, in the present year, at the rate of 48 kr., 29,726 florins 36 kr.

"*Question.*—Whither was the silk exported, and at what price was it sold?

"*Answer.*—It generally was sent, by the company, to England, where it stood the competition of that of Turin, on account of its strength and general excellence; and, as it could be carried with much less expense to London, than the Italian, the German silk brought a larger profit; but the price cannot be exactly stated: for it varied from one year to another, like that of all other superior products of the earth, according to the abundance of the crops and the general circumstance of commerce. At present the price of a pound of organzine is $16\frac{7}{8}$ florins, and of the quintal, 1,687 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.

"Tram silk is sold for somewhat less.

"*Question.*—What is the amount of capital which this culture brought into circulation?

"*Answer.*—This question had already been answered, and I need only add, that a large quantity of cocoons was smuggled into Strasburgh, where they commanded a better price than the company chose to pay. The preceding statement includes only those which were delivered at Heidelberg.

"*Question.*—How many mulberry trees were required by the culture which was carried on in that neighborhood? Of what species were they, and how many remain at present?

"*Answer.*—The first part of the question cannot be answered: for the trees were of different ages. Of the immense number that were planted, the peasants left but few to grow up, and perhaps not half of those that existed were made use of.

"According to the statement given above, there were, in the year 1780, 110,777 full grown mulberry trees in the Palatinate. A white mulberry tree, 20 years old, planted in a proper soil, produces, on an average, two quintals of foliage, and about seven quintals are required for 40 pounds of cocoons.

"The mulberry tree, (*morus alba*), planted in the Palatinate, had grown from the seed. The trees were not improved by the species which bore large leaves; and only those, the leaves of which were too small, as is often the case with cuttings, were thrown away or used for hedges. Few old trees remain at present in the Palatinate. During our long wars, when the peasants had much ado to provide themselves with necessaries, and to lodge and maintain the enemy, the mulberry trees, which the spirit of devastation re-

spected, fell into natural decay. In most of the villages, the mulberry tree is almost unknown to the present generation. There are yet in the neighborhood of Kirchheim a few old trunks and hedges, or rather the offspring of the old trunks which had been cut down. A good many are yet to be found in the gardens near the palace, at Manheim, and along the causeways that surround the city; and several thousands have been planted, through the care of the institution for the revival of the silk culture, created six years since.

"The last question naturally leads to some further remarks upon what has been done at Manheim, during the said space of time.

"But first we must say a few words upon the possibility of cultivating, with profit, silk in our country, and on the protection which that industry requires on the part of Government. According to long experience, the mulberry tree thrives among us as well as the common fruit trees, and has, besides, the advantage that it bears, without material injury, inundations and spring water. The experience of many years, and the experiments tried in the last six, prove sufficiently that the culture agrees at least as well with our climate as with that of those provinces of France and Italy which, for several centuries, have been considered as the principal seats of the silk culture in Europe. Whilst it failed so completely in those countries during the years 1816 and 1817, that the price of silk was more than double—the pound selling at 28 florins: we nevertheless obtained good crops, though we had no other food for our worms than the foliage of the hedges. Several French agriculturalists, well acquainted with this culture, maintain that the environs of Paris are more convenient for it than the Southern provinces of France*; and it is possible that the climate of our country much resembles that of the great French capital. Hail and oppressive heat, those two great adversaries of the cultivation of the silk, are in our country, more rare than in Italy and France; and frosts in the Spring, which sometimes destroy the foliage of the mulberry trees, are less frequent than the dangerous meteorological phenomena previously mentioned.

"There remains not the least doubt, that we can produce silk as cheap as the French. The cultivator in the Southern provinces of France lives, according to recent information, much better than ours. In the Sevens, female spinners receive 42 kr. a day, and twiners 21 kr.; whilst, among us, women, well acquainted with that kind of labor, will work for a third of the money. The mulberry tree can, therefore, be planted, and the culture of silk pursued with advantage, in the plains of the Grand Duchy, and even in the Southern valleys. The silk is at least equal in quality to that of Turin. This is sufficiently proved by the evidences brought together in the authentic documents of an early period. Not long ago, in weaving silk imported from Italy and from Manheim, we found that the weaver, who had

* Whilst we were revising the present sheet, we found in the *Moniteur* of the 10th of April, 1826, the following article, which confirms the remarks stated in the text, and those which will be found in § 33: "The second scheme, relative to the cultivation of mulberry trees, and the rearing of silk-worms, has been for his Majesty a new opportunity for providing, with his usual munificence, a public establishment. A model farm will be opened in the sheep cot, near Corbeil, which has been bought, by order of the King, with a view of trying again the experiments recently made in the Departments of Jura and Allier; and which have triumphantly refuted the old assertion that such experiments can only succeed in the Southern provinces. The increased means of cultivating the mulberry trees and of rearing silk-worms, will tend to free France from the tribute which it still pays to foreigners for a third part of the silk which is fabricated in our manufactures."

been accustomed to Italian and French silk, preferred, by far, the organzine of Manheim, for its greater strength and equality.

"It is known that, in the South of Europe, millions of individuals live entirely, or partly, by the rearing of silk-worms, and the improvement of their precious webs. The female portion of the population, and children, are chiefly engaged in this industry; which thus furnishes means of subsistence to that portion of the population of a country which, everywhere, and principally in large cities, have so much difficulty to provide for themselves, and weigh constantly upon charitable institutions. To this must be added, that the culture of silk gives employment to a great number of hands, the place of which cannot be supplied by machines; and that the labor is pursued in the season when little is done in the fields, namely—immediately before the hay harvest.

"The present low price of all other agricultural products, renders the acquisition of a new industry most desirable, and especially of one which, with the constantly increasing luxury, promises to be an exhaustless source of pecuniary profits. If things could only be brought so far as that the Grand Dutchy were enabled to produce ten fold the quantity of cocoons which a few bailiwicks of the Palatinate furnished to the company, in 1784, the value of this branch of industry would be increased by 30,000 fl. at the rate of the actual price of silk; and averaging the price paid for the reeling and entwining at 1 florin only per lb., there would be a gain of 25,000 fl. for children of both sexes. This valuation is no way exaggerated: for authentic documents prove that the late Palatinate, which constitutes but the third part of the Grand Dutchy, could alone easily have verified our hypothesis.

"The silk-worms feed exclusively upon the leaves of the mulberry tree, of which there are several species. The white mulberry tree is preferable; it belongs to the class that grows the quickest, but needs, nevertheless, from the seed corn, upon the time it become a dwarf tree, or coppice, from eight to ten years, and eighteen to become an useful standard. The *Morus rubra* of America is, perhaps, the most profitable; but we possess not particulars enough about it, to recommend the plantations of this species unconditionally.

"Such a want of information may, also, explain why private individuals have not as yet spontaneously introduced this culture into their country. For more than a century, several sovereigns, from Henry IV, down to Louis XV, applied themselves earnestly to procure this branch of industry to the French nation; and millions were spent for that object, which now produce, and long will continue to yield, a large interest. Even, at present, the Government continues to assist it; and it is not longer than two years since, that the Prefect of the Rhone Department promised a reward of three thousand francs to the community which should rear the greatest number of mulberry trees.

"The facts above mentioned, induced, some years back, Mr. Ziegler, then bailiff, and at present Aulic Counsellor, and the late Municipal Counsellor, Mr. Schumacher, to plant white mulberry trees in this district: and, in latter times, the Ducal Administration of the Circle was authorized to apply, yearly, a few hundred florins, from the city funds, to a nursery, and an extensive plantation of these trees. Although the directors, Manger, Hinkeldey, Stengel, and Siegel, were convinced of the utility of the scheme, and endeavored to promote it by all means, they were, nevertheless, unable to

devise a more active method of supporting it. In spite of such feeble encouragement, the following results were, nevertheless, obtained under the auspices of the writer of the present paper:

"1st. A nursery of half an acre in extent, in which white mulberry trees are brought up, partly from Italian, and partly from French seed.

"2d. A plantation of coppices of 3,000 trunks, which are encircled by a hedge-row, containing about 4,000 bushes.

"3d. A plantation of about 800 standard trees along the dykes of the Neckar.

"4th. A plantation of 900 standards, 900 in a brush wood, and a hedge-row, which encloses 1200 bushes.

"Her Royal Highness, the Grand Dutchess Dowager, having, during the scarcity of the most indispensable necessities of life, in the years 1816 and 1817, organized, and largely contributed to a charitable society for the support of the indigent classes, an attempt was made, upon the suggestion of the Privy Counsellor and City Director, Mr. Jageman, to rear silk-worms, on purpose to teach this useful art to the children of the poor. The enterprise succeeded astonishingly. In the first year, 157 pounds of cocoons were obtained; from which 13 pounds of organzine were drawn, mostly by those little untutored artizans. The organzine was employed in the fabrication of a piece of velvet, which was presented to the Grand Dutchess by the charitable society.

"Through the assistance of that Society, and a present from the Princess, three excellent carding machines were procured from Piedmont, a mill for linen thread, of eighty bobbins, and a loom for the most delicate species of silk-woof. Her Royal Highness having afterwards become more convinced of the utility of this new enterprise, had recourse to the Government for considerable pecuniary assistance, which was to be applied to the purchase of a house, with a piece of ground of about 15 acres, for nursery and school of plantation.

"But a change of circumstances prevented these plans and prospects from being further realized; and all assistance is at present limited to a yearly allowance of 400 florins from the funds of the bailiwick, and of 100 florins from the public treasury; which are so much the more insufficient to promote the intended purpose, as the plantations have already attained a considerable extent, and as even these inconsiderable pecuniary allowances have not been paid for two years.

"Should, therefore, the Agricultural Society share my views, respecting the utility of introducing the culture of silk, it might be desirable that the Society should think proper to prevail upon Government to lend its powerful aid, to the end of reviving that profitable industry in this country, where it already once flourished, and of letting it act, henceforth, freely and undisturbed. During six years, we tried all sorts of experiments, and have gone through the whole process of cultivation and fabrication, from the planting of the seed corn of the mulberry tree, to the production of a piece of velvet, which the Grand Dutchess found beautiful enough to wear herself; and thus we have been convinced that it would be unprofitable to follow the old method prevailing among the Italians and the French, as more than a human age would pass before we could produce silk, should we pretend, like those nations, to employ, exclusively, full grown trees for the rearing of the worms."

"We have tried, with good success, the method proposed by some modern agriculturists; but we want the light of further experience, to determine upon their adoption in this country, and to pronounce, definitively, upon their usefulness. Should the above stated facts merit the attention of the Agricultural Society, the writer will consider it a duty, as soon as he shall have finished some new experiments, to submit to the Society an exposition of a new method of cultivating silk, founded upon the experience of several years, and the combined knowledge of our climate, and of our agricultural system in general: both of which differ much from those of the Milanese and the French.

"We accompany the present paper with a sample of ordinary yellow silk, of white Chinese silk, which is still rare even in Italy and France, and half a yard of black velvet—all products of our own industry, though but a first attempt; and we hope to demonstrate, thereby, the excellence and beauty of our native silk, and the possibility of using it for all sorts of stuffs.

"HOUT.

"*Manheim, September 1, 1821.*"

"It is now four years since the writer composed the preceding pages, and after having, in the mean while, collected much additional information in regard to the culture of silk, he is persuaded of the correctness of his statements respecting the possibility of introducing it, with considerable advantage, in every country in which the finest species of fruit trees thrive; having found that, generally, silk prospers better than *hops* and the *vine*; and if, as was observed to him by the Agricultural Society, it has not been heretofore attended with success, in some parts of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and in the neighborhood of Strasburg, it must be ascribed either to local circumstances, or to the want of skill on the part of the cultivators.

"He intends, upon some future occasion, to develop some further views respecting this subject, which are suggested to him by an experience of four years; and he begs leave to express the wish that this culture, at once so useful and so well calculated for the Grand Duchy of Baden, and all the provinces of Bavaria situated along the Rhine, the Maine, and the Danube, might obtain the countenance of the respective Governments.

"HOUT.

"*Manheim, April 6, 1825.*"

§ 41.

In regard to the culture of silk in Bavaria, and its abandonment, we have the following details furnished by a public agent, who was lately employed in that business:

"By a letter, dated April 1, 1822, the Superintendent of the Royal Gardens has informed the General Committee of Agriculture that the dyer Seyfried, having been one of the public agents employed in the previous endeavors for the cultivation of silk, is perfectly able to furnish them the most correct intelligence upon this subject." "Thereupon, (says the abovementioned Mr. Nagel, in his report,) I went, on the 3d of April, at the invitation of the Counsellor of State, Mr. de Hazzi, in behalf of the General Committee of Agriculture, to Mr. Seyfried's, and conversed with him about an hour, respecting the culture of silk, as it exists at present, and in regard to its pre-

vious state. The following are the principal and most important facts thus collected :

"1st. Mr. Seyfried had been attached to the Silk Institution which existed under the late Government, as planter of mulberry trees, rearer of silk-worms, and inspecior of the carding and spinning of the silk, with a salary of 350 florins *per annum*, and held his employment for nine years. His Excellency Count Törting-Gronsfeld was President of that Institution.

"2d. Mr. Seyfried planted mulberry trees around the city, which were numbered, grew rapidly to a prodigious height, and were uncommonly beautiful and rich in foliage. It was soon necessary to join two ladders, in order to reach the foilage of the upper branches, which, generally, is the best. According to Mr. Seyfried, there exists still one of these trees, in the garden belonging to Mr. Utzschneider's cloth manufactory, and another in the kitchen garden of the Augustin Friars, who made some trifling experiments in the culture of silk.

"3d. The worms, having all been well hatched and reared, produced cocoons so beautiful and so abundant in silk, that Seyfried gathered, in the first year, 110 pounds of that substance; and the seed for the future breed was so excellent, that there was do need of any foreign supply.

"4. According to Mr. Seyfried, there is less danger of a year's culture being destroyed in Bavaria than in Italy—the higher temperature of the latter country being often fatal to the worms. We keep the worms in the usual temperature, which can easily be regulated in the rooms by a thermometer.

"5. The Government allotted yearly 6,000 florins to the Silk Institution; which sum was taken from the product of the custom-house duties upon foreign silks. The State gained by it 50,000 florins, which it lost, of course, when the Institution ceased to exist.

"6. The decay and dissolution of this establishment must be ascribed to the merchants, who persuaded the Government that they would be ruined should it longer continue in existence: and that the State, too, would soon discover and feel the disadvantages which it produces. They had calculated, with a true mercantile spirit, that, where silk is produced, manufactures would soon abound, and domestic fabrics would soon increase in value and in price; whereby the price of the foreign commodity must fall, and the products could not be forced upon the purchaser, or sold with large profits. They were listened to, and the Institution was suddenly discontinued, under the pretence that the culture of silk could not be long continued in Bavaria, and that it was rather injurious than profitable to the State. It was ridiculously added, that the worms were often hatched before the leaves had shot out, in consequence of which whole broods perished. Pensions were granted to those who had been agents of the Institution; the trees were cut down; the kettles, spinning machines, and the whole laboratory, were broken up, sold, put in store, or thrown away, on purpose that such an institution might not soon be revived. Mr. Seyfried deplored much the decay of an establishment which had produced to the country great and manifold advantages; and he thinks that manufactures will never flourish in Bavaria, as long as our neighbors shall exclude us from their markets, and we, on the contrary, shall receive their products."

A person acquainted with the subject has furnished us the following details, in regard to the progress of the culture of silk at Landshut:

"During the glorious reign of Charles Theodore, the Electoral Regency of Landshut was dissolved in 1779, and re-established in 1784, when Baron Dachsberg was appointed Vice Regent, and, upon the Prince's command, entered into an agreement with some private individuals for the culture of silk.

"The then existing Electoral hop-garden, which occupied a space of eighteen acres, and which, according to the intention of the Elector Maximilian III, was to be the first hop-nursery of the country, was given up to the new culture; and the present Military Hospital was considerably enlarged, with a view to serve for the rearing of silk-worms. Several sunny spots were selected in the garden, and sown with mulberry trees, which soon grew up so luxuriently, that, in the second and third year, full and thick hedge-rows could be formed, and several thousand young trees were planted. By these means, a sufficient quantity of leaves was obtained to rear several thousand worms from the eggs which had been procured from Italy. In the meanwhile, with a view of pursuing the culture on a great scale, the plantation was increased one half of its former extent; buildings were erected at one extremity of the garden, for the spinning and weaving of the silk; and several hundred plants were formed into hedges,* and young trees were distributed gratis to persons inclined to pursue that species of industry, to convents, and to agriculturists. The culture was thus enlarged from year to year. By the rapid growth of the trees, there was no longer a want of food for the worms, and leaves were produced in such quantities, that the worms augmented by thousands every year, and the spinning of silk accordingly made rapid progress.

"A dying establishment took charge of all commissions; whereby two weavers could be employed, who furnished all sorts of articles of satin and velvet, and knitted as well as woven stockings. Private individuals had already furnished several pounds of cocoons: and such contributions would have become more numerous, had one of the most essential conditions of the progress of the culture been attended to: I mean a sound instruction with regard to the means of pursuing it. In spite of the cold weather we had occasionally during the Spring, and the great cold we experienced during the famous Winter of 1788, which injured considerably the culture, it would still have continued in general favor, had not the war begun soon after, and thrown every thing into confusion. From the year 1789, when Austria sent an army into the Netherlands, the country was constantly overrun by soldiers; and Landshut being situate on one of the principal military roads, the zeal for the culture of silk diminished in that city; and Baron de Dachsberg having died in 1798, the culture and the garden shared the same fate—an utter neglect. The trees were cut down one after another, and but three of them remain in that whole neighborhood. Thus failed so promising an enterprise, which might have been pursued to the greatest and most profitable extent.

"LICENTIATE BACKHAUS, *Dyer.*

"*Landshut, January 27, 1826.*"

* See the ordinance for the introduction of the culture of silk, published on the 26th of January, 1783, (Art. 6.) From some reason unknown to me, the young plants that were employed for hedges were distinguished by the name of *charmilles*; perhaps because they were reared in espaliers, as is the case with the hawthorn, which is sometimes called *charmilles* by the French.

It appears, moreover, from the papers belonging to the late Silk Directory, that the decay of this culture must not be wholly ascribed to a hostility on the part of the merchants, as it is asserted by Seyfried; but that the institution harbored in itself the seeds of its destruction: for,

1st. It was a great mistake to have connected from the beginning, with the production of silk, an extensive fabrication, and to have erected large buildings, stores, filatures, and appointed several officers with salaries; by all which, much money was expended before there existed a single worm, or any means of nourishing it.

2d. No less mistakes were committed in the plantation of the trees; which partly were planted in marshes, upon roads and public walks, and, partly, were wholly neglected in their first growth. This produced diseased trees, or a dirty and dusty foilage, and as an inevitable consequence, the enfeebling and death of the worms.

3d. On the other hand, public agents, employed in the rearing and feeding of the worms, attended to this business less than persons who would have pursued it as a matter of amusement, or with views of pecuniary interest. Often the worms were not fed at the right time, and little looked to, and the diseased were not immediately separated from the healthy: an epidemic thus spread amongst them, which was called jaundice, from the color which they assumed, and because their whole organization resolved itself into a yellow slime. The disease spreading rapidly, thousands of them perished. It is a well known anecdote in Munich, that, when the Elector, Charles Theodore, insinuated that he would visit the Silk Establishment, at a time that not one worm remained, the agents ran through the whole city to procure some, by dint of money and fair words; and that a hair dresser furnished them at least twenty thousand, which were immediately carried to the establishment, and exhibited to the Elector, who expressed his great satisfaction, and rewarded the agents for their zeal.

4th. The worms were, moreover, lodged like soldiers in the barracks; a prodigious quantity of them being kept together in one or two rooms. An unwholesome evaporation, the want of fresh air, and the impossibility of moving freely, produced among the worms diseases and epidemics, exactly as it happens in hospitals overfilled.

5th. Most frequently the worms were hatched before the foilage had begun to grow; and millions of worms thus died, as soon as they had come forth.

6th. There was also often a need of leaves in the third or fourth age of the worms, from an impossibility of husbanding the food, and from an erroneous estimate of the quantity which the worms required: for they need such a large quantity from the third to the fourth age, that a deficiency was unavoidable, since there were few trees, and no proportion had been observed between their number, and that of the worms; and a scarcity of food could not fail to occasion diseases among them.

7th. When mulberry trees, and silk-worms' eggs were distributed among the inhabitants of the cities, and of vilages, they lacked still—as is proved by the account of what happened at Landshut—a competent knowledge of the proper manner of planting and rearing the trees, and of the treatment which the worms required. Failures produced discouragement, and no-

body was willing to think more of the culture of silk. The discontent became greater, from the circumstance that, in most cases, there was no prospect of receiving cash for the silk. The sale of the cocoons was not well regulated: it was connected with difficulties, which amounted sometimes, to a positive refusal. Large quantities of cocoons, the product of the year 1780, have been sent to the Board of the Culture of Silk in the present year, (1826) in consequence of the offer they had published to pay one florin for the pound of good cocoons. It is true that these cocoons, which have been preserved so long, were partly spoiled by moths, and can only serve for flouret silk, but cannot be employed for stuffs.

8th. This concurrence of circumstances, cannot give a favorable idea of the culture of silk, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Instead of an institution fit to promote a new branch of production and of industry, there were but the expensive and onerous measures of the Government, which occasioned a general outcry: and soon followed a long war, which finally destroyed, for a second time, the culture of silk.

SECTION III.

Of the true ways and means to introduce the culture of Silk, to maintain and to promote it.

§ 43.

I shall begin by repeating the opinion expressed in the discourse I addressed to the Board of the Culture of Silk, quoted in §28, the correctness of which is demonstrated by the course of events in Bavaria, as well as in China, Greece, Italy, and France, and which flows from the nature of things, and is applicable to every industry. **"No Board connected with the Government, no particular administration, no public officers, no expenses. Let the culture of silk be an affair wholly belonging to the people; an incidental business; the secondary work of servants, children, paupers, and old people. Encouraged by the example of Greece, Italy, and France, we wish to trust it to the fair hands of ladies, who could by way of amusement, and without any expense, obtain, within six weeks, a most elegant material for the ornament of their persons, and of their apartments."*

If the culture grows up in this manner spontaneously, no complaints can arise: it is then, a voluntary and profitable occupation, unattended by any kind of expense.

§ 44.

No doubts can any longer remain in regard to the possibility of getting forward with this culture, as many facts clearly prove that it thrives in all countries: in those of the South, as well in those of the North. It depends upon two things: upon mulberry trees and silk worms. The former must furnish food for the worms; and, when this is provided, the worms need only to be fed, and kept clean, like birds in cages.

§ 45.

It is with the white mulberry tree, as with the fine fruit trees that have been imported from Asia into Europe, and which have grown luxuriantly, and furnish even better fruits, than when in their native clime, as we see in France, in Germany, and even in England. The mulberry tree is long since accustomed to our climate, and is even improved. Experience shows that this tree is less sensible to the cold, than other fruit trees, and that though it keeps its foilage longer than any of them, it suffers less by late frosts. Even in regard to growth, the German mulberry is not inferior. The trees that remain in Prussia, from the former culture, though neglected, thrive luxuriantly; and many of them afford the refreshing shade of old lime trees and beaches.

The same happens in Bavaria, where there are still many beautiful remains of the former culture: but the trees are straggling, principally near Munich, Wurzburg, Knollnbach, Aichstadt, Schonach, Gottafing, &c. &c. The information we have collected proves that the numerous mulberry trees that were planted forty years since, would still be in a prosperous state, had they not been cut down.

§ 46.

Experience has also abundantly demonstrated that the silk-worms thrive as well in Germany as in Italy and France, and that the climate of Germany agrees better with them: for an excessive heat does them great injury, and it is easier in our country, and in all those of the North, to keep up an equal temperature during the cold weather, which is not unfrequent even in Italy. The former, like the recent experiments instituted in Germany, and especially in Bavaria, show further, that the silk-worm is less delicate than other species of moths, bearing, without injury, the vicisitudes of the atmosphere. Nothing, therefore, is to be apprehended from diseases and epidemic disorders, if care is taken to provide them daily with a sufficient quantity of clean and dry mulberry trees, and equal attention is paid to their regular feeding and cleanliness. The cocoons that are thus obtained in Germany, are in no respect inferior to those of Italy and France; nay, the silk manufacturers are of opinion that the German silk is preferable, on account of its greater elasticity; and should the former mistakes in the plantation of the mulberry trees, the feeding and tending of worms, be avoided, nothing would prevent the success of this culture in Germany.

§ 47.

With a view of going methodically into all the details connected with the subject, of which it is our purpose to speak in the present section, we deem it convenient to divide the matter under the following heads:

I, Mulberry trees, and the care they require. II, The rearing of worms. III, The support which Government could lend to this culture. IV, The manner in which a society instituted for the purpose of fostering this culture, could co-operate to its success.

§ 48.

I. *On Mulberry Trees, and the care they require.*

The most instructive essays on mulberry trees are Bonafous' little work, entitled, "*De la Culture des Muriers*"—Paris, 1824; and the Instruction which, by the direction of the Board of the Culture of Silk in Bavaria, has been published by His Majesty's gardner, Mr. Seitz. We shall combine, in the following pages, the information which these two works afford, with the most recent observations and experiments.

§ 49.

a. *On the Mulberry Tree in general.*

At the beginning of the culture of silk in Europe, the black mulberry was principally used: but upon more experience, it was found, that the white mulberry, [*Morus alba*. L.] is the only one really fit for this culture. The superiority of the latter consists in its being clothed with leaves 15 or 20 days earlier than the other species. The silk-worms come, therefore, quicker, to maturity, and are preserved from the inconvenience of the hot season. The white mulberry, moreover, not only grows more rapidly, but has a more abundant foilage, and the leaves are more delicate, and more nutritive; whence the silk becomes handsomer, and of better quality. But there is a considerable difference in the quality of the white mulberry trees. Count Dandolo, the great silk-rearer of Italy, considers those as the best which grow in Lombardy, under the name of *Folia Giazzola*, and *Folia doppia*, the leaf of which contains five different substances: 1st, the fibrous substance; 2d, the coloring matter; 3d, water; 4th, the saccharine substance; 5th, and the resinous substance.

The saccharine matter is the most essential part in the nourishment of the silk-worm. The more the leaves contain of it, in comparison of the other elements which compose it, the better is the tree adapted to the purposes of the silk culture; and this depends principally on its quality, its size, its age, the process which had been observed in rearing it, and in the dampness or dryness of the season.

Generally speaking, the broad-leaved trees are preferable to those that have small and indented leaves. As botanists place the white mulberry tree in the class of Dioecious plants, or such as have barren or male flowers on one individual, and fertile or female ones on another of the same species, it may be convenient to plant, exclusively, *male* mulberries, which afford the advantage that, not only on stripping them, the berries do not embarrass the operation, or cause a diminution of its product, but that the worms, in their last age, are not exposed to be fed on leaves affected by the glutinous substance of the berries, which would injure their health. Moreover, the male trees keep for their foilage all their juices; whence their leaves are in greater quantity and of a better quality.

§ 50.

b. *Soil and situation.*

The nurseries, as well as the large and small mulberry plantations, require a sunny exposure, and spots well sheltered against strong and cold winds,

Therefore, declivities descending towards the east or southeast, and screened by woods or groves, are proper; and, also, all spots protected by artificial plantations and buildings. The trees must never be planted in a marshy ground, nor upon great roads, or in places where they are constantly exposed to the dust: for it sticks to the leaves and exposes the worms to an unwholesome food. The mulberry thrives upon a fertile and sandy soil; and, next to this, on a calcareous and sandy clay, but a heavy clay, and fenny or marshy earth, are improper; because the bark becomes covered with moss, and the trees are slow in their growth, and liable to diseases of the heart. The disease extends, of course, to the leaves, which become injurious to the worms. A small plantation should be formed on a spot where the trees are the most sheltered, in order that, in case of such late frosts as we had in 1825, the mulberries of that spot might serve as a substitute, until the other trees have fresh leaves. It is a remarkable fact, that in the same year, 1825, the trees planted along a canal did not suffer by the late frost, whilst all the others were more or less injured.

However, such a late frost as we experienced on the 15th and 16th of May, 1825, is a rare phenomenon. In regard to the hedge rows, they must be formed in such a way as to allow, on all sides, a free access to the air; as experience has proved that a sharp frost principally injures but one side of them. Straw mats, supported by four staves, are an excellent shelter for the trees, and would also serve for the hedges. The dangers arising from night frosts, can, lastly, be completely prevented, if care be taken, on the next morning, to shield the trees until evening from the direct rays of the sun. It is also advisable, after a frosty night, to sprinkle, before sunrise, the trees with cold water. One of these precautions ought, at any rate, to be employed with the reserve trees, in order that the worms might never altogether be without a supply of food.

§ 51.

c. On the Seed of the White Mulberry Tree.

The certainty of obtaining sound and useful mulberries, chiefly depends on the quality of the seed. The best is derived from trees that are perfectly healthy and not too old. The trees selected for that purpose, should not be stripped of their foliage within the same year. If the berries fall towards the middle or the end of the summer, it is a sign that the seed has ripened, and it should accordingly be gathered. The berries must be thrown into a vessel full of water, and mashed with the hands, to clean the kernel perfectly; and the vessel should be emptied, and filled several times with fresh water, till all the berries are mashed, and the seeds are clean. They should afterwards be laid upon a linen cloth, and dried in some airy place. It might be thought that the seed ought to be immediately sown in the seed-beds; but to avoid the inconveniencies of the raw season, and of the rapidity with which the winter sometime sets in, it is better not to sow it before the ensuing spring. It is to be, in the mean time, mixed with dry sand, and kept in a fresh and dry place, perfectly sheltered from the wind. In countries where there are no tall mulberry trees, at the beginning of the culture, the seed must be procured from Italy or France. From 9,600 to 10,000 seeds weigh about one ounce of our (Bavarian) weight; and 320,000,

or at least 300,000 plants may be considered the average product of a pound of seed.

§ 52.

d. Of the raising of Mulberry Trees, and their management in the first four years.

Mulberry trees can be raised—1st, from the seed; 2d, from roots; 3d, from layers; 4th, from cuttings.

1st. *From Seed.*—Although we have said that the Spring is the season of sowing the seed, the precise time cannot be fixed for each country; for it depends upon the climate. But it may be laid down as a general rule, that the young seedlings must not be exposed to the late frosts, which might greatly hurt them. The best time for sowing the seed in Old Bavaria, is towards the end of April. The ground intended to serve for the seed-beds, must have been broken up and dug, in order that, after having been penetrated by the cold, it might be the more loose and the more fertile. Should this method not have been observed before the Winter, it must be done some two or three weeks, at least, before the sowing. When that time comes on, the earth must be once more well stirred, cleaned, levelled, and divided into beds of four or five feet. Drills of six or eight inches asunder must be then made, with small hoes, and by line. Two days before the sowing, the seed must be steeped in water, and afterwards rubbed upon a packthread, which must be laid in the bottom of the drill, and covered with earth; the drills being made two inches deep in a light soil, and one inch only in a heavy one. When there is any reason not to use packthread, the seed, after having been moistened, should be left to dry in the air, and sown in the drills, which are to be covered with earth, as before directed. The first method is preferable to the latter, because the seeds are regularly sown in lines, and not so close to one another. Should the weather be dry during, or shortly after, the sowing, the beds should be watered immediately after the seed has been sown, and for some days afterwards, to promote its vegetation. The seed generally begins to sprout within twelve days, when sound; and no alarm need be felt if it should be later, as was the case in 1825, when three weeks elapsed before the plants appeared. The beds must be kept clear of weeds, which would retard the growth of the plants, and be defended against the frosts, which would destroy all the seedlings in one single night. To guard them against such dangers, it will be prudent to strew upon the beds, fir or other evergreen twigs, which may be left upon them until frosts are no longer to be feared. They serve, also, for the seed-beds, as a good defence in raw weather, when the winds are from the north or the east, or when the sun is very hot. In countries, therefore, where similar atmospherical influences are apprehended, the beds are to be sheltered in the manner abovementioned; but the twigs should not be laid too close upon the beds, for fear of suffocating the seed. They might, also, be covered with mattings, or with chopped straw, in order that the shoots may be sheltered as soon as they appear. It is less advisable to raise seedlings in hot beds, because they are then more liable to injury from exposure to the open air. Their growth may be promoted by leaving to the shoots, at first, but one bud, which would be nourished by the whole sap, and the main stem

then becomes straighter and stronger. This must, however, be done with great caution, and before the plant comes into leaf: for the proposed method might, otherwise, occasion more evil than good. If the young plants appear crisp, the lateral shoots should be lopped, to leave to the principal sprout its whole vigor. The plants must be watered during the Summer, and cleared of weeds. If the surface of the beds harden, or grow dry, it ought to be stirred between the drills, to render it more permeable to heat and moisture. Towards the end of August, or the beginning of September, a rich and fat soil ought not to be watered; otherwise, on one hand, the second springing of the young plants might be too much forwarded, and on the other, the plants might be unable to ripen their wood before the ensuing Winter. Before the beginning of that season, the seedlings should be covered with dry leaves, to the depth of about a foot; and it must be spread in the interval of the lines of plantation, in such manner that the seedlings be buried, as it were, under the leaves, and but little be perceptible above the ground. Such a covering acts most beneficially upon the seedlings, especially in great frosts without snow, when the ground becomes contracted, splits and cracks; then the cold, penetrating through the interstices, injures, and sometimes destroys, the tender root. A fat soil of clay is the most liable to this danger. If the seedlings have not grown to much height, nor very close together, during the first Summer, they must be kept two Summers longer, after the method that has been described, and be covered again in the Winter with dry leaves. But if they attain the height of one foot, or a foot and a half, or if they have grown very near to each other, they ought to be thinned and transplanted in the second year. This will prevent the loftier from injuring the smaller trees, and the roots of the latter from spreading too much, which would become the more hurtful to their further growth, as they could not be transplanted before the third year after their sowing. But it might be still more advisable to uncover, carefully, the beds, and to take up the seedlings, without however, breaking the roots, and to divide them in two classes, according to their size. The stems should then be cut, as far as they are damaged by the frost, so as to remain about three inches above the surface of the ground, and the root should also be shortened somewhat. The ground having been, in the meanwhile, laid out in seed-beds, as mentioned above, the tall seedlings should be planted together in one spot, and the shorter ones in another. The former ought to be separated from each other by such distances as would allow them to grow undisturbed for some years, viz: on a ground four feet wide, in three lines, at the distance of one foot and a half from each other. The smaller plants might be placed six inches apart, in four or five lines, on a ground four feet wide: and this, from the consideration that, should they be again too near one another, in the second or third year, it would be easier to thin them, and to remove a part to other beds, without injury to the others.

The roots of a plant of one year being yet delicate, it will be better to put them in the ground with a planting-stick, along a line, than with a shovel. They should be planted a little deeper than they had been before: for a mould recently stirred sinks somewhat, and the seedlings would, therefore, be too high above ground. They should be watered as soon as they are transplanted, in order to bring the earth in closer contact with the root. These beds must be managed, during the Summer, like the seed-beds, viz: they must be cleared of weeds, and watered in dry weather, and, before

the Winter comes on, they must be covered again with dry leaves, which are to be removed in the following Spring. Before the seedlings begin to bud, all the wood affected by the frost must be cut off, and the ground ought to be carefully opened and stirred, without injuring the roots of the seedlings. The same is repeated the third Summer, with the exception of watering. In observing this method during the abovementioned space of time, the young mulberry trees will gain strength, and, after three years, be fit for hedges. But the plants designed to become standard trees, for which purpose the handsomest and straightest stems should be selected, must be planted anew, in lines, two or two feet and a half asunder, after having been pruned as above directed, and must be well watered. They are then left to grow seven or eight feet in height; the lateral branches along the main stem are shortened, so as not to leave more than two or three buds, which finally are nicely trimmed in the ensuing Spring: for as long as the branches remain small, and but a part of the sap is necessary for their nourishment, the stem grows uniformly strong, thick, and straight, without need of a supporter, and the head develops itself in a fair proportion with the trunk. When, on the contrary, all the branches are lopped off close to the stem, not only the favorable results which have been mentioned are lost, but the places where the cuts have been made, are blighted, and the death of the tree is often the consequence. These plants, when they thrive, should remain in the nurseries until they have grown up into handsome standard-trees, and are then transplanted in the spots for which they were intended.

2d. *From Roots*.—When three or four-year-old trees, that have not well grown, are cut half a foot above the ground, from four to six suckers spring from that part of the old trunk which is next to the ground. They take root; and, that they may do this more quickly, the mould should be heaped up on both sides of the trunk, and the beds should be hoed in the middle of the Summer, and should be watered diligently in dry weather. In following this method, young plants may sometimes be separated successfully from the old roots; and if this be done, after the second year is elapsed, the stems are still handsomer and stronger. In this case all the trees should be pulled up, the young sprouts should be nicely lopped or torn from the old trunk; and, if the latter is yet serviceable, it might again be put in the earth for the same purpose, or, if not, thrown away. The pruned roots must be properly cut, and may be managed like the seed plants that are two or three years old, and used in different ways. This is consequently an additional method of increasing the number of mulberry trees.

3d. *From Layers*.—Such an increase is further assisted by layers. Whilst in the Spring the sap begins to rise, the branches of low trees may be bent down to the earth, or young and elastic stems, well provided with branches, may be bent and fastened down with hooked pegs; the branches are then buried in the ground, where they also should be fastened; or several young stems fit for this purpose may be placed in the earth obliquely, that they may be bent with more ease and safety, and all the branches are then laid under ground, as above directed. The ground around the mother-trees should be prepared in such a way that the water may run off. Great care must be taken in bending the stems or the main branches, as well as with the laying down of the smaller branches, to prevent their breaking. As soon as the layers have put forth roots, which often happens in little more than a year, they may be separated from the mother-tree in the ensuing Autumn

or Spring, and taken out from the earth; but this must be done with great care, to prevent the young roots from breaking; and the further process is the same as prescribed in regard to three-year-old seedlings.

4th. *From Cuttings*.—In this method of raising mulberry trees, use is principally made of the two-year-old branches, procured by pruning the standard trees, or they are for this express purpose cut from sound and well grown trees, even if no more than a year old. The branches are cut in equal lengths, from ten to twelve inches; and they are thus placed in the ground, prepared for the purpose, at a distance of three inches from each other, and so deep that the branch rises above the ground not more than three inches, and the mould is pressed around it. It should then be watered, and the bed should be levelled. A bed four feet wide is sufficient for four rows of such plants. The cuttings must be frequently watered in dry weather, with a view of hastening the formation of roots.* As some times but half of the cuttings succeeds, the ensuing Spring should not be permitted to pass, without placing others in the room of those that have failed, or without placing some that are already furnished with roots. The space which the uprooted cuttings had occupied, may also be left empty, whereby those that have thriven, will more easily put forth their shoots, if the proper care and management have been observed during the first year's growth of the seedling.

These are the four methods of raising and propagating the white mulberry tree. The first is the most proper for the raising of beautiful and durable trees, and of standards; and the other three furnish only plants fit for hedges, from which, however, much profit is also derived.

§ 53.

e. Of the grafting of Mulberry trees.

Bonafous observes that there is yet a difference of opinion in regard to this method, as some think it advisable to graft the young trees, whilst others prefer to leave them in their natural state.

It must, however, be admitted that the grafted ones lose none of the properties inherent in the wild mulberry raised from the seed, and that it is improved and variegated by the grafting. It is farther to be observed, that, upon the discovery of a finer sort of mulberry, the grafting alone is able to communicate its qualities to other trees, and to procure better leaves.

It is not an unessential precaution to give to all the silk-worms food of similar quality; and grafting, only, can render all the leaves equally good. The best methods of grafting mulberry trees are the *pipe grafting* and the *budding*, (*en flute ou chalumeau, ou en ecusson a la pousse.*) The latter is quicker done, but the other agrees better with the sprouts, being less exposed to strong winds. The budding rarely succeeds with mulberry trees.

The pipe grafting is as follows: you make a circular incision through the bark, and slip it off, and you substitute for it the bark of the tree from which you graft. If the cylinder which you mean to put on is too large, you must

* Several very successful trials of this kind have been made, within the last year, in the garden of the Agricultural Society.

cut it until it fits exactly the part in which you intend to place it; and if it is too small, an additional piece must be cut from the same branch, with, if possible, one bud upon it, and it must be secured by the ordinary mode. The budding is done by taking off a bud, with the bark, as soon as the tree is in sap, and by inserting it in the opening which has been made in the tree intended to be grafted. The most essential thing in this operation is to effect the closest contact between both barks, in order that their tender edges may be closely united. You may also employ *crown grafting*, [*la greffe en couronne*,] after the mode usual in Lombardy. It might be conveniently resorted to for crooked hedges, or such as have been injured by animals. Young mulberry trees, the diameter of which does not exceed two inches, are cut near the ground, and are thus grafted. Within the first year, they produce handsome sprouts, which again clothe the hedges. Persons well acquainted with the subject, advise also to graft young mulberry trees, where they were sown: for, if they are carried afterwards into nurseries, they produce plants equal in strength and growth. But, if, on the contrary, they were only grafted in the nurseries, it often happens that those the grafting of which has failed, must be grafted again the following year, and that they are shaded and injured by the adjoining trees that have succeeded better. Those who do not follow this method, ought at least to graft the young trees in the nurseries, and not when they have been placed in the spots for which they were designed, because they can be better tended in a small space, than where they are dispersed. While in the nurseries, they are, besides, still of a suitable age to be grafted *near the roots*, (*au collet des racines*,) which method is better than the *grafting upon the branches*; but this cannot be done so safely when the trees are planted out, because the sprouts near the ground might easily be injured.

In the second Spring after the sowing, as soon as the buds begin to swell, the grafting branches must be cut from the best trees, and the best are those the buds of which are handsome, and close to each other. To preserve them, they must be in fresh, moist earth, in a northerly situation, and two or three buds are left above the ground. As soon as frosts are no longer to be feared, these branches are engrafted upon young trees which are about 18 lines thick, after the stems have been cut off as near as possible to the ground. Rain and winds being injurious to the graft, the finest weather should be selected. But, if the plants are yet too feeble in the second year, they must be pruned, and the grafting must be postponed till the next Spring.

The experiment of grafting has not as yet been made with wild mulberries. Some recommend the *Prunus Mahaleb*, which Duhamel generally proposes for the improvement of all fine stone fruits. But the question is, whether the silk-worms can feed upon the leaves without injury? Several trials should be made.

§ 54.

f. Of the form of a Mulberry Plantation.

There are two methods of planting the young mulberry trees, or of forming large plantations, viz: 1st, in *hedges*; or, 2d, as *standard trees*.

1st. *The planting in hedges* affords the advantage that the leaves can be

immediately employed for the feeding of the worms, because their vegetation is quicker than that of standard trees. To form such hedges, you should take plants two or three years old, or such as are not fit for standards, plant them three feet asunder, after having properly pruned the branches and the roots, and keep them from five to six feet above the ground. The leaves ought not to be given to the worms during the first two years, but should be left untouched; but the young plants must, at the same time, be kept clear of weeds, and well watered in dry weather. In the Spring, the dead branches ought to be pruned from the living wood, with sharp hedge shears, and it should be endeavored to give a certain form to the hedge by such yearly cuttings. Another method of planting hedges, consists in placing plants two or three years old, at a distance of one foot and a half or two feet, taking, however, care that the two lowest buds be in the direction of the line; and the plant should be cut down to these two buds, about a half a foot above the ground. In the course of the Summer, they will become two beautiful mother-branches; and, in the ensuing Spring, one of these is to be pruned down to one foot, and, always, upon only one side of the plant, be it the right or the left side; and the branches of the opposite side must be left untouched as far as they remain green. These latter branches are then bent in the direction of the hedge, towards the lopped branches, and fastened to them with willows, so as to form an arch.

In this year, the third of the plantation, a multitude of branches shoot out along the mother branches, which must be trained on both sides, in order that the hedge may be brought into a regular form. If the branches are too young, it will be better to cut them only in the following Spring. If any stem should die, it must be replaced by another, to prevent a vacancy in the hedge.

The leaves can be pulled for the nourishment of the worm in the third Summer. Such a mulberry hedge might also serve as a fence for gardens, meadows, and so forth, and be substituted for hedges of barberries, wild roses, &c. &c.; but, as has been said at the beginning, the situation and the soil must always be taken into consideration.

2d. *Standard plantations* can be formed in several ways; either by a regular or irregular distribution, or they may be formed in hedges. In the former case, they ought to be at least 18, 20, or 25 feet asunder, in order that the trees might spread freely on all sides, and that the ground might be used in some other way; experience demonstrating that the shade of mulberry trees does not injure the field or garden plants, which grow amidst them. If the standards are to be formed in hedges, they are to be placed within the hedge; from 24 to 24 feet a standard is planted, and, in the space between, seven lower trees should be put; or, if the standards are thirty feet from each other, which is still better, nine of the other sort may be put between. The standard must then be eight feet high, so that its branches may meet those of the adjoining smaller tree, and they may live simultaneously, and share together, undisturbed, the salutary influence of the sun, the dew, and the rain. Such a plantation is preferable to that of the other kind, by affording not only an earlier but a more abundant crop of leaves: for the worms may be fed, in the first period of their life, with the leaves of the hedge, and in the second with those of the standards; whereby neither of

the trees would be too much exhausted, and might be serviceable during the whole year.

The preparing of the soil must be carefully attended to, in both methods, previous to the plantation. This must be done before Winter, not only on account of the reasons already stated, but also with a view that the labored earth might sink to its proper level during the Winter. In spots where mould is not in sufficient quantity, there must be gathered enough of it to have it at least three feet deep: for the trees would not thrive in a shallow ground. The ground ought, therefore, to be divided, in the Autumn, into regular lines, and the places where a standard is to be placed, ought to be marked with a stick, around which a circle of about eight feet in diameter should be broken up, down to bad ground or gravel; and, if the mould lies deep enough, it ought again to be thrown up, in order that the upper part, or the turf, should remain at the bottom of the mound. If there be so little mould; if, for instance, it be no more than 12 or 15 inches deep, about a foot more of gravel must be thrown out, and replaced with good earth, and the mound must be raised a foot above the general level, in order that the tree, which is to be planted, be at least three feet under ground. If the digging out of the gravel were to be omitted, on account of the expense, the deficient mould, if the ground be not too shallow, may be laid upon the surface; but a mound raised in this manner, must be at least ten feet in diameter, and three feet deep. But this method cannot be much recommended, from the danger of the dryness, heavy winds, &c. &c. It is also advisable to keep them clear of grass. For the hedge plantations, the ground should be broken up five feet wide, and to the whole depth of good earth; or you may dig, where the mould is wanting, a trench five feet wide, and from three to four feet deep, and fill it with good earth; and, if the earth of the mound, as well as of the trench, have sunk too much, fresh earth must be thrown up to raise the ground to the proper height. The same method is to be observed, as has been mentioned already, in planting, and the trees must be well watered as soon as put in the earth.

If the standard trees are not strong enough, or if their heads are too large to stand without support, stakes ought to be fixed close by, to which they must be fastened with willow; and it will be well to do this before planting the trees. It must, however, be observed, that they must be fastened loosely, in order that, in case the earth should sink, they might have space enough to follow gently that movement; because, otherwise, they would come to stand above ground, and their roots would remain naked. Care must also be taken not to rub, or injure the bark.

§ 55.

g. Of the conservation and further management of Mulberry Trees.

In some countries the grown-up mulberry trees are left to themselves; in others, they are more or less pruned. Both these methods are more founded upon custom, than upon sound principles of rural economy. Three things ought to be kept in view:

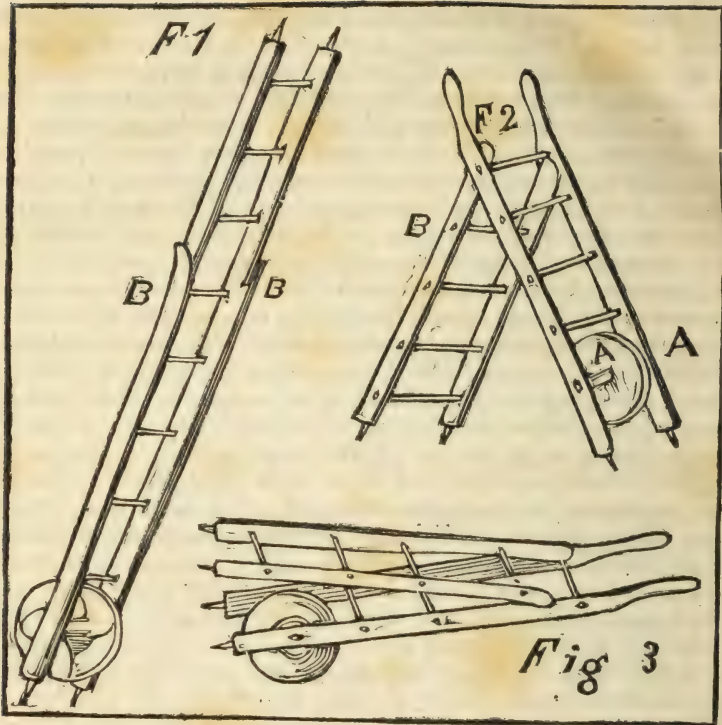
- 1st. The quality, and the quantity of the leaves.
- 2d. The duration of the trees.
- 3d. The facility, and the certainty of the gathering of the leaves.

Any method adopted, without regard to these primary conditions, is dangerous, or useless. The clipping of the trees contributes undoubtedly to render the leaves more numerous and larger; but if it be done at an improper time, or imperfectly, the leaf not only becomes less nutritious, but diminishes in quantity. We shall not, at any rate, recommend the method sometimes adopted, by which the lateral branches are cut every three or four years, leaving the principal ones alone. The leaves may thereby become larger, and the crop more abundant; but the worms will have a poor food; the trees lose their strength, in proportion to the number of their wounds; their natural growth is checked, and their life is shortened. Trees left to themselves, have a thin foliage, the leaves are small, and it is difficult to gather them. A blunder committed in the pruning, might destroy a tree, but the cutting, itself, is not necessarily hurtful. Much caution must be observed with the pruning, in the first year, that the leaves are plucked; and the pruning must be executed, so that, by an equal distribution of the sap, there may be a perfect equilibrium in all parts of the tree. Consequently, after the gathering of the leaves, all the branches that had been damaged in that operation, and all the dead ones, ought to be lopped off, as well as those the vegetation of which seems too low; and those the vegetation of which, on the contrary, is too luxuriant, ought to be restrained in that propensity, or trained in an oblique direction, which is a means of restraining a too rapid growth: the tree ought not to be left to grow to an excessive height, nor to spread too far; the branches which obstruct the development of the head, or hang too much down, should be shortened; and, lastly, those that have been thrust out of their natural direction, during the gathering of the leaves, ought to be set right again; and, for the rest, the ordinary treatment of fruit-trees must not be lost sight of.

The precautions recommended here, in regard to trees, are applicable also, to hedges, as has already been premised in § 54.

h. Of the pulling of the Leaves.

Much depends, in regard to a long preservation of mulberry trees, and mulberry hedges, on the method of gathering their leaves. It should be done with the greatest care, to prevent the trees from receiving injuries; and caution is so much the more necessary, as nature has not intended they should be stripped violently of their foliage. It is essential that *all* the leaves should be pulled off: for if any remain on some branches, they attract the sap, whilst the naked branches are incompletely nourished. Begin by pulling the leaves of the hedges; then proceed to the young trees, whereby the latter gain time to come into fresh leaf, and the sooner, in proportion as the leaves of the older trees are more fully grown, and more nutritious. These are the most proper for the worms. The stripping of the leaves should not begin before the disappearance of the dew, and ought to be concluded before the setting of the sun. The hand should move from below upwards, in order to avoid pulling off the buds, though it would be easier to strip them in the contrary direction. All climbing upon young trees must also be avoided: for their branches are tender, and break easily; the best way is to use the rolling ladder, of which we give here the design.



It consists of two parts; a wheel-barrow, the legs of which are from seven to eight feet long, straight, somewhat projecting beyond the wheel, and connected by four cross sticks; and a ladder, six feet long, which is attached to the wheel-barrow by the fourth cross stick: with this apparatus, a single man is able to carry several bags of leaves. It forms, when only half displayed, a double ladder, as it is used in pulling the leaves, for the tree must never be rubbed; when displayed in its whole length, it is like an ordinary ladder, from 12 to 13 feet long. The pointed iron, with which one end of each of the legs is shod, serves to give to the ladder a steadier position. This apparatus may serve besides for every other sort of fruit trees.

The bags should be hooped, in order to remain open, and ought to have a hook, that they might be hung on the branches; care must be taken that the leaves do not fall on the earth, and that the bags be not emptied on the ground, especially when it is not very clean or clear of dust; when conveyed on the wheel-barrow, they ought to be kept sheltered from the sun. Leaves covered with a tough, viscous matter—the honey-dew, as it is called—are injurious to the worms; they must be used only in case of great scarcity, and must then be carefully washed and dried. Rusty leaves have not this inconvenience, because the worms eat only the healthy portion. In some countries, mulberry trees are stripped of their leaves, in the above-mentioned manner, to procure food for the cattle: this is a very bad custom; such a double tax upon these trees, exhausts, and soon destroys them. The best method to preserve them, and to keep them long in leaf, is to leave

a portion of them untouched, every four or five years. As it is all-important to have always a supply of dry leaves, and as rains, sometimes continue long, it will be well to have some trees under shelter: to this end, fasten three or four hop sticks loosely together, above the tops of the trees, in form of a pyramid, so that they are from six to ten feet apart, upon the ground; on the top, fix three or four hoops of a size corresponding to that of the tree, and cover them with straw, as in thatching a house. You obtain, in this way, a light, cheap, and moveable roof, which will preserve the trees from the rain. With a provision of such roofs, you can quietly wait for the rainy season, and be sure to have always wholesome and dry trees. But there are means of drying leaves, which cannot avoid becoming somewhat moist, in consequence of a continued rain. Spread them in parcels on a clean linen cloth, in a dry room, stir them often, with a rake or a fork, shake the cloth, and the leaves will soon dry. Dusty leaves must be cleansed with clean linen.

§ 57.

i. Of the other advantages that might be derived from the Mulberry Trees.

The fruit can be eaten, (the white less than the black,) and converted into syrup or vinegar. As the wood resists moisture, it can be advantageously used for pails, hoops, casks, and all sorts of turner's and joiner's work. Paper and fine pack and sewing thread can be manufactured from the bark, and the leaves furnish good food for sheep and goats.

§ 58

k. Of the enemies of the Mulberry Trees, and a protection against them.

The principal enemies of the mulberry trees, are hares, deer, and mice. In places where these animals exist, it will, therefore, be prudent to cover the trees, before the Winter, with straw, reed, or sedge, and to leave this covering, until danger is no longer to be apprehended; and, in the mean time, it will shelter the trees from the frost, if it is extended to the head. It may be useful, even in the Summer, especially if the trees stand in a sandy soil; because it prevents the rapid evaporation of the sap, and preserves longer the refreshing dew. The nurseries must be particularly defended against the danger of which we speak. They should, therefore, be raised in close gardens, or be surrounded by a tight fence. Against mice, the usual remedies might be resorted to; and, if, notwithstanding all these precautions, the trees are injured, either by mice, hares, hail, or an unskillful plucking of the leaves, and the branches or the bark have been hurt, the wounds should be smeared with the cement hereafter described, and dressed with old linen, if the wounds be large, or if the bark be loose. It will be found, after a while, that not only the wounds are perfectly healed, but that the old bark that was broken, has become perfectly smooth. The cement is, therefore, an excellent remedy, also, against the canker, blight, and other diseases to which the bark is liable. If they consist, however, in a slow and poor growth, the tree should be cut down to the mother-branches, and an attempt should be made to improve the upper mould, (if it be presumed that it contributed to the disease) either by some old manure or good earth.

I have heard of a species of vermin, resembling bugs, that have been seen, in different years, upon mulberry trees, and from which the leaves became hurtful, and even fatal to the worms; and two remedies have been proposed: to sprinkle the tree with soap-water, or to smoke it with dry ox-dung. The disease arises, perhaps, from mere neglect. The cement to which we referred, is the one invented by Forsyth, and can easily be made: take 16 parts of cow-dung, (or such as contains no litter,) 8 parts of old mortar, 8 parts of wood ashes, and 1 part of river-sand: the dry ingredients must previously be sifted through a fine wire sieve; the whole must then be diligently worked to a thick unguent. Instead of cow-dung, ox-blood may be used; and instead of mortar, chalk. After having thinly smeared this unguent upon the diseased spot, the surface must be rubbed perfectly smooth with a powder, six parts of which must be wood ashes and one part burnt bones, or chalk. This, however, should only be done in dry weather, in order that the unguent might dry quickly, and cover the wounds with a crust; and, as it does not stand long, there must not be more prepared of it, than is required at a time: but, if it is intended to be kept, it must be moistened with urine. In Forsyth's hands, it became a universal remedy against all the diseases of trees and plants; and he was, accordingly, richly rewarded by Parliament. Every intelligent gardener in Germany, is probably convinced of the efficacy of this remedy.

§ 59.

II. *Treatment of the Silk-Worms.*

The illuminated plate,* annexed to the present work, represents the series of changes, from the formation of the egg to the death of the silk moth. We shall explain it with reference to the figures that are marked upon it.

§ 60.

1. *The egg, or the developement, and birth of the Silk-Caterpillar.*

The dark grey eggs are yet undeveloped: but the white ones have their worms already hatched; and, for that reason, such a little insect has been drawn close by. Here begins the silk culture; we must, therefore, speak, 1st, of the place where the worms are reared; 2d, of the proper time of beginning the breeding; 3d, of the further preliminary process; and, 4th, of the coupling of the moths.

I must, however, previously observe that till a very recent epoch, every thing was uncertain in this culture, and that Count Dandolo† succeeded, by

*This plate was drawn upon a clever exposition of all the parts of the silk culture *in natura*, by the gardener, Mr. Seitz, which he presented to the General Committee of the Agricultural Society.

†He made these experiments upon his estate, Varese, near Milan, where he opened a real school for the silk culture, and where he gathered around him some young men, to whom he read lectures on this art. We refer the reader to the Count's work, entitled *Del arte di governare i bachi da Setta*, del Conte Dandolo. Terza ediz. Milano, 1819. The Count died the 12th December, 1819. His laboratory still exists at Varese, and has been imitated in several places. It is indeed a perfect model: the Italians call these laboratories *Dandoloheres*, from gratitude to the person through whose instruction the crops of silk have been increased tenfold in Italy, and who has secured to his country an abundant source of wealth.

experiments pursued for many years, in reducing this art to exact principles, and in throwing much light upon it. The culture of silk has thus been reduced into a system, and Bonafous has hence been enabled to publish his second work, entitled *De l'education des Vers a Soie*: Paris, 1821. By means of that work, combined with the experience derived from the most recent exertions, in Munich, for the culture of silk, and other data, we are enabled to bring together, in the present pages, in a didactic form, all that relates to this useful art.

a. Persons who intend to pursue the silk culture, upon a large scale, should erect a building after the model proposed in the abovementioned work. But, as I have repeatedly said, I mean only to speak of the *popular pursuit* of it, as the incidental occupation of females of all ages, of children, and of old and poor people, and which, nevertheless, produces great results, as well in regard to the number of worms that would be reared, as the fabrication of the silk.

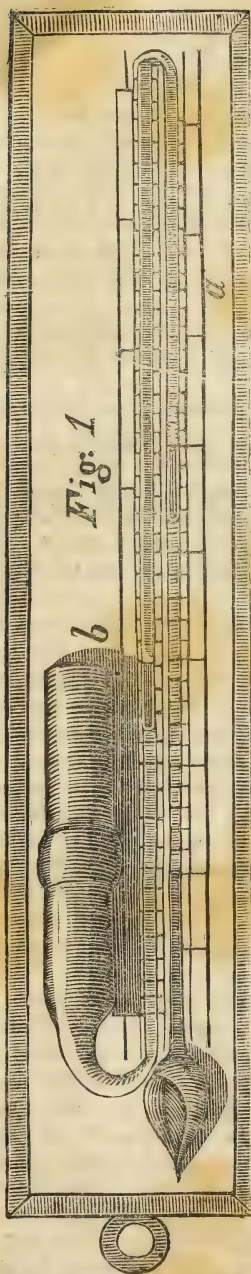
This popular pursuit requires no express buildings or institutions, which never fail to be expensive, and which, like military barracks and hospitals, never thrive. I speak of the culture of silk as an incidental occupation, which can be pursued in ordinary rooms; and the Agricultural Society had no better laboratory for it than their public office. But the rooms ought to be dry, and sheltered from the extremes of cold and heat; as the worms dislike dark rooms, they ought to be sufficiently lofty and light. The windows should be left open, when the weather is fine, to refresh the room; but never when it is windy, or when it rains. Air holes of 12 inches square, with moveable slides, will be very serviceable, and they ought to be made near the top of the room, or under the windows, or at the doors, near the floor. The exterior air penetrates through the lower holes, and carries off, through the upper openings, the air, which before filled the rooms. The number of these holes must be proportioned to the size of the rooms. Experience shows that this is the best means of renovating the air of an enclosed place; and, in order to keep it, in general, as pure as possible, there ought not to be too many worms in a single room—their perspiration being very great, and, consequently, the medium in which they live, is soon affected by this cause. According to their numbers, there ought to be two or more rooms. An eastern exposure is the most eligible, and a northern is less proper, on account of the cold.

b. Respecting the beginning of the culture, or the time at which the egg is taken from the cool place, where it was kept, and brought, for its development, into the room allotted for that purpose, the rule is, that the leaves of the mulberry tree must have just put out; for the first leaves are, if we may be permitted to say so, the milk of the forthcoming worm. The temperature must have risen to 14 degrees (63 deg. 5 Fahr.) Therefore, in Munich, for example, the proper epoch is at the end of May. The worms then come forth in the first days of June. The calculation may be extended to the several districts of the realm, upon a comparison of their mean temperature with that of Munich. In Regensburg, for instance, the process will begin from eight to ten days, and at Wurtzburg and on the banks of the Rhine, from fourteen to eighteen days earlier than at Munich.*

*Mr. de Turk assigns, perhaps, the proper moment rather too early, in fixing it for Prussia, at the middle of May. His memoir contains, nevertheless, many useful details. Another little work entitled "*The Culture of Silk*," by George Lilla: Nordhausen, near Landgraf, 1826, is rather too summary, and will afford little instruction to the practical rearer of silk-worms.

c. The further preparations consist in placing a stove in the room destined for the worms: it ought not to be of iron. We had, however, none of any kind in the room of the Agricultural Society. If there be a fire place, it would be well to burn in it small pieces of wood, by which the air will be purified; and the advantage of a chimney is, that it can be resorted to whenever you wish. It can, therefore, be considered as a substitute for the stove; but, in neither of them, ought oak, nor turf, to be burned. It is advisable to have a thermometer to regulate the temperature.

Sudden changes of the temperature always injure the worms; but they suffer less when the mercury falls one or two degrees, than when it rises high. Generally speaking, the cold is not hurtful to the worms, but it delays their developement. Yet the cold acts injuriously upon them when they are near or in their sleep, or when they approach their maturity, or have already attained it; because it then destroys the silk substance enclosed in their delicate vessels. The proper heat exercises a great influence upon the fineness and quality of the silk. If a too high temperature cannot be avoided, no fear need be entertained, if there be a free circulation of the air, by means of the air-holes, as well as of the doors and windows. But, if the interior air is too stagnant, it can be renovated by lighting a little fire in the chimney. The country people, who rear silk-worms in Italy and France, always keep a thermometer in the rooms where they have the worms, on purpose to observe the changes of the temperature, and to regulate it. Such an instrument costs not more than 20 or 30 kr. It will be well to have two thermometers, and to place the one within the room, and the other without, to ascertain exactly the difference of the two temperatures. An instrument, invented by Mr. Bellani, of Como, called a *thermometrograph*, deserves to be particularly recommended to silk cultivators, because it indicates the maximum and minimum of the temperature of the rooms, where the worms are reared, whilst the rearer is absent. The following design, in which the instrument is drawn in proportion of half its real dimensions, will give a precise idea of it:



A glass tube, the diameter of which is thrice as great as that of ordinary thermometers, and the length of which is regulated upon the number of degrees of temperature which it might be necessary to ascertain, is fixed on a varnished board. The tube is, in the middle, curved, so as to form two parallel branches, one of which terminates in a long, vertical, and hermetically closed ball; and the other in a cylindric vessel, the diameter of which is equal to that of the ball, and the length of which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tube's whole length. Nearly half of the branch is filled with mercury, and in the upper part is alcohol, in sufficient quantity to fill the rest of the tube and the cylindric vessel, but not the ball, which remains empty, in moderate degrees of heat. In each of the branches, lies, upon the quicksilver, another much smaller tube, nearly half an inch in length, the upper part of which is closed, by means of a soldering pipe, and the other with a disc of black enamel. In this small tube is enclosed a needle of steel, and, at one of the extremities of the tube, is attached a single hair, either of man or horse, which is stretched out the whole length of the tube. In this manner, the internal tubes, which contain the steel needles, can be raised, without obstruction, by the mercury, and remain, by means of the elasticity of the hair, suspended at the side of the external tube, when the mercury falls. The inferior extremity of the needle, shows the degree of the temperature, or the point whither the quicksilver has pushed it.

To make the division, it is sufficient to put, successively, the cylindric vessel, filled with alcohol, in pounded ice, and in boiling water; and to try it, the needles must be brought to fall in such a way that the abovementioned disc should come to lie upon the mercury. A magnet should be used for this purpose, of the form of a horse shoe, as is fig. 2; the poles must be channelled out, so as to embrace the external tube,

The scale of division is engraved on both sides of the board, but in an opposite direction, and after the following manner:

Mark on the left side, A, 10 degrees of cold, between the point determined by the melted ice, and the inferior bent of the tube; and from the point zero, which indicates the point of congelation, the distribution of the degrees of heat is continued until the 35th degree. On the right side, B, you make the division in an opposite direction; because, the quicksilver, falling in the left branch to the point of congelation, rises in the right branch of the tube, to the height marked zero, and, above this point, are marked the degrees of cold, and, below, the degrees of heat. Thus, the mercury cannot fall one degree, in one part of the tube, without rising one degree in the other, and vice versa. The needles remaining at the most elevated point where they have been driven, indicate, the one the maximum of heat, and the other the maximum of cold.

In transporting this instrument from one place to another, care ought to be taken to keep it in a vertical position, to prevent the mercury from mixing with the alcohol.

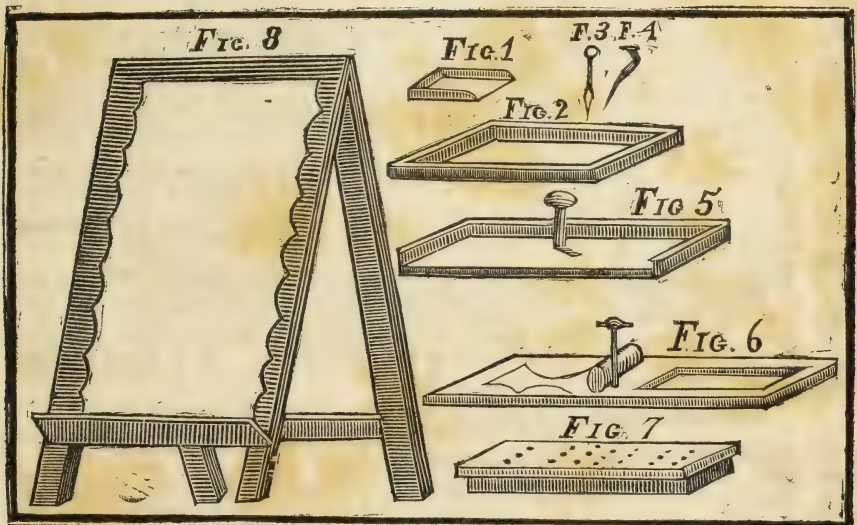
It will also be advantageous to have a hygrometer in the room; an instrument which costs but a trifle. The best are made of catgut. If the humidity exceed 65 degrees, the atmosphere becomes very injurious to the worms. In default of a hygrometer, you may keep in an earthen plate, upon the table, some common salt, which, by becoming moist, indicates the same hurtful state of the atmosphere. Long experience shows that nothing is so dangerous for the worms as an excessive heat, or an excessive humidity.

In the middle of the room should be a table, upon which you lay the paper with the eggs: There are two methods of promoting the coupling of the caterpillars: either by extending them on a linen cloth, or on sheets of paper, as we shall hereafter describe at greater length. In the former case, the removal of the eggs requires some attention, which Bonafous describes as follows. You carry the linen cloth, with the eggs, into a room, the temperature of which is equal to that of the place where the eggs had been kept during the Winter; the cloth is put in a tub of water, for five or six minutes, and is afterwards left dripping in the hands, two or three minutes. After this, it is laid upon a table, and the eggs are detached with a fine scraper or a quill. The eggs are put again in a water vessel, and softly rubbed with the hand. The water with the eggs, is afterwards thrown upon a sieve, or a linen, to let off the water. The eggs are then removed, and are put, with those that have remained at the bottom of the tub, in a basin; fresh water, and light red or white wine, are thrown upon them. The eggs are then to be gently washed anew, and, the water being let off, they are extended upon a dry and clean cloth, and, when they are quite dry, they are put upon a plate, or upon hurdles, to hatch. This, however, as I have already said, is not necessary, especially if the eggs lie upon paper; each sheet is put in a larger one of paste-board or a thick paper, all the edges of which are turned up two or three inches, and which repose on a stand of laths, in order that the heat might act, from beneath, upon the eggs; and they are then left in an exposure to the sun, but out of its direct rays. On the first day, the heat ought to be 14° (63° 5 Fahr.) You can also raise frames, fitted up with strong linen, and which are laid upon a small stand.

From the time that the worms change their first skin, until the moment that they begin to spin their silk, canes, placed close together, would be of great use. They are not expensive: for all that is required, are canes, or

reeds, and packthread. They last several years, and can be preserved, rolled together, without occupying much space. They agree well with the worms, which thus enjoy the air from above and from beneath. But even this cheap apparatus can be dispensed with. The culture of silk has been carried on, at first, by the Agricultural Society, by Mr. Wurz, and by some other individuals, by means of ordinary sheets of paper, which were afterwards put, together with the worms, upon shelves, where books or documents had before been lying; and when the worms grew larger, in the process of time, and accordingly required more space, more paper sheets were put.

Although these preparatory measures have proved sufficient, in the experiments tried by the Agricultural Society, as well as in those instituted by Mr. Wurz, it may, however, not be useless to mention some of the instruments recommended by Mr. Bonafous, for a culture upon a great scale. The designs of some of them are given; the others will be understood from description.



a. The Scraper: an instrument much like the one which serves for scraping the dough from the brake. It serves for detaching the eggs from the wet linen cloth; but the edge of the blade must be neither too sharp nor too blunt. (fig. 1.)

b. Bandboxes for the hatching of the eggs.—The smaller ones are made of pasteboard, and the larger ones of thin board. Five square inches, at least, must be reckoned for an ounce of eggs. The boxes must be lined with paper; and, on the sides, the weight of the eggs should be marked, that it may always be exactly known how many eggs each box contains. (fig. 2.)

c. A Tin Spoon, nearly of the form of a spatula. It serves for stirring the eggs, when the worms are near being hatched.

f. A Prick Punch.—This tool is made in such a way, that, upon the first stroke of the hammer, the paper is instantly perforated in several places. The holes must be sufficiently great to leave a passage to the worm, when it

is just hatched: and, as soon the worms are in life, these papers serve to separate the shells, and to take them from the boxes. To render this easier, four cords are fixed crossways on their edges, and are, at proper distance, bound up in a knot, in form of a small hook. This instrument is a crooked iron, by means of which, you may easily lift from the bandboxes, the smaller branches, covered with worms, and lay them upon the hurdles: for, in touching them with the hand, these delicate little insects might be injured. (fig. 4.)

f. The Hurdles.—They are put against the wall, at a distance of about one inch, and upon a stand. Their breadth should generally be from 30 to 32 inches, and their length from 9 to 12 feet. They are put above one another, 22 inches assunder. The hurdles are edged by laths, four inches long, which serve to support the small portable trays. The canes, of the hurdles' bottom, are an inch distant from one another, and are fastened with twine to the cross-wood. They may, also, be made of any branches or brush-wood. The canes must be somewhat assunder, to let the air be in contact with the paper, with which the hurdles are covered, and to dry it the quicker.

g. Small portable Trays.—These are, thin boards from 12 to 14 inches in width, and sufficiently long to fit across the breadth of the hurdles. A handle is fixed in the centre; and the trays must be very smoothly finished, that the worms may lie upon them without difficulty. They have then their side ledges about half an inch deep. (fig. 5.)

h. Travelling Case.—This is very convenient for transporting the insects about. It is like a medal box.

i. Knife, to cut the leaf small.—It must be kept clean, and never be used for any other purpose.

k. Double Chopper.—It has two parallel edges, and is much like an ordinary kitchen chopper; it is used after the leaf has been cut with the knife.

l. Large chopper, which is made somewhat like a straw cutter. A great quantity of leaves, can be cut with it in a short time. It is therefore very useful for the silk culture, on a large scale.

m. A Spatula of metal, which is turned up at three sides.—It serves to clean the papers of the hurdles, principally when the worms are in their last ages.

n. Square Baskets.—They should be very wide, and shallow, with a hook fixed to the handle, that they might be easily hung on the edge of the hurdle. They must be kept very clean. From these baskets the leaves are distributed to the worms.

o. Small hand Birch Broom.—It serves to spread the leaves evenly upon the hurdles.

p. Frames for placing the worms upon.—They are covered with linen, which may be changed when dirty. The handle facilitates the transporting them. (fig. 6.)

q. Boxes for keeping the moths in.—They have air holes in the sides, and serve to keep the moths from light, without injuring them, and to prevent the males from flapping their wings. (fig. 7.)

r. Stand.—It shuts up, and takes up no room. The linen is spread on it, upon which the eggs are gathered. (fig. 8.)

s. Frame.—This is a small frame provided with thread. The linen cloth, containing the eggs, is stretched out upon it, and they thus remain, on all sides, in contact with the air, and keep fresh and dry.

*Representations
of the different ages of the Silk worm*



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sides, in contact with the air, and keep fresh and dry.

representation

at age of the silk worm.

§ 61.

1.—The coming forth of the moth offers the following particulars. In Italy and in the South of France, young girls carry the eggs in their bosoms, and hatch them by their natural heat. In other countries, this is done by means of manure, or hot houses. But it is proved, that a too sudden and too great heat, is rather noxious than useful; and it is better to leave time for the eggs to be hatched gradually.

Bonafous rates the period of hatching from 10 to 20 days only, and requires for the first two days, 14° ($63^{\circ} 5^{*}$) for the third, 15° ($65^{\circ} 8$;) the fourth, 16° ($68^{\circ} 0$;) the fifth, 17° ($70^{\circ} 3$;) the sixth, 18° ($72^{\circ} 5$;) the seventh, 19° ($74^{\circ} 7$;) the eighth, 20° ($77^{\circ} 0$;) the ninth, 21° ($79^{\circ} 2$;) the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, 22° ($81^{\circ} 5$.) †He recommends to stir the eggs, in this interval of time, once or twice every day. When they begin to assume a whitish color, it is a sign that the worm is formed. It will then be proper for the eggs to be covered with a veil, or with paper, and to spread around leaves or small branches of mulberry. Most of the worms will come forth in the morning.

If the air be too warm or too dry, a basin or two of water may be placed upon the table, whereby the air will be improved, and the hatching promoted. Experience shows, besides, says Bonafous, that those worms which come forth in the last days, are the strongest and healthiest, and he accordingly advises to destroy the earliest; to have them of the same age and size, the first hatched should be fed less, and the younger and later ones somewhat more. The old ought to be kept separate from the young, in order that, afterwards, all the worms may be fed to the same degree. Their health may be known by their color, which must be neither red nor black, but dark chesnut.

It ought not to be neglected to have eggs in reserve, or kept in a cool place, that, if, by accident, the hatched eggs should be damaged, or a sudden frost should spoil the leaves of the mulberry tree, whereby the worms would remain without food and perish, a new trial might be instituted with the eggs that had been preserved.

§ 62.

2. *The Silk-Worms during the first age, till their first moulting.*

This is the first period, and like the childhood of man. Every thing depends then on the nourishment, and the manner of tending the worms. It is now exactly known, from long experience, what quantity of food the worms require in their several ages, until they have begun to spin their silk. A French ounce being equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Bavaria, we may, on an average, set down half the quantities which Mr. Bonafous indicates; and twen-

*Fahrenheit.

†I have just read in French newspapers, Mr. Bonafous' report on his culture of silk, during the year 1825, on his estate near Turin. He had prepared for hatching three ounces of eggs, on the 30th of April, which, is for Italy, the proper epoch. The hatching lasted eleven days, by a temperature from 14 to 20 degrees, (from $63^{\circ} 5$ to 77°) until all the worms were hatched. The first age of the worms took five days; the second four: the third seven; the fourth seven, and the fifth six; or 29 days in the whole. The completing of the cocoons required seven days more. He thus obtained very beautiful cocoons, and altogether a very rich crop.

ty thousand worms correspond to one ounce of eggs of our weight, and they require, through all their ages, a thousand pounds of leaves. From eighteen to twenty good mulberry trees give, each, one quintal and a half of leaves, and, consequently, from eight to ten trees are necessary for twenty thousand worms. Every silk-worm rearer can thus calculate, proportionally, the number of eggs and trees. In regard to the feeding, during the several ages, it is to be observed, that the worms require, in the first age, a hundred and twelve times, in the second age, 336 times, in the third age 1,120 times, in the fourth, 3,360 times, and in the fifth, 20,296 times as much as they weigh in the form of eggs.

On an average, twenty thousand worms require,

In the first period,	- - - - -	5 lb. of leaves.
2d	- - - - -	15
3d	- - - - -	46
4th	- - - - -	139
5th	- - - - -	795

lbs. 1,000

Until lately, twice as much would have been consumed in Germany, in consequence of the many errors which attended the rearing of the worms, their feeding, the economy of the leaves, &c. &c.

During the two first ages, the leaves should be cut very small, either with the ordinary chopper, or with a straw-cutter. The branches and buds ought to be previously separated, so that nothing but the tender leaf may be given to the worms. The leaves must be cut in the third, fourth, and fifth ages, but not so fine. Yet, as has already been repeatedly observed, they must be clean and sound, which will be known from the fresh green color they have when they are so. It will be well, principally in the two first ages, to keep the leaves in a cool place, such as a cellar, that they may remain fresh, and sheltered against the air and the sun.

It must further be observed, that, in the two first ages, the worms should be fed upon such leaves only as have been gathered seven or eight hours previously; but, in the later ages, they ought to have been pulled one or two days before. *In Germany, however, the fresh leaves are preferred at all times, and perhaps, erroneously.

*There may be, by chance, a deficiency of leaves, even at the beginning and during the life of the worms, and it may therefore be advisable to devise a means of supplying their place and to save the worms from dying, before the new leaf has appeared. Bonafous and Dandolo may be right to think that there is no other food for the silk-worm than the mulberry leaf. It may nevertheless not be useless to mention here, the experiments that have been instituted to discover a substitute, were it but to encourage further trials. Mr. Seitz has made experiments, of which he has given an account in the *Weekly paper of the Agricultural Society of Bavaria: Year XV p. 318*; and he observes: "It appears from these experiments and trials, that it is not easy to find a substitute for the leaves of the white mulberry tree, so much the less, as, even among the different species of mulberry trees, the white affords the best nourishment, and the worms fed upon its leaves, produce the best silk. The gummy mucilage, which is peculiar to the mulberry tree, is perhaps the prime matter—the generative element—of the silk, which the caterpillar, during its life, absorbs along with the other nutritious substances, filters and transforms into silk."

Mr. Burgsdorf maintains, nevertheless, that the leaves of Linnæus' *Acetatoricum* are much relished by the silk-worms; and some other persons think that old or dry leaves can be substituted in place of the fresh, and that their should, accordingly, be made a provision of them. The worms may, indeed, feed upon them, in the latest period of their lives, if, before they are distributed to them, they are moistened and dried anew; because the worms are then very hungry and not so delicate in the choice of their food; but they will hardly be satisfied with them in their earlier state. Not long ago, the Countess Eleonora della Porta, of Hiezing, near Vienna, obtained from the Emperor of

The leaves ought to be cut shortly before they are to be eaten. The best method is to let the worms have four meals within 24 hours: the first at 4 o'clock, the second at 10 o'clock, the third at 4 o'clock at night. It was assuredly a great mistake to give the worms two meals only, one in the morning, and the other in the evening, as if the worms passed the night in their beds, like human creatures. On distributing the new meal, the leaves of the previous one must be eaten up, and an hour and a half must have elapsed in the interval. The temperature of the room should be maintained at 19 deg. (74 deg. 7 m.) in the first age; at 18 or 19° (72 or 74° 7) in the second; at 17 or 18° (70 3 or 72° 5) in the third; at 16 or 17° (68 or 70° 3) in the fourth; at 16 or 16° 5 (68 or 69 deg. 1 m.) in the fifth age; and at 16 5 or 15 deg. 5 m. (69 1 or 66 deg. 9 m.) towards the latter part of the rearing.

In regard to the space which the supposed number of worms (20,000) requires in the several ages, and in proportion of which the boxes must be enlarged or multiplied, it is to be observed, that 20,000 worms require on an average, in the first age, five feet square; in the second, ten feet; in the third, twenty three feet; in the fourth, fifty five feet; and in the fifth, one hundred and twenty feet square. Upon these general rules, the following will be each day's task, in regard as well as to the feeding, as to the tending of the worms:

First day.—The four meals require together thirteen ounces* of leaves, which are distributed in increasing proportions. It is advisable to give small portions of food, in the intervals of the regular meals, without exceeding, however, the quantity fixed for the whole day. Generally, the worms eat each of their meals in an hour and a half; and they remain afterwards quiet, but they may receive, at intervals, the little supplementary food we have mentioned above. The space must be enlarged on each distribution, and the worms can be laid with a quill in their right place.

Austria, a patent for feeding the silk-worms with dried leaves, to preserve them against the dangers of a total want of food, in consequence of late frosts.

A few weeks since, a gentleman from Sweden, assured me that last year the leaves of the white raspberry bush (*Rubus idæus spinosus, fructu albo*) had been employed, with success, for the feeding of silk worms, in that country, and had consequently proved a good substitute for mulberry leaves.

It is a striking fact, that, two years past, Mr. de Schrank had already observed to me, that, according to his experience, such a substitute must exist. He had, in 1780, some worms, but wanting food, and being much distressed for the worms, he put them in his little garden, thinking that they would perhaps, find themselves means of escaping death. A few months afterwards, he found several cocoons on the gate of the garden. Notwithstanding his extensive knowledge in botany, he could not discover on what species of leaves the worms had fed.

Still more striking is the following information, which Mr. Reichhold, a civil officer in the Grand Duke's service, addressed to the Board, on the 19th of April, 1826. "In regard to my former experiments, I will say that, after having failed with the silk moths, I did not care much for the eggs, and I left them in a place where they were exposed, during the whole Winter, to the greatest cold. When I found them again, in the spring, I thought that they must be frozen; I carried them, nevertheless, into a room, where the worms were hatched shortly afterwards, and were as lively as if they had endured only a moderate cold. But it was too early for the season: for the leaf of the mulberry had not yet made its appearance. By way of experiment, I fed the little worms till their first moulting, upon the tender yellow leaves, of the headed lettuce: after this, I gave them mulberry leaves, and reared them thus till they began to spin their silk. They declined a little, but none died. I had besides only one large black mulberry tree. Nevertheless, two-thirds of my cocoons were beautiful, white, and close, and one third of a brimstone color."

In the environs of Lyons, also, silk-worms have been fed with good success, till their second moulting, upon lettuce. See *Compte rendu des travaux de la Société d'Agriculture de Lyon*, 1820, p. 148.

* The Bavarian pound is divided in 32 *lots* or ounces.

Second day.—The four meals require nineteen ounces. The rule of giving, at first, small portions, and, at last, the largest, continues to be observed, as on the preceding day.

Third day.—One pound and ten ounces of leaf. The appetite of the worms increases, and the intermediate portions ought not to be neglected. The space must be enlarged, by the addition of nearly one-third of what it was at the beginning.

Fourth day.—Nineteen ounces of leaf are necessary. The first meal must be the most copious, and the following must decrease in quantity. The worms must be at their ease, in regard to space, so as not to be one upon another, especially when the torpor approaches, which begins at the end of the fourth day.

Fifth day.—Six ounces of leaf are distributed to the worms that are yet awake. Should this quantity not be sufficient, it may be increased. But, in the evening, all the worms will be asleep, except perhaps some who have already awoke.

There yet remain, therefore, of the five pounds of food fixed for the first age, one pound and twenty nine ounces, part of which will be lost by carrying about the leaves, and the rest will be consumed by the worms in the intermediate time of the regular meals.

The windows ought to remain shut during the worm's first age, but the doors may be opened to keep up the required temperature, and to purify the atmosphere of the room.

Method of purifying the air.

The country people in Italy and in France, use, for this end, a very simple means; by garnishing, from time to time, their windows with worm-wood bushes. In Germany, and especially in Prussia, a little saltpetre is burnt on an earthen plate, in the laboratory. The ordinary fumigations which are sometimes resorted to, are rather hurtful than beneficial; and all these methods should alike be abandoned.

But the purpose for which they have been employed, deserves great attention; for a pure and wholesome atmosphere is the more indispensable for the worms, as they respire through the air holes, which are in several parts of their bodies, and many unhealthy exhalations arise from the litter with which they are in constant contact. According to Bonafous, the gas of the oxygenated muriatic acid (*acidum muriaticum oxygenatum*) is the most proper means to purify the air, by destroying the offensive effluvia, and to desiccate matters which are near a state of fermentation. This remedy is not very expensive. Take seven ounces of common salt, and three ounces of black oxyde of manganese; put this mixture in a bottle, with two ounces of water, cork it well, and keep it far from the stove and the fire-place of your laboratory. In a smaller bottle put two pounds of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol.) The manner of proceeding, is to take from the second bottle a wine-glassful, or two-thirds of a spoonful of oil of vitriol, and to pour it into the large bottle. A white vapour will immediately arise, and, in carrying the bottle through the laboratory, you spread the vapour through the whole air. When the vapour ceases, the bottle must be corked, and put in its usual place. The prescribed remedy should be resorted to, whenever, on entering the room, any closeness is observed in the air, or there is a difficulty

of breathing. Even should there be no perceptible difference between the interior and exterior air, during the fifth age of the worms, it is good to repeat this fumigation three or four times a day. If you put in the bottle, instead of manganese, or the common salt, nitrate of potash, (common nitre,) and pour upon it the oil of vitriol, as described above, it will produce nearly as good an effect. The gas produced by this last composition, is less subtle, and not so dangerous for the respiration. Should the substances in the bottle harden, a little water may be added, and the whole stirred with a stick. This remedy secures the following three great advantages to the worms: 1st. The vapour in spreading, immediately destroys any unpleasant effluvia. 2d. It diminishes the fermentation of the litter, and dries it up. 3d. It neutralizes the effect of all the deleterious exhalations, which might injure the health of the worms. Lastly it improves the quality of the cocoons.

Bonafous refers also to the method proposed by Count Chaptal, which I have tried with success, on purpose to prevent the effects of humidity, and of animal exhalations. It only requires a little quick lime on plates, which are placed at some distance above the floor: the quick lime soon slacks, while it absorbs the moisture and the carbonic acid gas.

Should you prefer to burn vegetable substances in your close laboratory, you ought to consider that this fumigation will not only produce a consumption of vital air, but occasion a multiplication of gases most offensive to respiration. Vinegar, poured upon hot surfaces, is decomposed, and produces also a mephitic gas. Both methods should therefore be abandoned. A fire in the chimney may be preferable. But the best means of keeping the interior air in a healthy condition, is an extreme cleanliness. All smoke is noxious and may, on many occasions, suffocate the worms, chiefly if the laboratory be humid. Many unfortunate instances may be adduced, as proofs of this danger.

Formerly the interior air of closed rooms was purified;

1. After Guyton-Morveau's method, by the vapour of a mixture of common salt, black oxyde of manganese, and oil of vitriol;

2. After Carmichael Smith's method, by producing nitrous vapors from a mixture of nitrate of potash, and of oil of vitriol;

3d. And by a mixture of sugar of lead, and of oil of vitriol.

The first two methods have several inconveniences; for the gas is impure, hurtful to respiration, occasions coughs, oppressions, &c. &c.; it injures the polish of the house furniture and of metals, the carpets, pictures; and the vitriolic gas injures even the irons upon the doors and the windows.

Oil of vitriol requires, besides, great caution; and sugar of lead cannot be trusted to every body.

The third method of fumigation is still less apt to improve the air.

The Apothecary Chevalier de Stahl, of Augsburg has invented another remedy, free from all the abovementioned inconveniences, and by which pure chlorite gas can be produced. This well-tried remedy, which is, also, an excellent medicine in many diseases, consists of Oxymuriatica calcaria, and sulphas potassæ acidulus.

These two powders are put separately in two well corked phials, in a place well protected from humidity and light, as for instance in a box, and when the remedy is to be applied, one or two spoonfuls (according to the size of the laboratory) of each of the said powders are thrown in a saucer, or on a wooden trencher, by means of a small wooden or glass stick, and

turned into a paste, with a little water; from this result, by affinities, new bodies, from which chlorite gas escapes.

It is unnecessary to say that, during the fumigation, the doors and windows must be kept shut; but it may be observed, that, if the vapor from the abovementioned mixture should disappear too rapidly, a little more powder should be thrown from each of the phials, and half an hour, or an hour after the fumigation, the windows may, for a while be opened.

The fumigation by means of minerals, surpasses all those that were formerly known, as the apothecary, Mr. Lesmuller, is able to prove. Detailed facts may be found, with regard to this, in a publication entitled "*Dr. Wetzel, On the utility and use of the Oxymuriatic gas, as a remedy and means of purifying the air.*"—Augsburg, 1825. One only of these remedies ought to be employed.

According to the facts above stated in regard to the feeding and tending, the first period or first age of the worms, lasts five days. But, according to the regulations mentioned, as more generally observed in Germany, that age should last six days. But two meals only are then given in 24 hours, and this retards the growth of the worms, and their moulting, or the passage to the second age. During the moulting, fresh and healthy air is necessary, and contributes much to accelerate their growth.

§ 63.

3. *Rearing the Worms in the second age.*

Before distributing the first meal, it should be ascertained whether all the worms are fully awake. They are then not very hungry, and they want free air, and a gentle heat, more than food. The moulting takes place, generally, in one day; whilst in the German method, two, three, and even four days are required, which, as has already been said, arises from the want of a proper regulation in the meals.

The difficulty in the casting often arises also from the efforts of the worms. For, as soon as they approach the moulting, and the first skin becomes too tight, from its not having extended in exact proportion with the growth of the body, the insect strives to throw it off: nature, besides, has already provided it with a new and finer envelope, and has endowed it with means of making the change. To this end, it eats much thirty or thirty-six hours before the body swells, and the strength of the insect is increased. Shortly before the casting, it ceases to eat, it cleans itself, and thereby becomes reduced in size. At the same time, it fastens the old skin with threads of its own spinning, to the twigs, to the hurdies, or the paper, moves about, and turns upwards with the head, until it issues or escapes from that skin. Often it remains in the meanwhile quiet, and seems in a state of torpor. During this whole process, which is a sort of crisis, it must not be disturbed: for it would otherwise be compelled to spin new threads, and to exhaust its strength in that operation.

First day.—This day, one pound and four ounces of branches are necessary, and as much fine chopped leaf, or two pounds eight ounces of the leaf alone. In the moment that all the worms are revived, and turn up their heads, the cleaning must begin, and the worms must be put on other paper. Those that are not yet awake, may be left where they are. The branches, and three or four leaves, serve the best for the removing, and, at the same time, for the first feeding. The enlivened worms will gather upon them,

and may, in this way, be deposited on a new paper. The others are to be left undisturbed, until they have accomplished their casting. Feeble worms, which are unable to effect it, must be separated, and removed into another room, or cast away. One or two hours after, they are revived on a new bed; they are then covered with leaves; and, on that day, they need only two meals. The old papers are, in the meanwhile, cleaned out of the laboratory, and laid aside for future use.

Excremental matter of the worms.—The evacuation consists in a solid substance, under the form of little black globules, which should be collected in a separate vessel. It is the best manure for hot house and for flower beds, and furnishes, also, a green color. The boxes can be cleaned with a little broom; but it will be better to change them.

Second day.—Four meals are given, which require three pounds and three ounces of leaf. The first meals are less copious than the succeeding, and the space for the worms is gradually enlarged.

Third day.—The worms require three and three-quarters pounds of leaf; the first meals must be the most plentiful: for the appetite of the worms diminishes again towards evening, with the beginning of the second moulting. The space must, also, be enlarged.

Fourth day.—Two pounds and six ounces of leaf will be sufficient on that day; but the distribution should be regulated according to the exigencies of the worms. If the weather is not cold and windy, the windows may be opened; but the temperature must not be lowered more than one degree, and then the windows must be closed again. The sleep of the worms being promoted by a new and healthy air, they will all soon be in torpor.

Rating at three pounds six ounces, the expense of leaf for the intermediate meals, and some accidental loss, the whole consumption for the second age, will amount to fifteen pounds.

§ 64.

4. *The Worms in their third age.*

First day.—Two pounds and twenty-eight ounces of food are required for this day, partly in small shoots, partly in finely chopped leaves. The more coarsely chopped leaf, can only be given at the close of the age. The surest sign that the worms are revived, is an undulating motion which they make with their heads, when horizontally blown upon. The shoots serve for the cleaning, as on the first day of the preceding age. Two more meals are distributed. The worms that have not accomplished the second age, must be placed separate in a warmer part of the laboratory, and they will then soon be equal to the others.

Second day.—This day ten and three quarter pounds of leaves will be needed; and the first meals must be the least copious.

Third day.—Eleven and a quarter pounds of leaves should be given. The two first meals should be the most plentiful. Their change approaches.

Fourth day.—Six and a half pounds of chopped leaves will be sufficient. The first meal should be the largest. The worms that are not yet torpid, are fed alone, and often.

Fifth day.—Three and a quarter pounds of leaves must be kept in readiness, and distributed to the worms that are yet awake. This day, the tem-

perature of the laboratory should be kept unvaried; and therefore the windows must remain shut, whilst in the preceeding day they might have been opened, to improve the interior air.

Sixth day.—As the worms begin to awake on this day, little food will be necessary.

There are yet remaining 11 pounds 20 ounces of leaf, which may be employed in the way already explained; and the whole quantity consumed will amount to 46 pounds.

§ 65.

5. *Rearing of the Silk-worm in the fourth age.*

First day.—On this day, four pounds and a half of the young shoots, and seven pounds four ounces of coarsely chopped leaves, will be needed. The space must be enlarged, and the cleaning should be well attended to.

Second day.—For this day will be required twenty pounds of leaves, coarsely cut. The two first meals should be the lightest, and the two last the most copious.

Third day.—For this day will be needed twenty-six pounds of leaves, slightly cut. The last meal should be the most plentiful.

Fourth day.—This day thirty pounds of food will be needed; but the leaves are not to be chopped. The last meal must be of six pounds.

Fifth day.—Fifteen pounds of leaves will be wanted. The first meal should be the most considerable. A great number of the worms become torpid on this day.

Sixth day.—Three pounds and a half will be distributed, in a quantity proportioned to the wants of the worms that are awake.

Seventh day.—Most of the worms rouse on this day. In the period now elapsed, the windows and the doors should have been frequently opened, to renew the air of the room, because the steamy vapor, which the worms discharge, begins to be perceptible.

The total amount of the food for the fourth age, being 139 pounds, it results, from the preceding statement, that 32 pounds and 28 ounces remain for intermediate distributions, &c. as explained above.

§ 66.

6. *Of the rearing of the Silk-worms during the fifth age, until the completion of the cocoon.*

First day.—This day almost all the worms must be revived. The space where they are, should be cleaned, and widened; ten pounds and a half of young shoots, and the same quantity of leaf, will be needed. The door and windows should be opened, and the interior air of the laboratory should be frequently renewed. One of the meals may consist of young shoots, and the two others of leaves.

Second day.—For this day will be wanted thirty-two pounds and three-fourths of leaves for the four meals: the first should be the least, and the last the most copious.

Third day.—This day forty-six pounds and a half will be needed. The

first feed again is the less, and the last the most plentiful, and, as has already been said, the leaves must no longer be chopped.

Fourth day.—This day the worms will require 65 pounds 4 ounces of sorted leaves. The first feed should be of 13 pounds 28 ounces, and the last of 18½ pounds.

Fifth day.—The worms will, this day, want 92¾ pounds. The first feed should be of 18¾ pounds, and the last of 23½ pounds. If necessary, the worms should have some intermediate food. The cleaning must take place towards evening, and the interior air must be frequently renewed, as on all such occasions. The doors and windows can even be left open, if the weather is not windy and rainy.

Sixth day.—The worms should have 111½ pounds of leaves. The first feed should be the most plentiful. If the quantity distributed has been devoured in an hour, an intermediate meal should be added. The beds of the worms should be widened.

Seventh day.—The worms will require this day 107¼ pounds of leaves. The first feed should be the largest, and intermediate meals be given, as before. The worms approach now to maturity, as will be more largely explained in §68. The refreshing of the interior atmosphere should not be omitted.

Eighth day.—The worms, this day, must have 75 pounds of leaves. The first meal should be the largest, and of 23 pounds, and the last should be the least plentiful. Some intermediate food should be given. During the last days of the rearing of the worms, they should be fed with the best sort of leaves, always culled from the oldest trees. The cleaning and the purifying of the air should be carefully attended to. These attentions are now more essential than on any former occasion.

Ninth day.—The worms, this day, need, 60 pounds 14 ounces of leaves, which must be distributed as they may be wanted; the worms approach their maturity, and begin to eat with less voracity. The air must frequently be renewed, and the proper temperature should be preserved. The windows should, nevertheless, be opened, at intervals, that the interior atmosphere may be entirely changed.

Tenth day.—Twenty-eight pounds and four ounces of leaves will be sufficient, but more may be allowed, if necessary.

Eleventh day.—The worms are already engaged in weaving their cocoons. Those that show some appetite, and have not commenced their work, must, of course, receive a little food.

From the 795 pounds fixed for the fifth age, 154 pounds 18 ounces remain for accidental losses, and the intermediate meals.

It must yet be observed, that the maturity of the worms follows this daily progress only when the prescribed attentions, in regard to the feeding and the temperature, are strictly observed; otherwise, their growth is slower. Hence, Mr. Nagel, who recommends two feeds only in 24 hours, fixes the first, second, third, and fourth ages at six days each, and the fifth at nine days, and he reckons for the moulting, two, three, and four days; whereby the life of the worms would last forty-three days, whilst, after Bonafous' method, it lasts thirty-two only.* The end is obtained in this latter method,

*In Mr. Turk's Essay on the Culture of Silk, (Potsdam, 1825,) which has just come to my knowledge, thirty-six days are mentioned. Among the Bavarian cultivators, there are examples of forty, forty-four, and forty-seven days.

as in the others, but with more slowness; and the silk-rearer must make his calculations upon that difference.

The table at the end of the present volume, will afford a summary and comprehensive view of the progressive rearing of the worms.

§ 67.

7. *A species of Silk-Worm of a dark grey color, with singular marks.*

I speak of this species only to refute the error that they are not real silk-worms, or that they make a different sort of cocoons. But they need not be separated from the other species: for the cocoons will be exactly the same.

§ 68.

8. *The Cocoons.*

The maturity of the worms, and their capacity of forming the cocoon, are ascertained, when they get upon the leaves, without eating them, rear their necks as if in search of something; and, when looking at them horizontally, or taking them in the hand, against the light, their bodies seem transparent, which give them the appearance of a yellow plum, or of white and ripened grapes. They give, spontaneously, signs of their maturity, by rearing their necks, by getting upon the edges of their beds, and by endeavoring to move along. The rings draw in, the skin becomes wrinkled, about the neck, and the whole body has more softness to the touch, than heretofore, and feels like soft dough. On the first appearance of these signs, and even in the last days of the fifth age, every thing should be prepared for their rising.

Preparations for the rising of the Silk-Worms.

The boxes in which the worms have been kept, are put on the shelves, which before have served for books or papers, and faggots, or bundles of dry, leafless bush, or brush wood, or common broom, are arranged, so as to end in an arch. The worms climb up, and generally seek to fix themselves on the top branches, where they begin to work their cocoons. Care must be taken to make them this easy, in order that they may not uselessly waste their strength and their silk; and they ought to be assisted in their climbing upon the faggots. Whilst the bundles are placed, the beds of the worms should again be cleaned, and the temperature should be kept at 17 deg. (70 deg. 3, Fahrenheit.) The branches of the faggots must, of course, be in sufficient quantity, and clean, and must not be laid upon the beds of the worms, but spread outside of them, like fans. Worms that are ready to rise, may be taken up and put near the ends of the faggots; but they generally find their own way, and prefer the higher stations for forming the cocoon. It is not necessary to be in a hurry to make them climb; but care should be taken that the space between the shelves be dry and capacious, so that the worms may work with ease. Experience shows, however, that some worms are so lazy, that they remain immovable thirty-six hours, after

the others have begun to rise; to encourage them, a box with shavings of timber, should be kept ready, with a few leaves, in which the weak worms are laid; and by a temperature of 18 deg. (72 deg. 5, Fahrenheit,) they will begin their work: the box may be covered with a sheet of paper, picked full of holes. This method has been employed with great success, in the building of the Agricultural Society. At the beginning of the formation of the cocoons, care should be taken to feed the worms, which are yet hungry, upon the best leaves: the cocoons being formed, the beds should be taken away, to be cleaned in another room.

Completion of the Cocoon.

As soon as the worms are seen spinning their silk, the air may be permitted to circulate freely in the laboratory, but the temperature must not be lowered sensibly: the two extremes of heat and cold, are alike injurious to the worms, and ought, therefore, to be carefully avoided. From the moment that the net begins to be visible, the worm works within the cocoon, and completes it in three days and a half; the worm is then transformed into the nymph. On the seventh or eighth day only, the cocoons can be taken from the faggots; this must be executed with much caution. The gathering must be commenced below, and continued upwards, and the soft cocoons must be separated from the hard ones. The floss silk ought also to be collected, and kept separate, as it forms an article of trade. The cocoons diminish always in weight, when they are long kept. They are sorted, according to their colors: the white ones are the most precious; those of a yellow color, vary in the depth of their shades, and some are of a greenish yellow, or like sulphur. In a well-regulated culture, the weight of the cocoons is always in exact proportion to the space which the worms have occupied. 130 cocoons correspond to 239 feet square; and upon this fact, the calculation may be extended.

Management of the Cocoons.

A selection must be made of the cocoons which are destined to serve as seed, and those which are to be sold, and employed in fabrication. If one or more ounces are to be applied for the culture, the seed-cocoons of that weight must be chosen; sixty pair of butterflies are averaged for the ounce, and these give 120 cocoons. The best should, of course, be taken for the seed. They are distinguished by their straw color, by their greater hardness, chiefly at the extremities, and by the superior fineness of their web. Double cocoons should always be excluded. The best, are those that are a little depressed in the middle, as if tightened by a ring, and they are, besides, not the largest. If white silk is desired, the choice must be made among the white cocoons exclusively. There are no certain signs to distinguish the cocoons which are to produce the male moth, from those that contain the female; but experience teaches that the cocoon which is smaller, sharper at one or both ends, and depressed in the middle, generally produces a male; and that a round, full cocoon, without much or any depression in the middle, contains the female. The cocoons intended for seed, should be stript of the floss, that the moth may not be embarrassed when it first appears; and the cocoons, thus sorted, should be laid separate. The killing

of the chrysalis must be attended to, in regard to the remaining cocoons, to prevent them from being pierced by the moths, whereby the web would be injured, or so much disordered, at least, as to make the silk of the cocoon fit only for floret. The cocoons of the latter description, form a separate branch of trade. Each silk-pod consists of one single thread, the length of which varies from 900 to 1,200 feet. This thread is reeled off, spun, and woven into stuffs; which process, however, more properly belongs to the manufacture, than to the culture of silk.

The killing of the chrysalis is an important task, and must be accomplished with great care, in order that the silk-pods, or cocoons, may not be lost for the trade or manufacture. The three methods of doing this, are: 1st, The one most practised in Italy, and which consists in exposing, during three days, the grubs in the cocoons to the ardent heat of the sun, when the thermometer is at 25° (88 2 Fahr.) from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M. 2dly, The one more generally followed in France, and by which, the cocoons are thrown into a bag, and thus put into an oven where bread has just been baked, and the temperature is yet 25 deg. (88 2 Fahr.) The oven being shut, and the bags frequently stirred, the grubs are killed within four hours. And, 3dly, The process the most proper for Germany, viz: the killing by the steam proceeding from the scalding water, with which a kettle is filled to the two thirds. The grubs may also be killed by the vapor of sulphur; but this is the least certain method, and does not deserve a more particular mention. The killing must take place within the twelve days that follow the completion of the cocoon; because, on the 12th day, the grub begins to moisten the inner part of its silky habitation, to develop and to prepare itself for piercing it, and to fly, instead of creeping, as it had done before. The soft or weak cocoons must already have been sorted, and should be reeled immediately.

The double cocoons ought also to have been separated, because, to kill them, more time is required than for the single ones. Over a kettle, fixed in the wall, such as are used for washing linen, and filled with boiling water, two pieces of wood are laid across, upon which you put the clean basket, with the cocoons, over which two or three woollen cloths are extended, that the steam may penetrate completely. The fire under the kettle must be kept up, so that the water may continue boiling. Three hours, in such heat, will kill the chrysalis. To ascertain whether this has taken place, one of the cocoons should be opened. The basket with the killed pods, is then left for a day, untouched, in order that the cocoons that have been softened, might harden again. But, on the next morning, the basket is to be emptied, and the cocoons are deposited in a place whence they may soon be transferred to a purchaser. The method employed with one portion of the cocoons, is to be continued until all the others are likewise killed. It seems that, in some parts of France, a paper, steeped in turpentine oil, is laid betwixt the cocoons, whereby they are killed within twelve hours.

§ 69.

9. *Two open Cocoons, or Cocoons with their grubs. The upper one contains only the shell of a developed chrysalis; but in the lower is seen the immature chrysalis, with the skin of the late moth.*

As this part of the plate does not need any particular description, we may here indulge in some general remarks upon the nature of the silk-worm. Vest-

ed, upon its appearance, with a velvet-like skin, it falls, during its short life, into four torpors; and, after having thrown off its old skin, rises from each sleep, under a new form, gradually becoming whiter, smoother, larger, and more beautiful, until at length it is perfectly transparent. Dissatisfied, as it were, with its abode upon the earth, it strives to climb towards Heaven, in search of a more perfect state of existence, and of a more complete metamorphosis than it has previously experienced, and prepares to sail through the airy space, instead of crawling upon the earth. As soon as it has found a place where it can spin its silky bag, it pours two drops of a clear yellow liquor on the spot where it intends to fasten its web. The first web is the net of the abovementioned floss silk, and destined, as it were, for external security. After having accomplished this task, on the first day, it begins to spin, with a single thread, its habitation. It continues, then, to form the interior, and the closest to its own body, by means of a glutinous moisture, a compact, felt-like vault, in which, after four or five days, it becomes a nymph, to repose, in that secure retreat, unhurt by wind or weather, and quietly awaits its approaching resurrection. The colored plate represents, distinctly, these different states. The chrysalis, as we have said, must be killed, before it becomes a butterfly.

§ 70.

10. *A Cocoon from which the butterfly is near emerging.*

The cocoons which are reserved for being pierced by the butterflies, require the following attentions:

The cocoons are laid upon separate hurdles, or upon a table, in boxes lined with linen or paper, like those in which the worms had been kept, or simply upon a sheet of paper, or a linen cloth. The room in which this is done, must not be upon the first floor, and the temperature of the interior atmosphere must be from 15 to 18 deg. (66 to 72 5, Fahr.) If it be lower, the oven should be heated; and, if it be higher, the cocoons should be removed to a cooler room. If the air be moist, means should be taken to purify and dry it. From the day that the worm has spun its silk, an interval of twelve, sixteen, or twenty days follows, in proportion to the heat, before the butterfly emerges. The approach of this state may be known from the cocoon becoming somewhat moist, and from frequent signs of unsteadiness. The room must also remain light enough to distinguish the objects which it encloses. The butterfly generally makes its appearance in the first three hours after sunrise.

§ 71.

11. *A Cocoon from which the butterfly has already escaped.*

The worm, metamorphosed into a butterfly, has now escaped from its prison, to enjoy a free life, and seems to have no other wish than to couple immediately, to propagate, and to die. The males may be distinguished from the females by the fluttering of the wings, and by a comparative smallness. The flutter lasts until the male has found a female. Besides that the latter moves seldom, and stirs her wings very little, she is also bigger

round the body. To prevent the coupling from taking place immediately upon the cocoons, as soon as the butterfly comes out, it should be taken by the wings, and laid upon the linen cloth, or the paper. If there are some already engaged in coupling, the pair should be seized, simultaneously, in the manner abovementioned.

It would be still better if the cocoons had been previously sorted, in regard to the difference of sexes, with a view of managing the coupling with more regularity: every thing can then be better observed; the moths that have coupled, can be removed; those that are not yet prepared for it, can be left quiet in their places, to give them time to throw off a part of the liquor which they contain, mixed with earthy particles. If the males are two numerous, part of them should be put aside, to prevent them from disturbing the others.

§ 72.

12. *Two Butterflies in the act of coupling.*

When they are seen in this state, they must be put upon the frame, represented in the cut fig. 8 page 679, or if there are none ready, they may be laid upon paper, or a linen cloth. The coupling is known by a certain tremour of the male which is upon the other moth. Shortly afterwards, both must be gently seized by the wings; and when separated, they are put according to their respective sexes, male by male, and female by female, or the male alone must be taken away. If there remain, yet, some butterflies after the coupling, they may be put in a band-box, pricked with holes, like the one represented in page 679, (fig. 7,) until the proper moment of coupling has arrived. The room ought to be kept dark, and the interior air pure, and in the temperature abovementioned. The male butterfly must remain paired from six to eight hours at least, and is then only removed. If there be not a sufficient quantity of them, the males ought only to be left with the females five hours; after which the strongest are selected, to be laid, for a while, in the band-box, and are afterwards brought together, with another female moth, whereupon they proceed to a second coupling. Generally, the butterflies pierce at 6 or 7 o'clock, couple at 8 o'clock, and between 2 or 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, this act is accomplished. The male and female moths may then be separated. The former die a few days afterwards, without having taken any food in the interval, or done any thing beside the single or double propagation.

§ 73.

13. *The Female Moths laying eggs.**

Mr. Bonafous uses a sort of easel, covered with linen on both sides, whereupon another linen is extended for the eggs. The female moths are arranged one after another, from the top to the bottom of the canvass; but this is not indispensable. The moths may be laid at a proper distance from each other,

* The branch or leaf of the mulberry tree, represented in the plate, should not be overlooked. It is less indented, than the others, and larger and rounder, because it proceeds from a grafted mulberry tree, or a tree that may be used for grafting, as has been explained in § 53. This species of leaf is very valuable.

upon a table, covered with paper or a linen cloth, where the process can be distinctly observed. The moth lays the greatest number of eggs in the first 36 or 40 hours, and afterwards the 6th part, only, of that number. On an average, each lays from 400 to 510. The purity of the air, the temperature and the obscurity, recommended above, must never be neglected. According to the temperature, the natural narcissus color of the egg grows darker, and becomes of a reddish grey. The eggs go within 15 or 20 days through these changes, and may then be considered as completed. A few days afterwards, when they have assumed an ash-grey color, the paper or cloth, on which they are lying, is lifted up, folded four or eight times, and put in a cool dry place, where the temperature in the summer does not exceed 15 deg. (65 Fahr.) and does not fall to zero in the winter. The best is to lay the packet upon a cloth, which is fastened at the ceiling of the room. During the hot season, it should be examined every fortnight, whether the eggs are not exposed to moisture, which would injure them. They must also be preserved from dust, mice, and rats. To convey them to a distance, they must be put, in the Autumn, or early in the Spring, in paper bags, or within reeds, the extremities of which should be covered with clean linen; and if they are to be sent very far, they should not be lifted from the linen cloth; but the whole packet is to be enveloped with muslin, over which you make another cover of paper, as if it were a letter.

This method was followed in the laboratory of the Agriculturay Society. The eggs were left upon the paper, where the moths had laid them, and the papers were deposited, until the ensuing Spring, in a small room, with a northerly aspect, and in which no fire had been made during the Winter. As the eggs were to be sent away in the Spring, sheets for an ounce or a drachm were used, which were cut in smaller portions, according to circumstances, and put under cover, to be thus forwarded by mail. The eggs reached their destination with safety, with the exception of a few, which, from the great distance, and the heat, were hatched shortly after having been received, and when the mulberry leaves had not yet shot. The Italians, if such an accident happens to them, put the worms in small bags, which they cover, on both extremities, with meal. The worms live in this manner several days without food, until the leaves appear; and this experiment has also been tried in Bavaria with success. The eggs are sometimes preserved in glasses, and sent in this way to a distance, covered with paper pricked with holes. The eggs are scraped off from the paper, or linen, upon which they are lying, and which are put on a tray, and a little old wine is poured upon, which must be neither mulled nor sulphurated. Two hours afterwards, within which time the paper or linen should be stirred, now and then the eggs can be scraped off with a blunt knife, and washed with the wine, which is afterwards filtered into an earthen vessel. The eggs should be spread upon a perfectly smooth board, and laid in a cool place to dry, before they are put in the glasses. But the method more generally followed in Bavaria is the best. Some think that a change of place is as profitable for the seed of the silk-worm, as for that of garden plants and grain. But the rearing will succeed more certainly with eggs obtained upon the spot.*

* We must here mention the experiment tried by Mr. Melallier, in 1818 and 1819, near Lyons, for a second crop. The eggs were hatched on the 26th of June, and the 15th of July: the worms were healthy and as large as the former. The cocoons were, also, equally fine. This experiment, we are informed, has since been renewed, frequently; and this may serve to encourage a hope of further trials and discoveries.

§ 74.

14. *Raw Silk, of a yellow or white color.*

Within six or eight weeks, all that belongs to the culture of silk has been accomplished; and in the plate before the reader, two sorts of silk are represented, one of a yellow, and the other of a white color; both of which have been reeled from one cocoon. On an average, from seven to ten pounds of cocoons give one pound of silk, which, when carded, sells at 16 or 18 florins, and, when spun, from 20 to 24 florins. One pound of cocoons generally brings one or two florins, independent of the floss and the real floret-silk, which proceeds especially from the pierced cocoons. Nothing very accurate can be said in regard to the number of cocoons that may be averaged to the pound—the data collected, in this respect, varying considerably. Of the best cocoons, from 225 to 250, of the middling 300, and of the inferior, from 400 to 600,* and upwards, weigh a pound. This shows how much depends upon the nourishment and the rearing of the worms, which determine the quality of the cocoons, and consequently their value and weight. A pound of floss silk sells at 1 or 2 florins, and a pound of floret-silk at 4 or 6 florins.†

§ 75.

15. Here is represented the excremental substance of the silkworm, in its first and last age. For details on this part of the subject, the reader is referred to what has been said above. (§ 63.)

* An article in Mr. Dingler's interesting Polytechnic Journal, (Vol. xx. No. 3, 1826,) deserves the more to be transcribed here, as this book, like the *General Advertiser for Germany*, has furnished, for some time past, several valuable remarks upon the culture of silk, and contributes to raise in Germany a new spirit in favor of this industry.

"On the produce of the rearing of Silk-worms in Italy. The *Continuazione degli Atti dell' J. R. Accademia Economico agraria di Georgofila, Firenze*," contains in the Art. No. 21 of the fourth volume, a letter from Mr. Lambruschini to Doctor Passerini, on the success which attended the culture of silk, after the method suggested by the celebrated Count Dandolo. Mr. Lambruschini obtained a clear profit of 28 per cent. upon a capital of 1,500 liras, within six weeks, and in a year little favorable to the culture. Mr. Arcebi, the distinguished Editor of the *Biblioteca Italiana*, far from believing that this result is exaggerated, mentions the fact, that one of his countrymen, near Milan, obtained, from two ounces of eggs, fifty pounds of cocoons, and, consequently, that, by an advance of 66 liras for mulberry leaves, he made a profit of 128 per cent. within six weeks, rating the pound of cocoons at 3 liras only. He is convinced that no branch of industry is more productive than the culture of silk, if it be well understood, and pursued with intelligence.

"In regard to Germany, we must, before all, proceed to the plantations of mulberry trees. Twenty and more years will elapse before these trees will attain a sufficient growth for the pursuit of that industry, on a great scale. Those who are unwilling to lay out profitless, for twenty years, the capital required for the purchase of land, and the rearing and the management of the trees, must not expect to make 128 per cent. in six weeks. 'Sow before you can reap.' Private persons may feel reluctant to lay out a capital, the interest of which will be gathered by their children or grand children only. But, if a Government be willing to enter upon similar enterprises, too many examples, and, namely, those of Maria Theresa, and the Emperor Joseph, in Austria, of Frederick II, in Prussia, and of the late Electors Maximilian and Charles Theodore, in Bavaria, will discourage them, by instances of a return of ingratitude for a generous solicitude, for much wisdom, and a paternal love on the part of sovereigns. Such are the causes from which all endeavors to introduce the culture of silk in Germany have failed, until the present time; and they will only cease to exercise their mischievous influence, when the bulk of the nation will be more enlightened in regard to their economical interests, and enabled to discover the advantages they would derive from substituting for useless or noxious trees and bushes, the valuable mulberry, which thrives in every soil, and can even be planted as bushes."

† The mulberry trees bear a great price in Italy, and France, and form an important branch of culture and industry. A considerable number of them, which are planted in the streets, and in places of public resort, are disrobed by the poor, and by children, without any expense.

Of the diseases of Silk-Worms.

The silk-worm is a robust little animal, and its organization is simple; but the rearing of it is often so defective, that, notwithstanding its sound constitution, it frequently perishes from the ill-management it experiences in its rearing. The several torpors which terminate the different periods of its existence, must not be reckoned among its natural diseases; they are on the contrary, essential for its destiny, and the functions it is doomed to perform. They are an additional evidence of its admirable organization; and those worms which do not pass through these crisis, are unfit for their principal destination—the spinning of silk. The diseases are—

1st. *The Gras*, (*La Grasserie*)—A general swelling, which appears during the moultings. The worms affected with this disease, eat and grow, but they cease to spin, and are whiter and more clammy than the others.

2d. *Consumption*.—The worms affected by this disease, have an exhausted appearance, and they grow slower than the others. They do not feed, grow soft to the touch, and are frequently suffocated by the other worms. In the hands of unskilful rearers, this disease makes rapid ravages, chiefly after the third moulting has commenced.

3d. *Jaundice*.—This disease differs from the *Gras* only with respect to the time at which it makes its appearance. It begins after the fourth age, when the worms are near spinning their silk, and it is greatly ascribed to the infiltration of the nutritious moisture, and of the silky matter. Instead of attaining their maturity, they swell, and gold colored spots become visible upon their bodies.

4th. *The Numbness* (*Muscardine*.)—The worms grow stiff, and die in any age that they are attacked by this disorder, even after they have begun their cocoons. Their color, which at the beginning is scarlet, becomes white. The disorder is discernable after the death of the worm, by the hardness of the body, and a sort of mould with which it is covered. It was long doubted whether this disorder was contagious; but experience has shown that healthy worms, brought together with some that were attacked by the *muscardine*, were infected by them. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary to clean well the room, the vessels, and all the instruments, whenever the disease has any where made its appearance, and to separate carefully the healthy worms from the sick.

Besides these principal disorders, there are yet many others which kill the worms, when they are not well tended. At the approach of the time of the formation of the cocoons, some worms seem transparent, which proves that they are filled with water. They do not spin their silk, and die soon. The French distinguish them by the name of *vers clairs*. Other worms seem to search in vain for a place where to spin their silk, or, as if they were affected by the weather, they exhaust their strength, and the silky matter thickens in their bodies, so that they soon die, without having made their silky bag. In French, they are called *vers courts*. Upon discovering any worms in this state, they ought to be carried away, or deposited in another room, where they might perhaps, still spin their silk, though of a coarse kind.

There may be sometimes worms which, being dead, preserve a fresh and

healthy appearance, except that they are very soft to the touch. Their disorder is called *tripe sickness*, and the worms attacked with it, bear in French, the name of *morts blancs*. Those who pursue the culture of silk, upon a great scale, do not trouble themselves much with the many lazy, weak, exhausted and sick worms, but cast them away; but some persons sort them, and endeavor to make some use of them, especially of the lazy worms, as has already been said in § 68. It is evident that all the disorders originate from a suppressed perspiration, an excessive, or insufficient, or unwholesome food; such as dusty, moist, and mildewed leaves, from uncleanness, and from a want of attention to the temperature of the place where they are kept. If every necessary care is taken, no disease will appear; and, by-the-way, the same will happen with every organized animal.

The worms that have been fed too copiously, can be cured before the swelling (*la grasserie*) has made considerable progress, by separating them from the others, and by subjecting them to a regular diet. The want of food, which commonly happens during and after the fourth age, from the great quantity which the worms then eat, and from a miscalculation of the quantity of leaves, of which there is a provision, can only be remedied by casting away a portion of the insects. The best thing that can be done in the jaundice,* and in the other diseases, is to separate the sick worms from the healthy, to save, at least, the latter, and to prevent contagion. Experience warrants the further remark, that, in the culture which was pursued, during four years, in the building of the Agricultural Society, no disease has been observed among the worms; and that not twenty from among many thousands have perished, although no other care was taken, than to keep the laboratory very clean.

§ 77.

Of the Diseases occasioned by the Culture of Silk.

It must not be concealed, that some antagonists of this industry, have maintained that it is injurious to the human constitution. But this is a mere prejudice, or a vain pretence. No human being has, yet, suffered bodily from this cause. The French and the Italians would laugh at any one who should endeavor to alarm them with such fears; and there are in Prussia, as Mr. de Turk observes, many families, who have been pursuing the culture of silk for a number of years, and have, nevertheless, reached the greatest age that man can attain. Many similar instances may be found in Bavaria.

§ 78.

Of the Enemies of the Silk-Worms and the Cocoons.

The enemies of the silk-worms are sparrows, swallows, robins, the titmouse and other birds of this kind; care must, therefore, be taken to keep the windows closed against them. Fowls are also in wait for them, and, not less, mice, rats, weazles, lizards, ants, and spiders. These latter make,

*Count Dandolo has offered a prize of 150 louis d'or for the discovery of an infallible remedy against the jaundice; but it is yet to be won.

perhaps, the most active war against them. They place themselves upon their necks, and sting them to death, as if it were from envy, that the silk-worms excel them in the art of weaving. Spider-webs ought, therefore, to be carefully cleared away, and all possible precautions should be taken against the other enemies, which beset these poor insects. Thunder and lightning have been added, but wrongly, to this long list of perils.

If the cocoons are kept too long, especially in a close room, they are exposed to a particular species of moths, which pierce them on all sides; and in consequence of which, they are, at best, useful for floret silk only, and are not unfrequently entirely destroyed.

§ 79.

Of some particular species of Silk-Worms, and that with white cocoons.

To complete our exposition of the culture of silk, we must yet mention that species of silk-worms, known in France, which have but three moultings, and spin their silk at the end of the third age. Their eggs weigh one-eleventh less than those of the common silk-worms, and their cocoons are two-fifths smaller. They need, daily, nevertheless, as much food as the others. In the first and second age, they eat as many leaves as the ordinary worms in the same period of their lives; but they want much more in the third, when they are extremely voracious, especially upon the midribs of the leaves. The cleaning must be attended to on the fifth day of the third age, as, with these worms, this age is longer than with the others. Their cocoons furnish a finer and more beautiful silk; they are more finished and the manufacturer derives from them, proportionally, a greater quantity of silk. These cocoons are, nevertheless, less sought after, than those of four moultings. Their rearing is but by four days shorter; from which circumstance, the mulberry trees are sooner stripped of their leaves; thus, time and money are equally expended; but, as these worms have a shorter life, the risk of losing them is less. Combining these circumstances, Count Dandolo recommends particularly this species of culture of silk. There is, besides, a species of silk-worm which invariably furnishes white cocoons.*

With respect to time and to management, their rearing is the same as that of the other species. Their increase would be advantageous to the silk manufacturer, on account of the natural white color of the silk; which, therefore, can be employed without any preparation in the fabrication of such stuffs which require the pure white color, which it is impossible to imitate. But the produce of the common yellow cocoon is said to be greater.

Intelligence received from Italy, within the last year, gives the following view of these three species of worms, as they are found in that country: "Two principal species of worms are reared in Piedmont. The cocoons of the one are yellow, and belong to the most common species. Those of the other, are white, and the species which furnishes them, is principally reared in the neighborhood of Novi. There is a third variety in France, in the environs of Alais, which the Government procured from China fifty years since, and which produces a very white silk. Mr. Bonafous, of Turin, has instituted comparative experiments, with a specimen of the latter

*The Agricultural Society has a supply of them, and is willing to distribute them.

“species which he obtained from a pure breed, belonging to a cultivator of Alais, and the white of Piedmont, with an equal quantity of eggs; and the result he obtained, warranted the conclusion that the greater whiteness of the Chinese silk, is too small a superiority to be considered as a compensation for the less quantity which is obtained from a rearing perfectly equal, under all circumstances, of both species of worms.”

But all such calculations depend on the wants and means of the silk manufacturers.

§ 80.

III. *Of the means within the power of Government for promoting the culture of Silk.*

According to the maxim laid down in section 28, *No Board connected with the government, no particular administration, no public officers, no expenses. The culture of silk shall be an affair wholly belonging to the People, an incidental business, the secondary task of servants, children, paupers, and old people. Encouraged by the example of Greece, Italy, and France, we wish to trust it to the fair hands of ladies, who could, by way of amusement, and without any expense, obtain, within six weeks, a more elegant material for the ornament of their persons and apartments.* The intervention of a Government can only consist in encouragement and protection. The management of the culture, and of all the collateral branches, will prosper better in the hands of a society, acting at the impulse of a fond predilection for the pursuit, and of patriotism, and accordingly is sure to succeed more completely, and more promptly. Such motives occasioned the formation of the Board of Silk Culture in Bavaria, and explain the success which it has already obtained. Composed of persons well acquainted with the subject, each of them renders the services for which he is the most adequate, and all strive for the same end, from the purest interest for the welfare of the community.

§ 81.

The encouragement which a Government can, and should afford, would be evident—

1st. By procuring from abroad a large number of good mulberry trees, and seeds of the mulberry, and of eggs.

2d. By the plantation of the trees on public squares, and other places of public resort.

3d. By the directing the foresters and gardeners in the service of Government, to attend to these new plantations.

4th. By facilitating the means of extending the knowledge of this branch of rural economy.

5th. By stimulating schoolmasters and country clergymen to take interest in the same.

6th. By offering prizes for the most industrious cultivators of silk.

7th. And other such premiums for the greatest number of cocoons.

The protection may be evinced—

a. By protecting the mulberry trees from damages.

- b. By encouraging silk-cultivators to settle in the country.
- c. By securing the consumption of the national produce in the country;
and
- d. By offering bounties for the exportation of the same.

§ 82.

1. If a society, like the silk Company of Great Britain, have sufficient means for purchasing mulberry trees, &c. &c. they need no pecuniary assistance from the Government. The Agricultural Society, and afterwards the Board of Silk Culture of Bavaria, entered upon the undertaking, as has already been said, with their proper resources, and might not have wanted any advance from the Government—for the Board distributed, in the course of two years, a great quantity of trees, seedlings, and still more of mulberry seed, without any remuneration; but it was to be foreseen that, in this way, the end would be obtained but very slowly, and that the zeal for the new culture might meantime decline again. The Board accordingly solicited from the States General of the Kingdom, in 1825, a pecuniary assistance, and the House of Representatives evinced a warm interest for the subject, and defended it.* I repeat, if there were no pressure of time, no money would be necessary to purchase the trees indispensable for the culture. A few florins are sufficient to procure seed from Italy and France, and such an expense will never fall heavy on any company. With the seed, there would be hedges within five or six years; and, within twelve or fifteen years, there would be standard trees, from which a sufficient quantity of leaves could be gathered. The same result might be obtained within two years, in purchasing, for instance, in Italy, trees or seedlings, which, in that country, cost but little, and the transport alone is expensive. To gain time, such a purchase might be advisable for every country; and we may mention as an example, well worthy of imitation, a rescript of His Majesty, our reigning monarch, published shortly after his ascension to the throne, and by which he has become the greatest protector of the culture of silk in Germany. It was addressed to the General Committee of the Agricultural Society, and is as follows:

“By the rescript of the 11th December, 1825, His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the General Committee of the Agricultural Society, for the two years of 1825 and '26, and 1826 and '27, as a first means of encouraging the culture of silk, the sum of six thousand florins, which the said Committee of the Agricultural Society was directed, in concurrence with, and chiefly upon the suggestions of, the Board of Silk Culture, connected with the aforesaid Society, to employ in the distribution of mulberry seed and eggs, *gratis*, to such persons, or public authorities, as should make application to that end; and in procuring mulberry trees and seedlings, in preparing prizes for cocoons, in providing for such instruments and regulations, as would be the most necessary, and in extending the art of reeling silk, &c.

*The reader is referred to the Journals of the States General, and to the reports laid before the House of Representatives; especially the one written by Baron de Closen, (1825,) in which mention is made of my own detailed *Exposition of the progress and actual state of the culture of silk, and its wants*.

"Whereupon, the Board caused, on the 2d of May, 1826, the following advertisement to be published;

"Recent progress of the Silk Culture in Bavaria.

"Through the generous assistance of His Majesty, of which the public has already been informed, the Board of Silk Culture was enabled to procure from Italy a considerable number of mulberry trees: Six wagons of them arrived here on the third of April, with 5,740 standard-trees; 23,000 three-year-old seedlings; several hundred scions; and twelve first-rate mulberry trees: thirteen pounds of mulberry seed, (fifteen pounds of our weight,) and sixteen ounces of silk-worms' eggs.

"The whole arrived in perfect state of preservation, and the prices and the other expenses have been moderate.

"The Deputation has immediately proceeded to the distribution of these means of pursuing the culture, proportionally to the demands that had been made by the public authorities, or by private individuals, in the Circles mentioned in the following statement, which, at the same time, shows the quantity and the nature of the things distributed:

CIRCLES.	Standard Trees.	Seedlings.	Mulberry seeds.	Silk Worms' Eggs.	
			lbs. oz.	Ounces.	No. of Eggs.
Isar, . . .	2,121	6,534	4 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	13,500
Lower Danube, . .	506	1,910	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Regen, . . .	446	1,292	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	12,600
Upper Danube, . .	529	1,437	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	17,400
Rezat, . . .	628	2,246	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	13,000
Upper Main, . . .	519	900	28		
Lower Main, . . .	646	1,310	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	5,000
Rhine, . . .	348	802	8		
	5,746	16,431	14 21 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	61,500

"There are, however, in the nurseries of Nymphenburg, Schleissheim, in the garden of the Agricultural Society, and in several parts of the Kingdom, many thousands more of these trees, partly procured from Italy, and partly raised from seedlings. Adding to all these, the hundreds of trees and seedlings that have been distributed, within the two last years, by the Board, from their own means, the several pounds of mulberry seed, and the fifteen pounds distributed recently, each ounce of which may be estimated at ten thousand seeds, it will be seen that, in the present summer, there are many thousands of trees and millions of seedlings in the Kingdom. Considering, also, that within four years, many ounces of eggs, and that, in the present year, twenty one ounces have been distributed—that each ounce yields 20,000 worms, and that several cultivators, principally in the circles of the Upper and Lower Main, have purchased such seed—it may safely be assumed.

that there will be, in the ensuing month of June, at least half a million of silk-worms in Bavaria. It was gratifying to observe, that not only many hundred individuals from the several circles in which the Kingdom is divided, solicited mulberry trees, &c., but that all the public authorities made similar applications for the Wood and the Forests and Salt Administration, as well as many public institutions, tribunals, magistrates, the Royal Court, Marshalship of Wurzburg, the Royal Garden-Intendancy, clergymen, school-inspectors, and school-masters. There is little doubt that the trees will be managed according to the directions given in the published instructions, as hereafter new distributions will be made to those only who shall be able to prove that they have followed them carefully; and, finally, it may be expected, that, according to the benevolent intentions of His Majesty, the country will possess, within a few years, in the culture of silk, an important branch of industry and of public wealth."

§ 83.

2. The Government can encourage the respective authorities and communities to plant mulberry trees in all places of public resort, in church-yards, in the gardens of hospitals, schools, and other national institutions—such as the theological seminaries; these trees being not only a fine ornament, but highly calculated to enlarge the resources of the country.

§ 84.

3. The King, and his personal servants, by condescending to give the laudable example to introduce these trees into the Royal Gardens and Plantations, the whole country would feel encouraged to imitate it. The distribution of trees might then be easily enlarged. By such means as we had already mentioned, the culture of silk prospered in France, under Henry IV.* An equally great model will be our most gracious Sovereign. More has been even done already in our country; for all the Royal Wood and Forests authorities have been directed to attend to the planting of mulberry trees; and thus that branch of the public administration has been awakened to its true destinies, viz: to furnish and to provide for the multiplication of the finer species of trees, which may contribute to extend the industry, and enlarge the resources of the country; skilful and intelligent gardeners, instead of providers of fuel only. The two Royal Regulations upon this subject are as follows:—

"To the General Committee of the Agricultural Society of Bavaria.

"His Majesty having directed me, by his Royal Order of the 28th of February last, to make an extensive plantation of mulberry trees in His Majesty's gardens, by means of which a considerable quantity of trees, well-grown and well-reared, and accustomed, from the beginning, to the soil and climate of Bavaria, might be distributed every year, I respectfully beg the General

*Through Olivier de Serres' active exertions, a short time was sufficient to enrich the gardens of the Tuileries, in Paris, with twenty thousand mulberry trees, and to lay the ground, in France, for the culture of silk.

Committee of the Agricultural Society to incline the Board for the culture of Silk to deliver, before the ensuing spring, the greatest number of trees they can dispose of, in order that I may be enabled to obey the commands of His Majesty.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

"SKELL, *Inspector of the Royal Gardens.*

"MUNICH, *March 4, 1826.*"

"Plantation of mulberry trees in the Royal Forests.

"Circular letter of the Treasury Department, to all the Regencies of His Majesty.

"The King has been pleased to grant to the respective circles, considerable pecuniary donations, for the promotion of the culture of silk in the Kingdom, and to manifest a wish that all possible attention and support may be given to this branch of industry. The officers of the Administration of Woods and Forests would seem to be the best situated to contribute to the progress of this industry, were they directed to rear, on proper spots, mulberry trees from the seed; to enable, afterwards, those who devote themselves to the culture of silk, to transplant them.

"The Chamber of Finances will, therefore, not neglect to fulfil His Majesty's intentions, in directing and enabling wardens and other officers of the Forests, the most apt to further this end, to contribute to it, with all their means. There is surely no want of places in the Royal Forests; and it will not be difficult to prepare the soil for the seed, nor to shelter the spot selected for the plantation. The real and only difficulty consists, therefore, in procuring the mulberry seed; and, in order to remove this difficulty, nothing more is requisite than to co-operate with the General Committee of the Agricultural Society.

"As undoubtedly, the Regency will be willing to adopt all the regulations, which this important subject may require, it is expected that detailed accounts will, in due time, be received of the measures that have been taken, and of their results.

"MUNICH, *January 8, 1826.*"

§ 85.

4. It is the more necessary to extend the circulation of the printed instruction concerning the best methods of planting and raising mulberry trees, and of managing the silk-worms, as an imperfect knowledge of this culture was the main cause of its decay. For the cultivator, who pursues it on a small scale, a few pages will be sufficient. But those who mean to carry it to a great extent: public officers, clergymen, schoolmasters, and especially the fair sex, will need more ample directions, as they not only should be more instructed for their proper advantage, but to be the abler to advise and guide others. The Society, which is engaged in the direction of the culture of silk, must, therefore, provide for an extensive circulation of such printed instructions, according to the example given by the Board of Silk Culture in Bavaria, who have abundantly distributed such instructions gratis. A Government can easily do all this, and without much expense, and ought to do it, on the ground that this industry cannot be considered as established in a

permanent and profitable manner, unless an adequate knowledge of its management be generally extended.*

§ 86.

5. Much will be gained, in this respect, from the day that clergymen and schoolmasters will take an interest, and become public teachers in the art of cultivating silk, after having acquired the knowledge necessary for the pursuit, in seminaries provided with mulberry trees. They should induce the fair sex to pursue this industry, after the example of the Chinese, Greeks, Italians, and French. Among these two latter nations, the culture of silk is chiefly committed to the charge of female servants, in whose indentures this task is generally expressly mentioned, and this is done by leaving to them the foliage of a few mulberry trees; by giving them a certain quantity of silk-worms' eggs, and by permitting them to sell the cocoons for their own profit.

§ 87.

6. Ambition and honor are two powerful impulses of human actions. Both should be called into action for the end we speak of. The Government ought to offer yearly premiums for improvements in agriculture and industry. The most active cultivators of silk, ought to have the chance of obtaining the prizes. There exists already, in Bavaria, such a system, and the agricultural festivity of October, is not lost for the silkweaver. The greater the prizes, the greater the emulation will be.

§ 88.

From the beginning of the culture in France, premiums were distributed to those who pursued it, and namely, 30 sols per pound, in preserving the right of disposing of the produce. Similar encouragements were granted in Austria and Prussia. It is natural, that those who were at so much trouble to procure the cocoons, should wish to know how to dispose of them. If there be, independent of a certainty of selling them, a reward for their production, the industry cannot fail to prosper rapidly.

Premiums were formerly also distributed in Bavaria; but it seems that in this kingdom, as well as in Prussia and Austria, some abuse took place in the distribution; as in each of these countries, complaints became general in regard to the diminution of the cocoons, and the impossibility of making any profit by them. Several pounds of them, eaten indeed almost wholly by worms, that had been collected in the long interval from 1780 until the present year, have been sent to the Board of Silk Culture, in Bavaria, as soon it was known that the Board was willing to pay a florin for the pound; and

*I have just read a report inserted in the Transactions of the Economical Society of Moscow, which had been addressed to them by Mr. Castelle, on the 27th of February, 1826, and from which it appears, that, although the culture of silk had been neglected in all the other provinces of the Russian empire, it has nevertheless made such progress in the Caucasus, that the Russian manufactures are enabled to use native silk. For this, the Russians are indebted to the wives of some soldiers, who were instructed in this art; and the merit of this improvement is ascribed to the Generals Jermolow and Welzaminow.

the persons who sent them, observed that, formerly, the Electoral Silk Directory made difficulties to purchase them. As has just been said, the Board thought that, independent of the price, a premium ought to be paid; and, accordingly, they informed the public, by an advertisement, dated September 6th, 1825, *that they would pay one florin for the pound of killed and sound cocoon; provided it be accompanied by a certificate of a competent authority, stating that it had been obtained, by the person who sends it, from the culture pursued by himself, and from mulberry trees planted within the Kingdom.* The Board caused the cocoons that were sent them, from 1823 to 1825, to be fabricated, at their expense, into ribbons, handkerchiefs, and other stuffs, and proportionally distributed these manufactured articles to the persons who had forwarded the cocoons. Of course, those who prefer to keep them, with a view of selling or manufacturing them themselves, are perfectly free to do so.

The measure adopted by the Board, has no other purpose than to ensure to the cultivator a market for his produce: money in return for his labor; because this is the best method of encouraging any industry. It is clear that the Board cannot sell them at the purchasing price, principally when there are no silk manufactures. They make, therefore, in the beginning, some sacrifices by the difference of the price they pay, and the money they receive. This includes, however, the premium; and it is obvious, on the other hand, that, when once their shall be a sufficient sale for cocoons, silk manufactures will soon form establishments; competition will arise, and the price of the cocoons will increase. Within a few years, the Board will no longer be obliged to purchase them, but may leave them for the search of private individuals; because the sale will be certain, when once the fabrication shall have made some progress.

§ 89.

We come now to the *protection* which Government is able to afford to the culture of silk, and it is of great importance; because the most auspicious beginning would remain without ultimate result, if such assistance were wanting.

a. In many parts of Germany, young fruit trees and the like, planted on open places, are not secure from the attacks of wanton rudeness or malignity, and not a few are cut down, during the night. Severe enactments tended, at an early epoch, to obviate this evil; and new regulations have been published to the same effect. It is but thirty years that the traveller's eye was struck by boards fastened to trees, representing a hand cut by an axe, or nailed to a wheelbarrow, as a monitory intimation of the punishment which awaited every person that should damage trees; but there was, in this, more show than reality. To this day, to this hour, no young plant is secure. We could mention a considerable town in Bavaria, where, but a few weeks ago, some remnants of the former mulberry plantations were cut down, in a single night, from no other motive, than because a distinguished schoolmaster used them for an attempt to cultivate silk. The new plantations may have the same fate, if some preventive measures were not taken; for the greatest part of the valleys which adorned the public roads of the kingdom, twenty years back, had no better luck. This occasioned, then, an ordinance that may be found among the acts of 1805. It enumerates the

several species of offences: "for which injuries, committed on either fields, meadows, gardens, single trees, or forests, the villagers in whose precincts such an offence has been committed, or, in case of damages caused by game, the owner of the same will be answerable for the reparation. But, if the criminal be arrested, he shall be obliged, independent of a public punishment, to pay threefold the value of the damage he has committed; one part of which will be for the plaintiff, and the other two for the treasury of the community, as a compensation for the disbursements they will be compelled to make, when the criminal is not known; and if, in case of being arrested, he is not able to pay threefold the value of the damage committed by him, he shall pay it by his labor, at the rate of the daily wages of hired workmen, and the third part of the same will be allowed for his personal maintenance. If the amount of damage be contested, the plaintiff shall be permitted to state it under oath; the judicial authority being, however, entitled to interpose its own decision, and leaving to the parties the recourse of appealing to the higher tribunal, after fourteen days."

This regulation saved many meadows, and strengthened the zeal for the plantation of fruit trees, at a time when there was, in reality, no need to encourage agriculture in Bavaria. It is obvious that such measures are now indispensable. If, for each damage, a long litigation must be instituted against an unknown offender, the injured individual is deterred from claiming his right, or his taste for agriculture is checked. A community has more means of detecting the offender; as, generally, he is one among them, and each of its members is interested to discover him, and give him up. Experience has confirmed the fitness of these regulations, and their strict maintenance is probably the only means of protecting the projected mulberry plantations.

§ 90.

b. To relieve the Society for the Promotion of the Culture of Silk from purchasing all the cocoons that might be brought to them, and to give rise to a greater competition, it will be necessary that more silk manufacturers, weavers, &c. &c. should form settlements. They will be the more indispensable, as it is desirable that the fabrication of silk should go apace with the production of the material—the former being even more profitable than the latter. Government should, therefore, take care to attract skillful manufacturers, to render their settlement in the country easy, and to encourage and to protect them. When the raw material shall exist, there will be no difficulty to gather together persons able to turn them into stuffs and the like, if no obstacle is expressly or unintentionally created against their coming and their settling in the country.

§ 91.

c. In order to combine the fabrication with the production of silk, it may be necessary, *in the beginning*, to provide means for securing a national market to the cocoons and the silk derived from them; because, otherwise, an infant culture and fabrication would easily be crushed by foreign competition, as young plants are suffocated by lofty trees that overshadow them.

d. To promote the internal production and fabrication of any article, other States, as, for instance, England and France, have granted, from the public treasuries, bounties on the exportation of such articles, and this liberality has produced a very good effect. This system might be successfully applied to silk products, and might serve to invigorate the culture, as well as the fabrication of that material. But the bounty for exportation can only come into use when the production has already made a great progress, and when no premiums are longer necessary for the cocoons, which would find an easy sale without such an assistance; and the money which, accordingly, is saved upon that head, may, therefore, be applied to the payment of export bounties, which may not unaptly be compared to the seed whereby a country thrives. at once, in its means of production and fabrication, and consequently in its population and wealth—which are the richest crops that political culture can aim at.

IV. *Of the manner in which a “Society for the Promotion of Silk Culture” should proceed in the sphere of its activity.*

The sphere of its activity is sufficiently indicated by what has been said in § 28, and is exemplified by the fundamental principles which have been laid down for the organization of the Board of Silk Culture in Bavaria. Should, however, any one again ask, “But what does the Board do for the culture?” the answer would be easy and simple. At present the Board attends to the following objects:

1st. To the planting of mulberry trees.

2dly. To the procuring of silk-worms’s eggs; and

3dly. To the advising in the management of the same, &c.

When these three ends are obtained, then, and then only, begins the fabrication; and, for this latter result, some preliminary measures have also been taken.*

1st. The Society should make experiments, upon their own plantations, with all sorts of mulberry trees, with the graft, &c. &c. and publish the most remarkable results of the culture, and answer to the queries that might be addressed to them respecting the means of promoting it. The Society should endeavor to extend the plantations of mulberry trees. They are, as it were, the central school, where advice and instruction may be sought after, from every where; and they should be equally attentive to keep up standard trees, as to have a provision of young plants, in order to be ever

*Mr. Wurz, who attends not only to the culture of silk, but also to the reeling and spinning, has been provided, by the Board, with a reel of a modern construction, imported from Italy, and with a portable filature. The King has, besides, granted him 3,039 florins for the purchase of a warming cylinder, to enable him to give to the silk a brilliancy not inferior to that of the French. His looms are, besides, constructed upon the best and most modern French models; and they ought always to be altered, according to the improvements which are successively made in these engines. When there will be a greater market for the cocoons, a portable filature will, of course, be insufficient. A larger one will become necessary, like the one which formerly existed in the Royal Garden; and the improvements since made in Italy, should be imitated. When the proper time shall have come, individual exertion will not need any encouragement for such expenses and such enterprises,

ready to supply each demand; and, finally, they should take care to preserve the best mulberry seed.

2d. The Society should be careful in the choice of the silk-worm's eggs, to the end that they may be able to satisfy, in this respect also, every demand: and this is not all. They should pursue, upon a small scale, at least, the culture of silk, and institute experiments to improve it more and more, and to be able, if possible, to publish some new interesting facts.

3d. The Society must always be ready to teach and to advise, respecting, as well the management of the mulberry trees, as the rearing of the silk-worms. They ought to endeavor to discover the prevailing errors and defects, and to remedy them. To that end, they should be on the lookout for every new publication on mulberry trees, and the cultivation and fabrication of silk; to be always at the height of the progress made in these several respects; and to adopt, accordingly, the most appropriate measures.

The Society will further be the channel of communication between the cultivators of silk and the Government, to be the more able to encourage everywhere the culture, to carry, wherever it is useful, information concerning its actual state, and to increase its advantages, as well in regard to the private interest of the cultivators, as to the interest of the community at large—the body politic. It behooves, of course, the Society to be the medium through which the *distribution* of the prizes and premiums are distributed, and of the sale of the cocoons, and of all that may be done for the advancement of the culture. Similar services may be expected from the Society, as has already been said respecting the fabrication, when the abundance of the cocoons shall give rise to it. The Board of Silk Culture of Munich may flatter themselves to have sedulously attended to these several objects; and the happy results which are obvious to the examiner of the actual state of the culture in Bavaria, will be still more evident with the progress of time, if the same activity continues to be displayed.

§ 94.

CONCLUSION.

When all that we have mentioned in the preceding § shall be accomplished, who will still question, whether the German nations can aim at seeing this important branch of culture and industry flourish among them, to the same degree as it has prospered in Italy and France? Who will deny, that, if such a happy result should be obtained, many millions will be saved to these nations? And, finally, who will still contend, that this new branch of industry is not proper to increase population, welfare, and public wealth?

General and summary statement of the daily proceedings in the Culture of Silk, supposing a Bavarian ounce of Eggs, or 20,000 Silk-Worms, from the time of their forthcoming until the completion of the cocoons.

FIRST AGE.

Days.	Space necessary for the worms, Bavarian measure.	Temperature.	Leaves: their quantity, after Bavarian weight.	DETAILS OF THE DAILY PROCEEDINGS.
1st	Five feet square at the termination of the age.	-	lbs. oz. 0 13	The tenderest leaves finely chopped. The four feeds are gradually increased; intermediate meals are distributed, if necessary, and the space is gradually enlarged.
2d		-	0 19	As in the preceding day. The last or fourth feed is the most copious.
3d		19 deg. (74)	1 10	The worms become more voracious. The intermediate meals must not be neglected. The space must be enlarged by one third. The air is to be renewed.
4th		Fahr.	0 19	The first meal should be the largest; the others grow gradually smaller. The space is enlarged to five feet. The torpor begins. The doors and windows are shut.
5th			0 6	For the worms that are not yet in their first moulting. If more food is wanting, it must be taken from the reserve provision, as well as the intermediate feeds in the preceding days, in consequence of the loss the leaves experience in their weight.
5 days.			Reserve 1 29 Total 5 0	

SECOND AGE.

1st	Ten feet, as above-mentioned.	18-19 deg. (72 5-74)	2 8	Half of this quantity in young shoots. The worms must be, at this time, awake. The shoots are put upon the hurdles. The old beds are cleaned. The air of the laboratory must be renewed. Two more feeds.
2d			3 20	Four meals; the two latter are the largest. The space is to be enlarged, or the hurdles are extended to seven feet. Intermediate meals may begin.
3d			3 24	The two first feeds are the most copious. Towards evening the worms will begin to sleep again. The space is enlarged to ten feet. The temperature must not be changed.
4th			2 6	This food is only distributed according to want; and, for this, as well as the intermediate feeds of the preceding day, the reserved provision is employed.
4 days.			Reserve 3 6 Total 15 0	

THIRD AGE.

1st	23 feet, as above directed.	17-18 deg. (70 3-72½)	2 28	<p>One half in young shoots; by means of which the worms are put upon the hurdles when they are awake. The air is renewed, and the beds or hurdles are cleaned. Only two meals now. The two first meals are smaller than the two latter. The space is enlarged, and the air renewed. The two first meals are the most copious. The doors and windows may be opened. The beds or hurdles are enlarged to twenty three feet. The first meal is alone copious, because the worms begin their third moulting. The temperature must remain undisturbed. This quantity should be distributed according to want. The door and windows remain closed. The quantity as may yet be requisite, must be taken from the reserve provision, as well as the intermediate meals in the preceding days.</p>
2d			10 24	
3d			11 8	
4th			6 8	
5th			3 8	
6th			- -	
6 days.			Reserve 11 20 Total 46 0	

FOURTH AGE.

1st	55 feet, as above directed.	16-17 deg. (68-70 3)	11 20	<p>Again one half in young shoots, which serve for the translocating. The air should then be renewed and the beds cleaned. Two meals. The leaves are less chopped. The first two meals are the smallest. The space is enlarged, and the air renewed. The last meal is the strongest. Care must be taken to renew the air of the laboratory. The leaves must no longer be chopped. Fresh air is indispensable on this day. The last feed is the smallest. The hurdles are extended to fifty five feet. The first meal is the most copious. Some of the worms begin already their fourth moulting. The air should frequently be renewed. This quantity should be distributed according to the want of the worms. The temperature should remain undisturbed. As in the preceding day. The food requisite for the worms that are yet awake, and the intermediate meals of the preceding days, are taken from the supplementary provision.</p>
2d			20 0	
3d			26 0	
4th			30 0	
5th			15 0	
6th			3 16	
7th			- -	
7 days.			Reserve 32 28 Total 139 0	

STATEMENT—Continued.

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FIFTH AGE.

Days.	Space necessary for the worms, Bavarian measure.	Temperature.	Leaves; their quantity after Bavarian weight.	
1st	120 feet, as above directed.	At first 16-16 5 degs.	lbs. oz. 21 0	Again one half in young shoots, which serve for the translocating. The air should then be renewed, and the beds cleaned. Two meals.
2d		(68-69 1)	32 24	The last meal is the most copious. The atmosphere should be renewed. The beds or hurdles are enlarged.
3d			46 16	The first feed is the smallest, and the last the most copious. The atmosphere should be renewed, and the cleaning attended to.
4th			65 4	The meals are gradually increased. For all the rest, as in the preceding day. The leaves are no longer chopped. The beds should be considerably enlarged.
5th			92 24	The meals are gradually increased. Towards evening the beds are cleaned again. The atmosphere must be refreshed.
6th			111 16	The last meal is the most copious. The intermediate feeds must not be neglected in these last days, and the beds should be enlarged to 120 feet.
7th		towards the end 16 5-15 5 degs.	107 8	The first meal is the largest. Two intermediate meals. Preparations are made for the worms spinning their cocoons.
8th			75 0	The first meal is the largest. The best leaves of the oldest trees are chosen. Cleaning and refreshing of the interior atmosphere.
9th		(69 1-66 9)	60 14	The meals should be distributed in proportion to the wants of the worms, many of which cease to eat. The refreshing of the air is essential, and attention must be paid to the temperature.
10th			28 4	This quantity is to be distributed according to want, and intermediate meals may be given. The worms will, at this time, be near their spinning.
10 days.			Reserve 154 18	Should, on the 11th day, some worms not be engaged in the spinning of their cocoons, they should be fed, by which their spinning will be promoted.
Total general 32 days.			Total general 795 0 1,000 pounds.	

Again one half in young shoots, which serve for the translocating. The air should then be renewed, and the beds cleaned. Two meals.
 The last meal is the most copious. The atmosphere should be renewed. The beds or hurdles are enlarged.
 The first feed is the smallest, and the last the most copious. The atmosphere should be renewed, and the cleaning attended to.
 The meals are gradually increased. For all the rest, as in the preceding day. The leaves are no longer chopped. The beds should be considerably enlarged.
 The meals are gradually increased. Towards evening the beds are cleaned again. The atmosphere must be refreshed.
 The last meal is the most copious. The intermediate feeds must not be neglected in these last days, and the beds should be enlarged to 120 feet.
 The first meal is the largest. Two intermediate meals. Preparations are made for the worms spinning their cocoons.
 The first meal is the largest. The best leaves of the oldest trees are chosen. Cleaning and refreshing of the interior atmosphere.
 The meals should be distributed in proportion to the wants of the worms, many of which cease to eat. The refreshing of the air is essential, and attention must be paid to the temperature.
 This quantity is to be distributed according to want, and intermediate meals may be given. The worms will, at this time, be near their spinning.
 Should, on the 11th day, some worms not be engaged in the spinning of their cocoons, they should be fed, by which their spinning will be promoted.

CULTURE AND COMMERCE OF SILK.

Prepared for the American Institute, pursuant to request of the Legislature of Kentucky, through the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of that State, and his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, and published in the Merchants' Magazine.

BY C. F. DURANT, ESQ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE:

The mercantile and commercial importance of silk, may render the following brief commentary on its past and prospective culture, manufacture, and commercial transportation, an appropriate subject for insertion in the Merchants' Magazine. It was read before the American Institute, for whom it was prepared, pursuant to request of the Legislature of Kentucky, through the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, lieutenant and acting governor of that state, and his excellency, the governor of the state of New York. The resolutions calling for the information cover a wide range of inquiry, and the replies in consequence, embrace a synopsis of the silk culture and silk trade of the states: as my practical acquaintance with the subject is limited to four or five years only, a part is necessarily drawn from history and tradition.

The silk known in commerce is the produce of the silk worm, which, by Linnæus, ranks in fifth class of animals, and in Lepidoptera or third order of insects, genus *Phalena*, species *Bombyx*, variety *Mori*. It is a native of Asia, where, since a very remote period of time, it has been cultivated for its cocoon of silk that encloses the chrysalis or middle state of existence.

The silk worm was introduced into Europe early in the Christian era, and into the North American colonies early in the seventeen century. Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas, were the first to engage in the silk culture, and raw silk formed an important integer in the total of their exports one hundred years ago.

Connecticut engaged in the silk culture about the year 1760, and about 1770 the people of the northern colonies (middle and eastern states) generally, were roused to a sense of the importance of silk in the domestic economy of the country. Dr. Franklin, and contemporaneous writers and philanthropists, urged the importance of a reeling establishment, which was erected at that time in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania. In the summer and autumn of 1771, the reeling

establishment or "filature," received two thousand and three hundred pounds of cocoons; six hundred pounds of which were reeled for the owners, and seventeen hundred pounds were purchased by the managers from the producers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the first named state furnishing about two thirds, and the latter about one third of the whole quantity. About ninety individuals furnished the cocoons, and in a list of their names and residences now before me, I find John Etwine, of Northampton county, Pa., furnished one hundred and ten pounds, being the largest quantity from any one person. At that period, and up to 1774, the colonial silk culture attained a rank of much importance; more on account of the large number of philanthropic individuals engaged and determined to persevere in it, than from the amount of silk produced in the aggregate; and it is *probable* that the impetus which the business then received, would in a few years, under ordinary circumstances, have given it a rank in amount of exports, of still greater importance. But extraordinary circumstances suddenly arrested all advances in the arts of peace. The inherent rights claimed by the colonies, and disputed by Great Britain, led to open hostilities; the conflict was long, obstinate, and deadly. On the return of peace, in 1783, poverty, and a want of the necessities of life, pervaded the states. Of the former silk culture no vestige remained except in Connecticut, where, in one county, a little remote from the busy conflict, it continued and still continues to flourish and increase in magnitude and importance.

Up to 1812 the silk of Connecticut was principally manufactured into sewings. The raw silk employed for the manufacture of coach lace, tassels, and fringe, was imported at an average cost of about six dollars per pound. The war between Great Britain and the States cut off the supplies, and in 1814-15, raw silk rose to thirty dollars per pound. A gentleman of Newark, N. J., at that time employing about twenty hands in the manufacture of coach lace, informs me that he obtained his supply of "Floss Silk" (raw silk freed from the natural gum) from Mansfield, Conn., and the quality, both in strength and lustre, was "much superior to the best imported silk." Since the peace of 1815, the manufacture of "Tuscan" for hats, has materially increased the consumption of raw silk in the States, and the supplies are mostly drawn from abroad; a part coming direct from ports to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and the remainder from the European Continent, by the way of England, where it is *not* cultivated, but is manufactured to an amount of many millions of dollars annually. From the commencement to the first quarter of the present century, occasional articles through the periodical press drew the attention of many to the importance of commencing or extending the silk culture. The subject was discussed in the national legislature, a voluminous report made to, and a manual on silk culture issued by the Congress in 1826. The subject was also discussed in the state legislatures, and Massachusetts, as usual, was among the first to act in the patriotic work; in 1831 the legislature appropriated six hundred dollars to compile and print a manual on the culture of silk, for distribution in the city of Boston, and in every town in the commonwealth. The work, by order of the governor, was prepared by J. H. Cobb, Esq., of Dedham, Mass.; it is known by the name of "Cobb's Manual," and is published by Carter, Hendee, and Co., Boston. As a manual on silk culture, it is by far the best that I ever saw, and intrinsically worth more than all the other "books and pamphlets" on the subject, that have been issued from the

European or American press; it treats the subject in a plain common sense style, is concise, has less than one hundred pages, 12mo., contains full and ample information, can be read in one evening, and from its perusal all persons of ordinary intelligence may be fully competent to manage the culture and reeling of silk. The book also contains some *erroneous calculations* on the *profits* of silk culture, and it is to be regretted that a work otherwise so accurate and useful should have contained such extravagant *over-estimates* of the quantity of silk that can be produced on an acre, and the profit to be derived from it; such calculations are however mostly quoted by Mr. Cobb from some other author, and among them it is not uncommon to estimate from an acre of trees, 500 or 600 pounds of silk; an amount at least seven times greater than was ever produced from an English acre, under any circumstances, in any climate or country. The Massachusetts Legislature passed an act to encourage the silk culture in 1835, and repealed it by a new act in 1836, giving a bounty of 10 cents per pound for cocoons, and one dollar per pound for raw silk made in the state.

The Legislature of Connecticut in 1832 passed an act granting a bounty of one dollar for every 100 mulberry trees transplanted, and fifty cents per pound for all "reeled" (raw silk) made in the state; this act was repealed in the winter of 1838-9.

Maine in 1836, by legislative enactment, gives a bounty of five cents per pound for cocoons, and fifty cents per pound for raw silk made in the state. Vermont gives, by enactment of the legislature, a bounty of ten cents per pound for cocoons; and New Jersey in 1836 enacted that for five years cocoons raised in the state should receive a bounty of fifteen cents per pound; the act "excepted bodies corporate and politic," and was repealed the following year. Acts similar to the foregoing were passed by other legislatures about that time, and many stock companies were incorporated for the manufacture of silk. The country was prosperous beyond any former precedent; and in one year (1836) the importations of silk (mostly manufactured goods) amounted to twenty two millions of dollars; more than two-fold greater than the average importation of the same article in former years; other circumstances also assisted to render the present a very memorable epoch in the history of silk in America. The legislative bounties, incorporations of manufacturing companies, and general prosperity, raised up a new branch of the trade, inappropriately named the "Silk business." It consisted of the growing, purchasing, and selling of mulberry trees; fancy and captivating names were given to new varieties of old species; and different individuals and periodicals were urgent in claiming superior excellence for some favorite species or variety. From various causes the "*Morus Multicaulis*" (inferior to most other kinds for the silk culture) took precedence of all others in the "Silk business," so called. Trees of one year's growth, which could be raised for one or two cents, were sold for one or two dollars each; and the sales amounted to several millions of dollars. To satisfy the demand many thousand were imported, and like the Holland "Tulip business," sales to the amount of many thousand dollars were made for trees to be delivered in six months or a year. Other species and varieties of Mulberry trees sunk into comparative insignificance. The *Morus Alba*, (common white mulberry,) universally esteemed one of the best for feeding silk worms, could not be sold for one cent, or the price of transporting a few miles.

The individuals engaged in the new "Silk business" had generally little or no connection with the silk culture, and from a want of information on the subject, may have honestly assisted to increase the demand for some particular kind of which they had the largest quantity for sale. Most of the purchases were made by persons engaging in the *same business*, and so extravagant were the estimates of profit, that for each thousand dollars invested in *Multicaulis* the past spring, even at the then high prices, it was generally supposed that fifty thousand dollars could be realized by the sale of the increased buds in the autumn of 1839. A mulberry tree called "Sharp's Variety," exhibited at the annual fair of the American Institute, in October last, was represented to be a scion of a seedling raised by Mr. Sharp, who sold his interest in one half of the parent tree for *ten thousand dollars!* This new "Silk business" has probably reached its acme. There is now a sufficient stock of mulberry trees in the states, to supply all the silk culturists on the continents of Europe and America for the remainder of the nineteenth century, and "Silk business" men do not seem to increase in a ratio with trees; for the *Morus Multicaulis* are now offered in great abundance, and find no buyers "at three cents per tree, healthy and well branched;" a just estimate of their probable value in the autumn of 1840, I think would not exceed three dollars per cart load. For on the present decline of the new "Silk business," the demand for trees to supply the silk culture, can never be sensibly felt, as no prudent culturist will ever spend more than five or ten dollars for a full and ample stock of any or every species, which increase in foliage as fast as he will find hands to gather them, or accommodations for the valuable insect that is to consume them. All philanthropic silk culturists ever have, and still continue to make presents of trees, in sufficient quantities for commencing the silk culture, to all persons who apply for them. I have had no commerce in trees, but have derived much pleasure from contributing, and am always happy to contribute *gratis* one tree of each and every known species of mulberry, to every applicant who is desirous of commencing the silk culture. Five or six trees multiplied by cuttings or layers will the first year produce five or six hundred trees, and be amply sufficient for commencing this useful branch of domestic economy.

The joint stock companies created within the last eight years for the manufacture of silk, struggled for a while under the natural burden of difference in price between the labor of the States and of Europe, and against the unnatural obstructions heaped on by our own government, in taxing the raw material coming from the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per cent., while all the silk manufacturers of Europe, who obtained much of the raw material from the same source as ourselves, at a cost materially less, were permitted by the "French indemnity treaty" to crowd our market with manufactured silks, free of duty. The result was disastrous to the American silk manufacturers; all or nearly all became bankrupt and ceased operations. The history of a few may serve for a history of the whole.

The "Atlantic Silk Company" at Nantucket commenced manufacturing with a capital of \$40,000, which is all lost, and the company have ceased operations.

The "Valentine Silk Company" of Providence, R. I., lost \$20,000 by manufacturing; they have ceased operations and probably ceased to exist.

The "Poughkeepsie Silk Company" lost all which they risked in manu-

facturing, and their large four story building erected for that purpose, is now rented to others for the manufacture of pins, buttons and carpets.

The "Northampton Silk Company, at Northampton, Mass., commenced operations with a cash capital of \$80,000; they injudiciously added to their manufactures the culture of silk, which they have since abandoned, and which never can be profitably conducted by incorporated companies with high salaried agents. They also went largely into the *new* "Silk business," but in that branch they were not fortunate in the selection of attractive names for their trees; for at the present time, after five years' struggle with their combined operations, they have sunk the original capital, and are besides \$40,000 in debt.

Amidst all the trials and vicissitudes of the last fifty years, the legitimate silk culture, like some bright star in a troubled atmosphere, has moved steadily onward, ever shining through the mist of doubt that bedimmed the space between promise and hope. The germ which eighty years since commenced in Connecticut, passed unscathed through the time and form of chrysalis which "tried even men's souls," and is now an insect, winged and perfect; multiplying its species and usefulness in building a tower which can resist the combined opposition of overreaching diplomacy from without, and misguided legislation from within. Silk is now cultivated in twelve or fifteen states of the union. The quantity produced is yet small, probably not exceeding 20,000 lbs., of which Connecticut furnishes a very large proportion. In most districts the business is new, and those engaged in it are laying the foundation for a much greater yield. The climate, from our southern border up to forty-two or forty-four degrees north latitude, is in all respects suitable for the silk culture. As an auxiliary branch of farming, the feeding of silk worms is as profitable as the feeding of poultry; and the silk will find as quick and ready a market as poultry. Both are deemed indispensable to the comfort of society, and will be consumed at any price. Both are profitable when cultivated as collateral branches by the farmer, and both, or either one, when raised as an exclusive business are *not* profitable, but ruinous, even at the lowest rates of labor in this country. With the long-tried experience of Europe, and the low price of labor in that country, the whole continent does not furnish an instance of profitable silk culture conducted exclusively for that business. No establishments are there erected, or stock companies created to make silk, but silk worms are fed and millions of dollars worth of silk is annually made at a good profit, by the peasants and farmers; who in connection with their other employments, feed as many silk worms as will occupy the spare room in the dwelling and out houses.

The reeling of silk (making raw silk) has hitherto been connected with the silk culture in the states, and generally the same families that raised the cocoons, have often not only reeled but also twisted it into sewings. For family use, "Dale's" is probably the best reel; it is the most simple in construction, and costs three and a half or four dollars. There is, however, very little difference in the merits of the numerous silk reels; the preference is always in favor of the cheapest; the high prices are caused by a studied complication, which never improved but always lessened its merits. Raw silk can be most advantageously made in "filatures," or reeling establishments confined exclusively to that branch of the business. The silk manufacturers always require their raw silk to be of even thickness, with some de-

finite number of fibres to each thread, and large quantities of each size. The "filatures" alone can furnish such requirements; for each family can raise only from five to fifty pounds annually, and when different hands conduct the reeling, it is difficult to find two parcels of equal number of fibres or of equal thickness. The raw silk in bales of two hundred or four hundred pounds, always commands the highest price in European markets.

The silk culture is simple and a suitable employment for children. For my views on that part of the subject, I beg to quote from a former communication which I had the honor to furnish in February, 1838, in answer to a circular from the committee on agriculture in the House of Representatives of the United States. It is embodied in the printed documents of that session, and therefore only the part particularly relative to this branch of the subject need be inserted here.

Extract from Report No. 815, House of Reps., 25th Congress, 2d Session.

"What kind of soil, and what situation and exposure, are the best for the production of the mulberry?"

A rich, light, sandy soil, is the best for the mulberry, though it will thrive well on any soil which is not wholly silicious, like the immediate border on our Atlantic coast. Next to pure silex, the soil least adapted to the mulberry is that purely argillaceous, or compact and hardened clay. Gently rising ground, or a moderate eminence, open to the full action of the sun, is the best situation, and south is the best exposure.

"What species of the mulberry is the most valuable, taking into consideration the capability of enduring cold and frost, the quantity and quality of the foliage, and the labor of culture and stripping?"

Taking into consideration all those properties, the Brussa mulberry is the best species for feeding the silk worm. I wish, however, to be understood, that by Brussa I do not mean all those various kinds which are sold under that name; but I have a direct reference to the tree or trees which Mr. Charles Rhind brought from Brussa to this country. I would remark that species is a very indefinite term to designate the most valuable mulberry, because among the many millions of trees from the seeds of each species, there are not two trees equally valuable or perfectly alike; each individual tree (considered as food for the silk worm) forms a distinct variety, differing as much from each other as each individual of the human race differs from all other individuals of the same species, or as much as the fruit of one individual tree differs from the fruit of all other individual trees, raised from seed of the same species. Mulberry trees which produce leaves perfectly alike to the delicate taste of the silk worm, must be not only of the same species, but also scions of the same parent stock, produced by cuttings inserted in the soil, or by inoculation or ingrafting. I would further remark, that the seeds from each and every species of mulberry, furnish some individual trees which are not suitable food for the silk worm; and further, that the seeds from nearly every species of mulberry furnish some individual trees which are good and valuable food for that insect; hence, the best method to produce a good mulberry orchard, is to select one tree possessing all the desirable properties, and multiply it by cuttings. By this method a good and valuable mulberry orchard may be made from the indigenous trees of this country. The species native black mul-

berry furnished some individual trees which are, in every respect, good and valuable food for the silk worm. The native black mulberry is equal, in quality, to the best in the world; the leaf is generally *smaller* than the *Brussa*, and is therefore inferior in quantity, because one hundred pounds of large leaves can be stripped at less expense than the same weight of small leaves.

"What is the best mode of cultivating the mulberry? at what age may it be stripped, and what is its value, expense, and profit per acre?"

The nursery should have a southern and eastern exposure, a rich, light soil, and the seeds (when *new* varieties are wanted) should be sown in rows three feet apart. When a particular variety is wanted, the particular tree which is to be multiplied must be cut in short lengths, leaving three eyes on each piece, and planted one foot distant, in rows three feet apart, leaving only one eye above the ground. The best time for this operation is in the spring, when the buds have swelled almost to bursting. The best time for transplanting is very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost; this should be done when the seedlings and cuttings are one year old. The open ground to receive the young trees should be made mellow one foot deeper than the length of the roots, and the top of every tree should be cut off, so as to leave only three or four eyes above the root. The tops will form cuttings for the nursery, while at the same time the health and growth of the trees will be much benefitted by the operation. Trees thus treated, may be stripped the second year after they are transplanted, and would cost, standing in the nursery, about one cent each; the transplanting can be done for four cents more, making five cents for each tree standing in its permanent place. The "profit per acre," depends on many contingencies, such as cost of land, cost of labor to gather leaves, cost of building to shelter worms, etc.; in relation to which, I would remark: First, any number of acres appropriated *exclusively* to the growth of mulberry and culture of silk, provided the building is appropriated *exclusively* to the worms, will *not* afford any profit, because the gross amount of silk thus raised, will *not* (after deducting a just estimate for labor,) pay a reasonable interest on money invested for trees, land and buildings. Secondly, every farmer in the states, south of forty-five degrees north latitude, can raise from one hundred to three hundred dollars worth of cocoons in the *spare room* of an ordinary barn and dwelling; and this would be *all profit*, if the silk is considered, like poultry, a collateral branch of farming.

"Which is the most valuable species of the silk worm? What is the best mode and time for their propagation; the quantity, quality, value of, and market for, the cocoons?"

The species *bombyx*, of Linnæus, comprehends *many* varieties of the most valuable silk worm, among which is the Asiatic, (*mori*.) divided into *many* sub-varieties, and distinguished only by the color, shape, and weight of their cocoons. Their relative value may be expressed thus: by Linnæus, genus *phalena*, species *bombyx*, variety *mori*.

SUB-VARIETIES.

White cocoon—peanut shape, compact, and reels well; six and a half grains of pure silk; most valuable for this country, because it gives the greatest quantity of good silk.

Bright yellow cocoon—egg shape; four to five grains of pure silk; lustrous; cultivated in Connecticut for more than half a century; reels bad, and therefore of less value.

Pale yellow cocoon—peanut shape, compact, reels well; three to three and a half grains pure silk, very soft; receives best dye; is much cultivated in Europe.

Golden yellow cocoon—peanut shape, very compact, reels best; two and a half to three grains pure silk, very lustrous and strong; much cultivated in Spain; is best for fine white ribands. The coloring matter in all the cocoons is contained in the natural gum, which can be removed by boiling in soft water, leaving the silk white and lustrous.

There are four variety of silk worm indigenous to the United States, and not found in any other part of the world. They make a large quantity of coarse, strong silk, which can be used at present only by carding. Education may cause these worms to spin in a form suitable for reeling, when the largest kind (*cecropia*) would, for many domestic purposes, become very valuable to this country. Their relative value may be expressed thus:

SATURNIA OF SCHR.

Cecropia—feeds on elder; cocoon, nineteen grains pure silk.

Polyphemus—feeds on scrub oak; cocoon, fourteen grains pure silk.

Luna—feeds on acacia, (locust,) cocoon, eleven grains pure silk.

Pomethea—feeds on sycamore, (button ball,) cocoon, nine grains pure silk.

The best mode and time for the propagation of the Asiatic silk worm, (*mori*), is, to expose the eggs to hatch, for a few hours in a paper box, near a fire; feed the worms regularly three times per day; admit air freely, and remove the filth at least once a week. At about the fortieth day they will commence winding, and in four days more they will have finished the cocoons, when those for reeling should be put in the oven, to remain half an hour, (after having drawn the bread,) to kill the chrysalis; those for seed should be placed, uncovered, in a dark room, on paper, where the perfect insect (moth,) will come forth in twenty days, to cohabit, deposit eggs and die in eight days more. The eggs should be left adhering to the paper, rolled up and placed in a dry, cool, and dark place until wanted to hatch for the following season. The extreme cold of this climate will not injure the eggs. Dampness and the direct rays of the sun are very injurious to the eggs and worms in all their stages. The time for hatching is best when the trees first put forth leaves. Each worm spins one cocoon, and each female moth deposits about seven hundred eggs. Allowing the sexes equal, one hundred moths would give an increase of thirty five thousand worms. "The quality and value of cocoons" are given in preceding remarks. A good market for cocoons is found at silk manufactories, which are already sufficiently numerous for the quantity of silk grown in this country. A more suitable market would be an establishment exclusively for reeling. Such an establishment does not exist in the States; but it is probable that interest will induce individuals to erect them as soon and as fast as cocoons can be raised to supply them.

Since writing the foregoing, experience has increased the favorable opinion therein expressed in regard to the native black mulberry. The best

Italian sewings are made from worms fed on the black mulberry of Calabria. Mr. Caldwell, of Clark county, Virginia, sent me two bushels of cocoons, from worms which he fed entirely on the native black mulberry. I exhibited them at the fair of the American Institute in October last, where a part of them were reeled and twisted into sewings by Mrs. Brooks, a very intelligent and skillful lady from Massachusetts. She has four years practical acquaintance with silk reeling, and she remarked that these cocoons from the black mulberry made the *strongest silk that she ever saw*, and considered it *superior to all others for sewings*. There is not much difference in the silk made from the different species of mulberries, when the compared specimens of produce are all by the *same sub-variety of worm*. Generally, all silk worms will make the strongest and most lustrous silk from the most hardy and tough species or varieties of mulberry; and the mulberries most tender and perishable afford silk of the least strength and lustre. Hence, if strong and lustrous silk is preferred, then the *black*, the *Brussa*, and the *common white* are the *best* mulberries for the silk culture. And the *Alpine*, the *multicaulis*, the *Chinese*, and many similar varieties are best for producing a comparatively dull and weak fibred silk. The silk made from the *morus multicaulis* much resembles cotton in strength of fibre.

The black mulberry is also known to be a very superior timber. A few facts that have come to my knowledge may not be inappropriate here. The schooner Union, built at Lodi, N. J., about forty three years ago, had a large portion of her upper timbers and most of the trunnels of native black mulberry. In fourteen years afterwards she was overhauled, when her deck planks of Georgia pitch pine were much decayed; the white oak futtocks were completely destroyed by rot, and the white oak timbers and bottom plank were much decayed, while every timber and trunnel of black mulberry was perfectly sound. She beached and stranded during a severe gale near the mouth of the Delaware, after a constant service of more than twenty years; and at no time from her launch until her wreck was there any perceptible sign of decay in the mulberry, although the trunnels of this wood were driven into the upper futtocks, where (in common with the upper timbers) decay always commences first in vessels of her class. The black mulberry used in her frame measured from sixteen to eighteen inches across the butt. The sloop Highlander, built near Belleville, N. J., more than thirty years ago, is now running on the Passaic and Hudson rivers. All her upper timbers and most of the upper futtocks are mulberry, principally white; and although more than thirty years have elapsed since her launch, yet no sign of decay has ever appeared in the mulberry employed in her frame, while some of her white oak timbers have long since crumbled from the spikes. Mr. Cornelius Kingsland, a highly respectable and intelligent shipwright, who built the Highlander, informs me that he has built as many as thirty vessels, in a large number of which he employed native black mulberry, and from long experience is convinced that for durability and strength it is superior to white oak, chesnut, cedar, wild cherry, red elm, or locust.

I am aware that some fastidious gentlemen contend that there is no black mulberry in the States; such opinions are founded on the fact that Linnæus speaks of red (*rubra*) only in America. Names are given to *facilitate* science; and when we have trees bearing pleasant fruit it is very *convenient* to designate them with specific names. We have an indigenous tree

bearing black mulberries, and it is by *general consent* called "*black mulberry*," notwithstanding Linnæus and his followers may insist that it is "*rubra*."

Silk forms a very large integer in the trade and commerce of nations. The natural advantages of the States are favorable to participation in a full share of its culture, manufacture, or commercial transportation; but foreign treaties and internal legislation have not placed the country "on a footing with the most favored nations." It is not my business or intention here to discuss the issue of "free" or "restricted trade," but I deem it within my province to notice some apparent inconsistencies, which, (although they have a controlling influence in the American silk trade,) cannot be reconciled to any known system of policy or political economy. Manufactured silk, except sewings, from all Europe, are permitted to enter our ports "free," and the present distress in the country tells a startling tale of the very *free use* made of the privilege by foreign artisans and foreign ships. While our own manufactures are restricted by a duty of ten per cent. from beyond the Cape, and twelve per cent. from Europe, on the raw material, which was to employ and support this important handicraft. The *same causes* which restricted the handicraft, also restricted the "carrying trade" in "American bottoms."

A gentleman of Boston, an enlightened and intelligent traveller, and long a resident of Canton, has furnished me with full and complete returns of the export silk trade of China, from 1831 to 1838, inclusive; and the facts therein show that of the raw silk annually exported from Canton, only about one hundred and fifty piculs are shipped to America, in American vessels; while the large quantity of nine thousand piculs are sent to England, in English ships, on English account. It is then manufactured in Europe, and sent mostly in European bottoms to enter the American market "duty free!"

I regret that the nature of this communication will not permit giving the valuable details furnished me of the China silk trade, but the export of raw silk from Canton, for a few years, may serve to illustrate the tendency of all the Asiatic raw silk trade from ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

EXPORTS OF RAW SILK FROM CANTON.

	To America in American ships.	To England in English ships.	To England in American ships.
1832-3	144 Piculs.	6,651 Piculs.	None.
1833-4	210 "	9,836 "	80 Piculs.
1834-5	13 "	10,000 "	None.
1835-6	225 "	9,276 "	None.

The Chinese picul is equal to one hundred and thirty three and a third avoirdupois pounds. The prices of raw silk at Canton in 1832-3, were for "Nankins," \$351 per picul, "Canton," \$255, and "Common quality," \$58.

Under the existing regulations of manufactured silks, an import duty, whether of ten, or ten thousand per cent. on raw silk, can have no influence to encourage or depress the silk culture of the States. This may seem paradoxical, but the elucidation is simple and easily understood. The silk cul-

ture is the producing of raw silk. Raw silk has no value, except that arising from its use in "silk manufactures." The comparative price of manufacturing labor, enables Europe to make "silk manufactures" much cheaper than they can be made in the States, and by the existing ("free") regulations, Europe can and does supply our market with "silk manufactures" at prices that prevent the possibility of competition by our own manufacturing establishments, which must cease operations and leave the value of raw silk to be regulated by its use in silk manufactures of Europe, where an American import duty of ten or ten thousand per cent. cannot affect it. By the present tariff, the only manufactured silk chargeable with duty, from Europe, is the sewings, which pay 28 per cent., and which enables American manufacturers to compete with the European sewings in our market. This at present consumes nearly all the raw silk made in the States, and if an additional import duty was levied on sewings, or if an equal duty was levied on any or all other "silk manufactures" *required in the market*, then, and not till then, would a duty on raw silk have a controlling influence on the American Silk Culture.

Yours, etc.

C. F. DURANT.

Jersey City, December 13, 1839.



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